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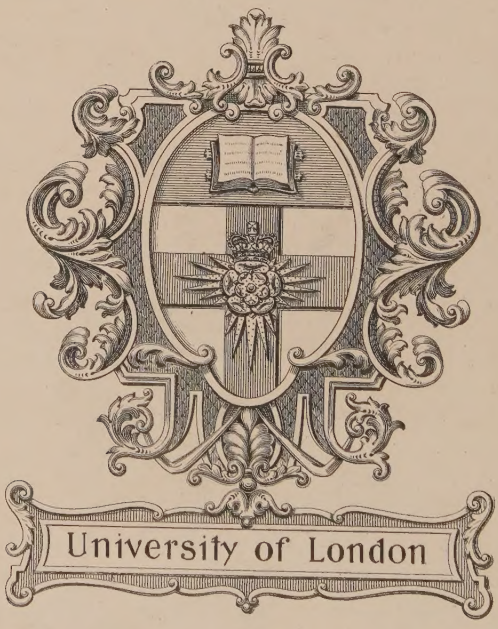

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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

TWENTY-TWO VOLUMES.

—(19.)—

POOR LAW;

DIETARIES FOR THE INMATES OF WORKHOUSES;

VAGRANCY.

Session

1 *February* —— 10 *August* 1866.

VOL. XXXV.

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1866.

TWENTY-TWO VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

NINETEENTH VOLUME.

N. B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the foot of each* Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

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EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE POOR LAW BOARD.

1865–66.

In pursuance of the Statute 10 & 11 VICT. c. 109. Sec. 13.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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REPORT.

To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
2 *June* 1866.

May it please Your Majesty,

We, the Poor Law Board, beg leave to present to Your Majesty the following Report of our proceedings during the past year.

We desire to submit, in the first instance, the following statements showing the condition of pauperism during that period.

Expenditure for Relief during the Year ended at Lady-day 1865.

The sum of 6,264,961*l.* was expended for the relief of the poor during the year which ended on the 25th of March 1865, being 158,422*l.* less than the sum expended during the preceding year.

The following Table shows the comparison of the expenditure of the years 1863–64 and 1864–65 :—

Years ended Lady-day.	Expended for Relief of the Poor in England and Wales.	Decrease in 1865, as compared with 1864.	Decrease per Cent.	Rate per Head on Population.	Decreased Rate per Head.
	£	£		*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
1864	6,423,383	158,422	2·5	6 $2\frac{1}{2}$	0 $2\frac{1}{2}$
1865	6,264,961			6 0	

Note.—The Summary of the Poor Rate Return inserted in the Appendix (pp. 10 *et seq.*) sets forth the expenditure, the total of which is shown in the above Table, more in detail. This expenditure comprises, "in-maintenance," column (*a*); "out-relief," column (*b*); "maintenance of lunatics in asylums or licensed houses," column (*c*); "workhouse loan repaid, and interest thereon," column (*d*); "salaries and rations of officers," column (*e*); "other expenses of or immediately connected with relief," column (*f*). The "other expenses" comprehend the cost incurred for emigration, for extra medical relief and fees, and for the burial of paupers, &c.

The rate per cent. of the decrease and increase in the expenditure for relief, as regards each union county respectively in England and Wales, is as follows :—

Union Counties which exhibit decreased Expenditure :—

Decrease per Cent.

Lancaster	19·4	Buckingham	2·8	Yorkshire, W. Riding	0·7
Derby	18·7	Wilts	2·4	Northampton	0·6
Westmorland	6·3	North Wales	2·2	Stafford	0·6
Chester	5·0	Worcester	2·2	Kent (*Extra-Metropolitan*)	0·3
Nottingham	4·7	Suffolk	2·1	Sussex	0·1
Cambridge	3·8	Hereford	1·1	Cornwall	0·0
Norfolk	3·7	Huntingdon	0·9		
Leicester	3·5	Somerset	0·9		
Hertford	3·0	Lincoln	0·8		

Union Counties which exhibit increased Expenditure:—

Increase per Cent.

Bedford	0·0	Monmouth	1·1	Middlesex (*Metropolitan*)	3·6
Salop	0·0	Essex	1·4	Berks	3·9
Dorset	0·4	Devon	1·9	Surrey (*Extra-Metropolitan*)	4·2
Middlesex (*Extra-Metropolitan*)	0·5	Warwick	2·0	Yorkshire, N. Riding	4·4
Cumberland	0·6	Gloucester	2·3	Durham	5·1
South Wales	0·7	Southampton	2·3	Rutland	10·7
Oxford	0·8	Northumberland	2·4		
Yorkshire, E. Riding	0·9	Surrey (*Metropolitan*)	2·6		
		Kent (*Metropolitan*)	3·0		

The following Table exhibits the expenditure for the relief of the poor for each year from 1834 to 1865.

Years ended at Lady-day.	Estimated Population.	The Total Amount expended in Relief to the Poor.	Rate per Head of Amount expended in Relief to the Poor on the estimated Population.	Rate in the Pound of the Amount expended for Relief to the Poor in the Years 1841, 1847, 1850, and 1856 on the Annual Value of Rateable Property in those Years respectively.
		£	*s.* *d.*	
1834	14,372,000	6,317,255	8 9½	
1835	14,564,000	5,526,418	7 7	
1836	14,758,000	4,717,630	6 4¾	
1837	14,955,000	4,044,741	5 5	
1838	15,155,000	4,123,604	5 5¼	
1839	15,357,000	4,406,907	5 8¾	
1840	15,562,000	4,576,965	5 10½	
1841	15,911,757	4,760,929	6 0¼	*s.* *d.* 1 6·3
1842	15,981,000	4,911,498	6 1¾	
1843	16,194,000	5,208,027	6 5¼	
1844	16,410,000	4,976,093	6 0¾	
1845	16,629,000	5,039,703	6 0¾	
1846	16,851,000	4,954,204	5 10½	
1847	17,076,000	5,298,787	6 2¾	1 6·9
1848	17,304,000	6,180,764	7 1¾	
1849	17,534,000	5,792,963	6 6½	
1850	17,765,000	5,395,022	6 1	1 7·1
1851	17,927,609	4,962,704	5 6½	
1852	18,205,000	4,897,685	5 4½	
1853	18,402,000	4,939,064	5 4½	
1854	18,617,000	5,282,853	5 8	
1855	18,840,000	5,890,041	6 3	
1856	19,043,000	6,004,244	6 3¾	1 8·1
1857	19,207,000	5,898,756	6 1¾	
1858	19,444,000	5,878,542	6 0¼	
1859	19,578,000	5,558,689	5 8¼	
1860	19,837,000	5,454,964	5 6	
1861	20,066,224	5,778,943	5 9	
1862	20,228,000*	6,077,525	6 0	
1863	20,445,000*	6,527,036	6 4½	
1864	20,663,000*	6,423,383	6 2½	
1865	20,881,000*	6,264,961	6 0	
Average of the 31 years (1835 to 1865)			6 0	

Note.—The net annual value of rateable property in 1841 was 62,540,030*l.*; in 1847 it was 67,320,587*l.*; in 1850 it was 67,700,153*l.*; and in 1856 it was 71,840,271*l.*

* See Registrar General's Quarterly Returns.

The preceding statements, taken from the Annual Poor Rate Returns, have reference to the year ending at Lady-day in each case, and comprise the expenditure for all purposes connected with the relief of the poor in England and Wales.

Comparative Expenditure for Relief only during the Half Years ended at Lady-day and Michaelmas 1865.

The following statements show the amount expended for in-maintenance and out-door relief only, in Unions and Parishes under Boards of Guardians, and afford the means of comparing the expenditure under that head for the half years ending respectively on the 25th of March 1864 and 1865, as well as those ending on the 29th of September of the same years :—

Number of Unions.	Half Years ended Lady-day. (Population 19,886,104.)	Expended for In-Maintenance and Out-Relief.		
		In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Total.
		£	£	£
655	1864	559,893	1,691,594	2,251,487
	1865	589,492	1,630,366	2,219,858
Increase		29,599	—	31,629
Decrease		—	61,228	or 1·4 decrease per Cent.

Number of Unions.	Half Years ended Michaelmas. (Population 19,886,104.)	Expended for In-Maintenance and Out-Relief.		
		In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Total.
		£	£	£
655	1864	511,332	1,592,623	2,103,955
	1865	541,736	1,574,480	2,116,216
Increase		30,404	—	12,261
Decrease		—	18,143	or 0·6 increase per Cent.

Irremovable Paupers.

The amounts expended for in-maintenance and out-door relief to irremovable paupers during the half-years ended at Lady-day and Michaelmas 1865 are shown in respect of each union-county (so far as the returns enable the sums to be discriminated) at pp. 166 *et seq.* and 176 *et seq.* of the Appendix.

The unions making separate returns of this class of expenditure now contain about *seventeen twentieths* of the entire population. The figures in the following Table have been abstracted from the Appendix to this and preceding annual reports.

Parochial Year.	Population.	Irremovable Paupers.			Cost of In-maintenance and Out-door Relief to all Classes (inclusive of Irremovable Paupers).	Ratio per Cent. of (*a*) to (*b*).
		In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.		
		£	£	(*a*) £	(*b*) £	
1855	15,723,899	133,415	660,233	793,648	3,821,021	20·77
1856	15,743,735	143,638	686,348	829,986	3,898,244	21·29
1857	15,634,572	140,223	672,222	812,445	3,752,145	21·65
1858	15,676,755	143,399	703,163	846,562	3,698,953	22·89
1859	15,544,653	127,252	665,461	792,713	3,401,015	23·31
1860	15,563,706	123,166	657,331	780,497	3,309,749	23·58
1861	17,121,802	143,058	709,314	852,372	3,524,629	24·18
1862	17,220,000	170,970	787,911	958,881	3,742,208	25·62
1863*	16,241,248	196,441	1,217,169	1,413,610	4,077,785	34·70
1864	17,125,000	210,498	1,222,489	1,432,987	3,958,421	36·20
1865	17,157,000	229,017	1,117,632	1,346,649	3,785,737	35·57

* *Note.*—The Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 55. came into operation at the commencement of the parochial year 1863.

Number of Paupers in receipt of Relief;

The numbers of paupers of all classes in receipt of relief on the 1st day of July 1865 and the 1st day of January 1866 respectively, in the several Unions and Parishes under Boards of Guardians, are shown in the following summaries of returns received from the Unions and Parishes.

of all Classes on 1st July 1865;

SUMMARY of RETURNS from 655 UNIONS and SINGLE PARISHES under Boards of Guardians, showing the Number of Persons of all Classes in receipt of Relief on the 1st July 1864 and the 1st July 1865 respectively.

No. of Unions.	Year and Day.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
655	1st July 1864	120,086	791,791	911,877
	1st July 1865	121,700	769,591	891,291
Increase		1,614	—	20,586 or 2·3 per Cent. Decrease.
Decrease		—	22,200	

of adult able-bodied Paupers on 1st July 1865;

STATEMENT of the Number of Adult Able-bodied Persons in receipt of Relief (In-door and Out-door) in 655 UNIONS and SINGLE PARISHES under Boards of Guardians on 1st July 1864 and 1st July 1865 respectively.

No. of Unions.	Year and Day.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
655	1st July 1864	15,880	132,140	148,020
	1st July 1865	15,986	123,641	139,627
Increase		106	—	8,393 or 5·7 per Cent. Decrease.
Decrease		—	8,499	

of all Classes on 1st Jan. 1866;

SUMMARY of RETURNS from 655 UNIONS and SINGLE PARISHES under Boards of Guardians, showing the Number of Persons of all Classes in receipt of Relief on the 1st January 1865 and the 1st January 1866 respectively.

No. of Unions.	Year and Day.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
655	1st January 1865	140,174	834,598	974,772
	1st January 1866	141,152	783,661	924,813
Increase		978	—	49,959 or 5·1 per Cent. Decrease.
Decrease		—	50,937	

of adult able-bodied Paupers on 1st Jan. 1866.

STATEMENT of the Number of Adult Able-bodied Persons in receipt of Relief (In-door and Out-door) in 655 UNIONS and SINGLE PARISHES under Boards of Guardians, on the 1st January 1865 and the 1st January 1866 respectively.

No. of Unions.	Year and Day.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
655	1st January 1865	23,400	146,736	170,136
	1st January 1866	22,290	127,030	149,320
Decrease		1,110	19,706	20,816 or 12·2 per Cent.

Estimate of the Pauperism

The persons in receipt of relief in certain parishes incorporated under Gilbert's Act, or in single parishes still governed by the

statute 43d Elizabeth, (the population of such parishes being about 180,000,) are not included in the summaries given in the preceding page, no returns having been received from them. of England and Wales.

We have, therefore, made an estimate of the number of paupers in the places not included in the above summaries; and for the purpose of showing the average number *at one time* during each year, we have taken the mean of the numbers in receipt of relief on the 1st of July and the 1st of January respectively.

The result of this estimate for each year from 1849 (being the first year for which it can be given) to 1865 appears in the following Table, which may be taken as exhibiting the pauperism of England and Wales. Estimated Pauperism of England and Wales.

Years ended at Lady-day.	Population of England and Wales. *	The Mean Number of *Paupers of all Classes* (including Children) at one time in receipt of Relief in England and Wales.			Ratio per Cent. of Paupers relieved on the Population.	The Mean Number of *Adult Able-bodied Paupers* (exclusive of Vagrants) at one time in receipt of Relief in England and Wales.			Ratio per Cent. of Adult Able-bodied Paupers on the Total Number of Paupers of all Classes relieved.	Average Price of Wheat per Quarter.
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.		
										s. d.
1849 .	17,534,000	133,513	955,146	1,088,659	6·2	26,558	202,265	228,823	21·0	49 1
1850 .	17,765,000	123,004	885,696	1,008,700	5·7	24,095	167,815	191,910	19·0	42 7
1851 .	17,927,609	114,367	826,948	941,315	5·3	20,876	142,248	163,124	17·3	39 11
1852 .	18,205,000	111,323	804,352	915,675	5·0	18,455	130,705	149,160	16·3	39 4
1853 .	18,402,000	110,148	776,214	886,362	4·8	17,649	121,926	139,575	15·7	42 0
1854 .	18,617,000	111,635	752,982	864,617	4·6	18,237	116,954	135,191	15·6	61 7
1855 .	18,840,000	121,490	776,286	897,686	4·8	20,669	125,962	146,631	16·3	70 0
1856 .	19,043,000	124,879	792,205	917,084	4·8	21,359	132,869	154,228	16·8	75 4
1857 .	19,207,000	122,845	762,165	885,010	4·6	19,660	120,415	140,075	15·8	65 3
1858 .	19,444,000	122,613	786,273	908,886	4·7	19,931	133,838	153,769	16·9	53 9½
1859 .	19,578,000	121,232	744,214	865,446	4·4	18,209	117,575	135,784	15·7	42 9½
1860 .	19,837,000	113,507	731,126	844,633	4·3	16,268	115,852	132,120	15·6	44 9
1861 .	20,066,224	125,866	758,055	883,921	4·4	20,396	125,380	145,776	16·5	55 10
1862 .	20,228,000	132,236	784,906	917,142	4·5	22,136	133,166	155,302	16·9	56 7
1863 .	20,445,000	136,907	942,475	1,079,382	5·3	22,431	199,318	221,749	20·5	52 1
1864 .	20,663,000	133,761	881,217	1,014,978	4·9	21,026	167,396	188,422	18·6	43 2
1865 .	20,881,000	131,313	820,586	951,899	4·6	19,819	140,705	160,524	16·9	39 8

* The Population for 1851 and 1861 is that given in the Census; that for the other years is estimated.

Comparing the last day of the last week of each quarter of 1864 and 1865 respectively, the following are the results as regards pauperism in the Metropolis:— Pauperism in the Metropolis.

	Number of Paupers relieved (*exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants*).			
	Lady-day Quarter.	Midsummer Quarter.	Michaelmas Quarter.	Christmas Quarter.
1864 . .	100,824	88,527	89,933	99,115
1865 . .	105,988	90,722	91,022	103,192
Difference	5,164 or 5·1 per Cent. Increase.	2,195 or 2·5 per Cent. Increase.	1,089 or 1·2 per Cent. Increase.	4,077 or 4·1 per Cent. Increase.

Arranging the Metropolitan Unions into five districts, as shown in the Table at pp. 272–3, Appendix, the numbers, as regards the several districts, will stand thus :—

LAST DAY in the LAST WEEK of the QUARTER.

		Lady-day.	Difference.	Mid-summer.	Difference.	Michaelmas.	Difference.	Christmas.	Difference.
WEST DISTRICT	1864	13,930	2·40 per Cent. *Increase.*	11,301	1·03 per Cent. *Increase.*	11,881	0·60 per Cent. *Decrease.*	13,472	1·20 per Cent. *Increase.*
	1865	14,265		11,417		11,810		13,633	
NORTH DISTRICT	1864	17,979	4·90 per Cent. *Increase.*	16,109	0·53 per Cent. *Decrease.*	16,793	1·04 per Cent. *Decrease.*	18,338	4·92 per Cent. *Increase.*
	1865	18,860		16,023		16,618		19,241	
CENTRAL DISTRICT	1864	17,497	1·97 per Cent. *Increase.*	15,448	2·13 per Cent. *Increase.*	15,451	1·70 per Cent. *Increase.*	16,821	4·26 per Cent. *Increase.*
	1865	17,841		15,777		15,713		17,538	
EAST DISTRICT	1864	19,115	9·28 per Cent. *Increase.*	17,173	4·33 per Cent. *Increase.*	17,080	2·42 per Cent. *Increase.*	18,735	6·69 per Cent. *Increase.*
	1865	20,889		17,917		17,493		19,988	
SOUTH DISTRICT	1864	32,308	5·67 per Cent. *Increase.*	28,496	3·88 per Cent. *Increase.*	28,728	2·30 per Cent. *Increase.*	31,759	3·25 per Cent. *Increase.*
	1865	34,133		29,588		29,388		32,792	

Insane Paupers, 1st January 1865.

We have caused the lists of lunatics, idiots, and other persons of unsound mind, chargeable to the poor rates on the 1st January 1865, to be tabulated.

It appears from these returns that in 662* Unions and single Parishes under Boards of Guardians, there were 38,487 insane paupers, of whom 28,466 were lunatics and 10,021 idiots. The number of paupers, inclusive of the insane, was on the same day 974,772.†

In regard to the sexes of the insane paupers, it will be seen that 16,826 were males, and 21,661 females.

Insane Paupers.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Lunatics - -	12,259	16,207	28,466
Idiots - -	4,567	5,454	10,021
Total - -	16,826	21,661	38,487

These paupers were maintained in the following establishments ; viz.—

20,910 in County or Borough Lunatic Asylums.
1,264 in Registered Hospitals, or in Licensed Houses.
9,756 in Union or Parish Workhouses.
1,041 in Lodgings, or Boarded out.
5,516 resided with their Relatives.

The number of Insane Paupers in each Union-County is set forth, with other particulars, in the Appendix at pp. 274 *et seq.*

Expenditure for relief.

It will be observed, on referring to the Table in p. 7., that the principal decrease in the rate of expenditure during the year

* Inclusive of *eight* Gilbert's Incorporations.
† Exclusive of the paupers in *seven* of the Gilbert's Incorporations, from which the Poor Law Board do not receive this information ; the number of insane paupers in these places was 111.

1864–5 has been in the two counties of Lancaster and Derby, the seat of the cotton manufacture. In Lancashire the decrease has been at the rate of 19·4 per cent. But notwithstanding such decrease, the total expenditure in that county has still very much exceeded its former and ordinary amount. In the year ended at Lady-day 1862, the total expenditure for relief in the county was 468,430*l.*; in 1864, 856,048*l.*; in 1865, 689,707*l.* It is probable that the repayment of the loans raised to provide for the relief of the poor during the crisis of the distress in the cotton trade may for some time prevent the expenditure in that county from returning to its usual level. It is satisfactory, however, to state that the administration of relief appears to have resumed its ordinary course, and that our assent is seldom now required to deviations from the provisions contained in the Out-door Relief Regulations Order.

In Derbyshire the decrease has been at the rate of 18·7 per cent., and it has occurred principally in the Glossop Union, where the expenditure has now been reduced from 17,482*l.* in the year 1863–4 to 5,745*l.* in the year 1864–5. The relief in the county of Derby in the year ending at Lady-day 1861–2 was 53,758*l.*; in 1864–5, 57,203*l.*

The highest rate of increase in the expenditure, namely, 10·7 per cent., has occurred in the county of Rutland, which contains two Unions only, but there was a decrease in the previous year as compared with the year 1863 of 8·5 per cent., and the relief in the last year does not much exceed its usual amount. Such oscillations in the amount of the expenditure are probably owing to temporary and accidental causes. We regret, however, to observe that in some counties there has been a continued rate of increase in the expenditure. Thus in the county of Durham there was in the year ending at Lady-day 1863 an increase of 5·3, in 1864 of 4·3, and in 1865 of 5·1 per cent. In Middlesex (Metropolitan) there was in 1863–4 an increase of 1, and in 1864–5 of 3·6 per cent. Though the increase in the expenditure in these and in the other counties included in the Table in p. 8 has not been very considerable, we still think that, in the generally prosperous state both of trade and of agriculture, such increase is not satisfactory, and it may well deserve the attention of the Guardians of the several Unions to ascertain in what items it has occurred, and whether, while due provision is made for the relief of the destitute, a diminution in the expenditure might not be effected.

Public Works (Manufacturing Districts) Act.

We have continued during the past year to issue orders for the advance of further instalments to the Unions in the Manufacturing Districts under the provisions of the Public Works (Manufacturing Districts) Act. We refer for the particulars of these operations to the Report of Mr. Rawlinson in the Appendix, p. 42 *et seq.*

Metropolitan Houseless Poor.

By an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, the 28 & 29 Vict. c. 34, the provisions of the Metropolitan Houseless Poor

Act of the previous year have been made perpetual. We insert in the Appendix, pp. 30 *et seq.*, copies of the circular letters which we have issued on the subject of this Act, dated 30th August 1865, and November 1865. We also insert in the Appendix, p. 305, a statement of the Unions and Parishes in respect of which we have certified that adequate accommodation for the houseless poor has been provided by the Guardians.

It will be seen that of the thirty-nine Unions and Parishes included in the Metropolitan District, thirty-three have already provided adequate accommodation for the casual poor, and measures are in progress in the remaining six Unions or Parishes for rendering the accommodation for this class sufficient and satisfactory.

Cost of Relief to the Houseless Poor.

We have received from the Guardians of several of the Unions and Parishes statements of the sums expended by them in carrying these arrangements into effect; and under the provisions of the 27 & 28 Vict. c. 116. s. 4, and the 28 Vict. c. 34. s. 3, we have notified to the Guardians our allowance of such of these sums, as appeared to us to be expended in temporarily providing and maintaining such wards or other places in order that the amounts might be reimbursed by the Metropolitan Board of Works.

When the whole of the arrangements are completed we shall be enabled to state the particulars of the amounts so expended, and also the amounts which on the certificate of the auditor may have been repaid by the Metropolitan Board of Works to the several Unions and Parishes for the cost of the actual relief of destitute wayfarers, wanderers, and foundlings, under the provisions of the 27 & 28 Vict. c. 116. s. 1.

Wayfarers, &c. relieved in one night in 1864, 1865, and 1866.

The question of the relief of the wayfarers and the houseless poor having attracted much public attention, and proper facilities for obtaining such relief having been greatly extended in the Metropolis, the effect of these measures has necessarily been to increase very considerably the number of applications from this class of persons for relief, as is shown by the following figures:—

Number of vagrants relieved during the week ended the—		Average per Night.
5th May 1864	4,282	612
„ 1865	7,745	1,106
„ 1866	8,421	1,203

It is not, however, unsatisfactory to us to observe that this increase has taken place, for it enables us to state that there need not and should not now be a houseless poor person in the streets of London.

Police inspection of Casual Wards.

The Act of the 28 Vict. c. 34. s. 2. required that the Poor Law Board should cause the wards and other places of reception to be officially inspected, and that the results of such inspection should be reported to the Poor Law Board. In carrying this provision of the Act into effect we thought, having regard to the character of some of the persons relieved in these wards, that such inspection would most effectually and satisfactorily be made by officers connected with the Metropolitan Police. We there-

fore communicated with Sir Richard Mayne on the subject, who readily undertook to have the inspection conducted by the Superintendents and Inspectors of Police at the nearest station to each ward. The required inspection has accordingly taken place; and the result has been reported to the Board from time to time in a form provided for the purpose. The reports, with some few exceptions, have been satisfactory; and in those cases in which any defects appeared to exist in the arrangements or management of the wards, we have brought the matter under the consideration of the Guardians with a view to their remedy.

Number of Vagrants relieved in the Metropolis.

The number of vagrants received nightly into each of the several wards appears from these returns to vary considerably; but the total number in the thirty-nine Unions and Parishes comprised in the Metropolitan District averages from 1,000 to 1,100 persons nightly, besides those who may have been sent to licensed lodging houses. The total accommodation provided is for 2,136 persons, which therefore appears ample for the intended purpose. We believe that the objects of the Metropolitan Houseless Poor Acts have been fully secured, and that at a cost trifling in amount, when extended over the whole Metropolis, a great improvement has been made in the relief of this class of cases.

Dietary for Vagrants.

We think it desirable that the dietary for the inmates of the vagrant wards, and the general arrangements for their relief, should be of the same character in all the wards; and we have therefore issued a general order prescribing a uniform dietary for them, and have sanctioned tasks of work of a similar character to be performed in return for the relief afforded in all the wards.

Medical Relief.

We have continued to give much attention to the important question of medical relief to the sick poor. We annex in the Appendix, pp. 23, 24, a circular letter addressed by us on the 12th of April 1865 to the Boards of Guardians, urging upon their consideration the resolution of the Committee of the House of Commons on the subject of providing cod-liver oil, quinine, and other expensive medicines. We did not think it advisable to issue any positive regulation on the subject, but the course which we have taken of bringing the question under the notice of the Guardians has had a satisfactory result; and in numerous cases arrangements in conformity with the recommendations contained in the circular letter have been made by the Guardians, and have received our sanction, especially with reference to the supply of cod-liver oil at the expense of the ratepayers.

Metropolitan Workhouse Infirmaries.

The state of the workhouse infirmaries and sick wards, particularly in the Metropolis, has also engaged our serious attention; and we have thought it advisable to obtain reports from Mr. Farnall, C.B., and Dr. Edward Smith, F.R.S., two of our inspectors, as to the existing accommodation and management of the sick wards and infirmaries attached to the Metropolitan workhouses. On the receipt of their reports, the measures which may be necessary to improve the administration of this

important branch of relief in the Metropolis will receive our careful consideration.

Nursing in Sick Wards.

With the view of promoting a better system of nursing in the hospitals and sick wards of the workhouses throughout the country we issued a circular letter, dated 5th May 1865, Appendix, p. 24, pointing out the expediency of providing a sufficient number of competent paid nurses, and we have the satisfaction of stating that the suggestions made in that letter have led to the appointment of additional nurses in many workhouses. We also think it right to mention that in the parish of Liverpool, through the munificent assistance of a gentleman of that town, Mr. W. Rathbone, jun., who has placed at the disposal of the select vestry a sum of 1,000*l.* a year for three years, arrangements have been made for introducing into one of the hospitals of the very large workhouse of the parish a system of nursing by trained nurses. We have received from Mr. Corbett, the inspector of the district, and we insert in the Appendix, pp. 62 *et seq.*, copies of reports lately made by the master of the workhouse and the medical officers to the Workhouse Committee on the subject. These reports show that much benefit has already been gained from the measure, both in the actual nursing of the sick and the general state of the hospital. We shall watch with much interest the further results of this experiment. In the Chorlton Union, where fever has prevailed to a serious extent during the past year, great difficulty has been found in providing nurses for the workhouse hospitals, but it has been overcome by the arrangement thus described in a letter from the clerk :—

"Owing to the difficulty in obtaining competent nurses for "the workhouse hospitals, the Guardians have accepted an "offer made by the Mother Superior of All Saints' Home, Mar- "garet Street, Cavendish Square, London, and have appointed "two of the sisters of that establishment to be superintendent "nurses without salary, but with suitable board and apart- "ments in the workhouse, the Guardians paying the travelling "expenses from and to London. The sisters appointed are "named Elizabeth and Helen. Both have had very consider- "able experience in hospital matters, and although they have "been acting only about a week, the Guardians find a very "marked change has taken place in the hospitals."

We have reason to believe that further experience has confirmed the favourable opinion entertained by the Guardians as to the result of these appointments ; and we desire to record our sense of the charitable assistance thus afforded in the hospitals of the Chorlton Workhouse by the sisters of the All Saints' Home, and to acknowledge the great benefit derived from the gratuitous services of those who have undertaken this work,—a work not only of arduous labour, but of considerable risk, since we regret to state that several of the nurses employed under them have been attacked by the fever, and some have died of it. The delicate state of the health of one of the sisters originally sent obliged her to leave the workhouse, but her place was immediately supplied by another sister from the same institution.

New Workhouses.

We insert in the Appendix, pp. 308 *et seq.*, the usual list of the orders issued by us during the year 1865 for the erection of new workhouses, or for the enlargement and improvement of existing workhouses, according to plans to which our approval has been given.

Certified Schools.

We also insert in the Appendix, p. 306, a statement of the names and particulars of the schools which we have certified during the past year, under the authority of 25 and 26 Vict., c. 43, as fitted for the reception of such children or persons as may be sent to them by the Guardians of any Union or Parish under the provisions of the Act. The statement is in continuation of that contained in our report of the previous year, p. 325.

Emigration.

The usual statement as to the number of poor persons who have emigrated to the British Colonies at the cost of the poor rate, and of the sums authorized to be expended for the purpose during the year 1865, is inserted in the Appendix, p. 307. The total number of emigrants was only 20.

Education of pauper children.

A statement will be found in the Appendix, pp. 282 *et seq.*, showing the daily average number of children attending Workhouse Schools in England and Wales, as well as the number attending District Schools, during the half year ended at Lady-day 1865; and also the amount of money paid from the Parliamentary grant, in respect of the salaries of the schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, for the year ended at the same period. The following is a summary of this statement:—

Average daily number of children attending *Workhouse* schools and *separate Union* or *Parochial* Schools during the half-year ended at Lady-day 1865:—

Boys,—		
Under 10 years of age . .	8,395	
Above 10 years of age . .	7,925	
		16,320
Girls,—		
Under 10 years of age . .	9,196	
Above 10 years of age . .	6,229	
		15,425
Total - - -		31,745

Average daily number of children attending *District* Schools during the same period,—

Boys,—		
Under 10 years of age . .	608	
Above 10 years of age . .	987	
		1,596
Girls,—		
Under 10 years of age . .	612	
Above 10 years of age . .	754	
		1,366
Total - - -		2,961
Total of Children attending *Workhouse*, *separate*, and *District* Schools . .		34,706

	£	s.	d.
The amount paid to Boards of Guardians out of the Parliamentary grant in respect of the salaries of workhouse and district school teachers for the year ended at Lady-day 1865	34,220	7	0

Vaccination

A summary of the returns received from the several Unions and Parishes in England and Wales of the number of persons vaccinated by the public vaccinators during the year ended at Michaelmas last is given in the Appendix, pp. 317 *et seq.* This summary shows the number of persons vaccinated during the year to have been 588,361, being an increase upon the number vaccinated during the previous year of 51,149. The summary also shows that the number of cases in which the vaccination has been successful is 578,583, which is an increase of 49,104 upon the number successfully vaccinated last year. The births during the year in the several Unions were 742,680, being an increase of 3,444 upon the preceding year.

Audit Districts.

During the past year the office of Auditor for the West Sussex district has become vacant by the death of the late auditor, and in pursuance of the course which, as stated in our last Report, we have thought it advisable to take in such cases, we have annexed the several Unions comprised in this district to the adjoining East Sussex and Surrey audit district.

Isle of Wight.

Our attention was drawn in the early part of last year to a difficulty which had occured in the administration of the laws for the relief of the poor in the Isle of Wight.

This island, which contains 30 parishes and places, has been governed for the purposes of the Poor Laws by a corporation of Guardians elected under a Local Act (16 Geo. 3., c. 43), and entitled "The Guardians of the Poor within the Isle of Wight."

The Act authorized the Directors and Guardians to assess upon the several Parishes such sums as they might deem necessary for the relief of the poor; but at the same time it provided that those sums should not exceed the average amount raised yearly for the relief of the poor from Easter 1765 to Easter 1770.

Under the limit imposed by that section the total sum raised in any one year could not exceed 5,160*l.* 7*s.* 1¾*d.*, and although a general Act (36 Geo. 3. c. 10.), applicable to this and other local incorporations, enabled the Guardians to raise a sum beyond such limit, the enactment only took effect whenever the average price of wheat at the corn market in Mark Lane, London, should exceed the average price of wheat at the same market during the years 1765–70.

Under this condition, two reasons rendered the provision for extending the amount to be raised for the relief of the poor wholly inoperative.

In the first place it has become impossible to ascertain what was the price of wheat in Mark Lane in the years 1765 to 1770, inasmuch as no returns of such prices are in existence, the record having been destroyed by fire. And secondly, so far as can be judged from the price of wheat in the Windsor market during those years, the price of wheat was lower in the year ending at Lady-day 1865 than in the years referred to.

The expenditure of the island, so far from being confined within the limit specified in the Local Act, had increased from

5,160*l.* 7*s.* 1¾*d.*, to about 13,000*l.*; and if the provisions of such Act had been duly observed, the difficulty which has now occurred would have occurred much sooner.

The only mode which we could suggest for extricating the Guardians from the embarrassment in which they were involved was the dissolution of the old corporation, and the reconstruction of the Union under the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act.

This was accordingly recommended to the Directors and Guardians in a conference held with them by Mr. Lumley, assistant secretary to the Poor Law Board, and Mr. Hawley, the inspector of the district; and after considerable discussion and consideration, a resolution for its adoption was passed by a large majority of the Directors and Guardians. On receiving the consent in writing of more than two-thirds of that body, we proceeded under the 32d section of 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 76. to dissolve the corporation and reconstruct the Union. The particulars of the new Union are inserted in the Appendix, p. 306.

In conformity with our order Guardians were elected by all the Parishes in the island except one of a very small extent; and they proceeded to appoint the requisite officers and to conduct the administration of relief in pursuance of the regulations of the Poor Law Board, and in accordance with the general law. The legality of these measures was, however, called in question by a ratepayer in the island, on whose behalf a motion was made to remove the orders of the Board into the Court of Queen's Bench for the purpose of being quashed. The grounds alleged for this proceeding were—first, that the island was united for the purpose of settlement; secondly, that the Poor Law Board had not obtained the proper consent of the Guardians to the dissolution of the incorporation. The case came on for hearing on the 29th of January last, when the Court held the orders of the Poor Law Board to be valid, and the rule for the certiorari was discharged.

Extra-parochial places.

We have issued further orders adding several places, formerly extra-parochial, to Unions, the names of which appear in the statement in the Appendix, p. 49.

Union Chargeability Act.

A very important alteration was effected in the law relating to the relief of the poor in the last Session of Parliament by the passing of the Union Chargeability Act, 28 & 29 Vict. c. 70.

The Poor Law Amendment Act, 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 76, which established the system of Union Management, made no immediate and compulsory alteration in the incidence of relief. It empowered the Guardians to agree, subject to the consent of the Poor Law Commissioners, that all the Parishes of the Union should be considered as one Parish for the purposes of settlement and also of rating when the several Parishes of the Union are situate within the same county; but it expressly provided, that in

the absence of such an agreement, each Parish should be separately chargeable with the cost of the relief of its own poor, and that the general expenses of the Union should be apportioned among the Parishes according to the amount paid by each Parish in such relief.

In order to give validity to an agreement for Union settlement, or Union rating, the consent of *all* the Guardians of the Union was requisite, so that the permissive power already referred to remained practically inoperative, and each Parish continued to bear the burthen of the poor who were settled in it, or could not be removed elsewhere.

The Poor Law Commissioners, in their Report on the further amendment of the Poor Law, in December 1839 regretted that no steps had been taken for carrying into effect the provision relating to Union settlement and Union rating, by which a great improvement and simplification of management would be effected, and much fraud and litigation produced by contested settlement and partial and unequal rating would be prevented.

In 1845 Sir James Graham brought in a Bill to empower the Poor Law Commissioners, without the consent of the Guardians, to declare any Union to be as one Parish for the purpose of settlement, but this Bill was afterwards abandoned.

In 1846 the Act (9 & 10 Vict. c. 66.) was passed which modified the law of settlement by rendering persons irremovable from the Parish where they had resided five years without receiving relief.

The charge of maintaining this class was, in the first instance, cast upon the Parish where they had so resided; but the increased burthen thus thrown upon certain Parishes gave rise to so much dissatisfaction that by the 10 & 11 Vict. c. 110. the charge was shortly afterwards transferred from the Parish to the Common Fund of the Union. Even this alteration did not entirely remedy the grievance, since the newly imposed charge was still distributed over the several Parishes of the Union, not in proportion to their ability, but to their previous burthens. The injustice was finally removed by the Act of 24 & 25 Vict. c. 55., which provided that the distribution of the Common Fund should in future be made, not according to the expenditure, but according to the rateable value of the property of each Parish.

The same Act cast upon the Common Fund the relief of lunatic poor; and the amount of the whole of the relief thus rendered chargeable upon the Common Fund gradually increased to nearly 35 per cent. of the whole amount. These successive changes having thus prepared the way for a more complete measure, the time appeared to have arrived when the arrangement contemplated and rendered permissive by the framers of the Poor Law Amendment Act, of making the area of administration and of expenditure the same, might be carried into entire effect.

A Bill was, therefore, introduced into the House of Commons by the President of the Poor Law Board "to provide for the

" better distribution of the charge for the relief of the poor in " unions," and though it met with serious opposition it was ultimately passed by considerable majorities through both Houses of Parliament, and received the Royal Assent on the 29th of June 1865. Under the provisions of this Act some Parishes which from peculiar circumstances had escaped the burthen of the relief of the poor, and extra-parochial places which had hitherto been exempted from it, will incur some additional pecuniary liability, but there can be little doubt that all places comprised in one Union, and having such mutual interests as their vicinity to each other must create, may properly be required to bear in common the relief of those who become destitute within its limits; and we trust that whilst it will lead to an improved and uniform management of the poor, it will also be found no less beneficial to the labouring class and the owners and occupiers of property. We transmitted a copy of the Act shortly after it was passed to each Board of Guardians in a circular letter, of which a copy is given in the Appendix; and we have since issued a further circular, Appendix, pp. 25 *et seq.*, explanatory of the several provisions of the Act. The modifications required by the Act in the general order of accounts have been considered, and we shall shortly issue a new order of accounts with the requisite amendments.

Exemption of stock in trade from rating.

We have also to notice that the Act which exempts stock in trade from assessment to the poor rate, and which has been continued by a long series of Acts, was further continued by the 28 & 29 Vict. c. 119. until the 1st of October next, and the end of the next Session of Parliament.

Union Assessment and Chargeability Acts.

We have reason to believe that the proceedings of the Assessment Committees in the revision of the Valuation Lists during the past year have been efficiently conducted, the Reports which we have received on the subject, pursuant to the provisions of 25 & 26 Vict. cap. 103. sec. 12. being generally satisfactory. We have the pleasure to state that there are very few Unions in which the Valuation Lists have not been finally settled. It is desirable that in those Unions no further delay should take place in completing them, as the Union Chargeability Act has now come into operation, and its provisions cannot be duly carried into effect, until the basis on which the expenditure of the Union should be apportioned among the several Parishes has been correctly ascertained and settled. We trust, therefore, that every exertion will be made by the Guardians to complete the Valuation Lists, where it has not already been done.

Further legislation.

An Act was passed in the last Session of Parliament (28 & 29 Vict. c. 105.) to continue the powers of the Poor Law Board for a limited time. The Bill, as introduced into the House of Commons, contained various provisions for the amendment of the Poor Law. Owing, however, to the advanced period of the

Session it was found impracticable to proceed with the clauses relating to the amendment of the law. They were, therefore, withdrawn, and the Act, as passed, is confined to the continuance of the Poor Law Board until the 23rd day of July 1866, and to the end of the then next Session of Parliament. Further legislation will be required both for putting the Poor Law Board on a more permanent footing and for effecting the necessary amendments in the law.

All which we humbly present to Your Majesty.

C. P. VILLIERS,
President.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

SUPPLY of COD LIVER OIL AND EXPENSIVE MEDICINES.—CIRCULAR LETTER from the POOR LAW BOARD to BOARDS OF GUARDIANS.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
12th April 1865.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to state that they are desirous of drawing the attention of the Guardians to the question of the supply of medicines for the sick poor.

The Board transmitted to the Guardians a copy of the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on Poor Relief shortly after it was printed, with the view of informing them of the opinions and recommendations of the Committee on the several points to which their inquiries had been directed.

The Board think it right, however, now to bring more particularly under the notice of the Guardians the following resolution of the Committee relating to medical relief, viz.—

"That there are no sufficient grounds for materially interfering with "the present system of medical relief, which was made the "subject of special and lengthened inquiries by Select Com- "mittees of this House in the years 1844 and 1854."

"That the recommendations of those Committees were for the most "part carried out by the orders of the Poor Law Board, and "the system of medical relief appears to be administered with "general advantage. Your Committee however recommend "that in future cod liver oil, quinine, and other expensive "medicines shall be provided at the expense of the Guardians, "subject to the orders and regulations of the Poor Law Board.

The Board have repeatedly considered the recommendation of the Committee relative to the supply of cod liver oil, quinine, and other expensive medicines, with the view of determining what measures should be taken by them to carry it into effect.

It does not appear to the Board that they can, with advantage, issue any general and positive regulation on the subject; and they are of opinion that much difficulty and embarrassment might arise from a compulsory interference with the arrangements for medical relief which are in force under the existing contracts. They request the Guardians, however, to be good enough to consider whether an alteration in those arrangements as regards the supply of the medicines referred to cannot be made whenever a new appointment of a medical officer may become necessary; or, with the consent of the present medical officers, during the continuance of their existing contracts.

With regard to the mode in which the proposed object can most conveniently be effected the Board are of opinion,—

1. That it may be advisable to provide a store of cod liver oil at the workhouse, or at some other convenient places of deposit in the union, and to supply it to the sick poor on the prescription of the medical

officers, through the relieving officers, in the same way as wine, or other extras recommended by the medical officers in the way of nourishment, are now supplied.

2. That quinine and other expensive medicines may be supplied,—

Either by an order of the medical officer on a chemist, the cost of the medicines so ordered being paid for by the Guardians to such chemist as goods or provisions supplied in relief;

Or, by the medical officers themselves, who may send in an account quarterly to the Guardians of the cost of the medicines in question which they may have supplied to their pauper patients.

The former plan may probably be convenient in the town unions; the latter in the country unions.

Cod liver oil and any other medicines intended to be so supplied should be specified and excepted from the provisions of the medical contract, which require generally that medical officers should themselves provide the requisite medicines and medical appliances for their pauper patients.

I am, Sir, &c.
ENFIELD,
Secretary.

To
The Clerk to the Guardians.

No. 2.

NURSES IN THE SICK WARDS OF WORKHOUSES.—CIRCULAR LETTER from the POOR LAW BOARD to BOARDS OF GUARDIANS.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
SIR, *5th May* 1865.

THE Poor Law Board deem it advisable to direct the attention of the Guardians to the state of their infirmary or sick wards, in regard to the nurses and attendants upon the sick.

The general consolidated order, where it is in force, and the general regulations which regulate the government of the workhouses in places where that order is not in force, provide for the appointment of a nurse as a paid officer of the workhouse. They also provide for the appointment of such assistants to the nurse, to be likewise paid for their services, as the Guardians may deem necessary for the efficient performance of the duties of the office.

The orders have prescribed the following as those duties:—

Art. 213. The following shall be the duties of a nurse for the workhouse:—

No. 1. To attend upon the sick in the sick and lying-in wards, and to administer to them all medicines and medical applications, according to the directions of the medical officer.

No. 2. To inform the medical officer of any defects which may be observed in the arrangements of the sick or lying-in ward.

No. 3. To take care that a light is kept at night in the sick ward.

It is obvious that these duties require, in any workhouse where there are many sick patients, great care and attention on the part of the nurse. The office is one of very serious responsibility and labour, and requires to be filled by a person of experience in the treatment of the sick, of great respectability of character, and of diligent and decorous habits. Such person cannot discharge the duties of the office singly, but must have the assistance of others of both sexes; and there is scarcely less need of the same qualities in the persons who are to be the assistants than of those required for the chief officer.

Hence it is necessary that the nurses should be adequately remunerated, and that they should be appointed after a strict investigation of their qualifications for the office. But the Board consider it of the highest importance that the assistants to the nurse should also be paid officers. By appointing paid assistants the guardians will have an opportunity of selecting persons whose qualifications for the office can be properly ascertained, and they will also be able to hold such officers responsible for negligence or misconduct, as in the case of the superior officers of the workhouse.

Where pauper inmates are directed to act as assistant nurses there is no stimulus to exertion, no test of capacity, and no responsibility for negligence.

The Board therefore recommend that the Guardians will, as far as possible, discontinue the practice of appointing pauper inmates of the workhouse to act as assistant nurses in the infirmary or sick ward.

It is alleged that there may be some difficulty in finding an adequate supply of competent persons for these offices in the workhouses. Upon this point the Board have no definite information; but this will be readily tested if the Boards of Guardians are prepared to make offers of fair and remunerative wages or salaries to those who will be willing to engage.

The Board have to make one further observation, that where the arrangements of the workhouse will permit, it is very desirable that special accommodation should be provided for the nurse and the paid assistants, so that they may be always ready to attend upon the patients, and be removed as much as possible from the distraction which the proceedings in a large workhouse are calculated to produce.

The details of these arrangements will doubtless vary in many of the Unions and Parishes, and the Board will be ready to entertain any communication which the Guardians may make to them upon the subject; but they cannot avoid expressing their earnest hope that it will obtain the immediate attention of the Guardians.

I am, &c.

ENFIELD,

Secretary.

To

The Clerk to the Guardians of the

No. 3.

UNION CHARGEABILITY ACT, 1865.—CIRCULAR LETTER from the POOR LAW BOARD to BOARDS OF GUARDIANS.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,

SIR, *4th July* 1865.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to transmit to the Guardians a copy of the Act "to provide for the better distribution of the charge "for the relief of the poor in unions," (28 and 29 Vict., c. 79,) which has just received the Royal Assent.

The important change effected by this Act will not come into operation until the 25th of March next, and the Board will reserve for a future occasion the observations which they may deem it advisable to make upon its provisions, but they think it right to call attention to one clause which takes effect immediately.

By the 7 & 8 Vict., c. 101, § 59, the approval of the Poor Law Board is required to the charging by the Guardians of the costs and expenses incurred by them under that section to the common fund of the Union, or to any Parish or Parishes comprised therein. The interposition of

this Board in regard to the expenses of prosecutions is now removed, and it is enacted by section 9 of the 28 and 29 Vict. c. 79, that the costs and expenses lawfully incurred in and about the prosecution of any person, for which the Guardians may be liable, or which they undertake to pay under the 7 & 8 Vict., c. 101, § 59, shall in all cases be charged to the common fund.

I am, &c.
W. G. Lumley,
Assistant Secretary.

To
The Clerk to the Guardians.

No. 4.

Union Chargeability Act, 1865.—An Act to provide for the better Distribution of the Charge for the Relief of the Poor in Unions [28 & 29 Vict. c. 79., passed 29th June 1865.]

Whereas it is expedient to make provision for the better distribution of the charge for the relief of the poor in Unions than is by law now established: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. From and after the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, so much of the twenty-sixth section of the fourth and fifth William the Fourth, chapter seventy-six, as requires that each of the Parishes in a Union formed under the authority of that Act shall be separately chargeable with and liable to defray the expense of its own poor, whether relieved in or out of the workhouse of such Union, shall be repealed; and all the cost of the relief to the poor, and the expenses of the burial of the dead body of any poor person, under the direction of the Guardians or any of their officers duly authorized, in such Union, thenceforth incurred, and all charges thenceforth incurred by the Guardians of such Union in respect of vaccination and registration fees and expenses, shall be charged upon the common fund thereof.

2. When any pauper relieved in any such Union shall be settled in any Parish situated in another Union or subject to a Board of Guardians, and shall not be exempt from removal by reason of any provision of the law, the Guardians of the Union to which such pauper shall be chargeable may obtain an order of removal addressed to the Guardians of the Union or Parish, or the overseers of the Parish, as the case may require, in which such pauper shall be settled, and the Guardians of such last-mentioned Union or Parish shall receive such pauper in like manner and subject to the like incidents and consequences as in the case of orders of removals heretofore obtained by overseers, with such modifications as may be necessary to meet the circumstances of the chargeability to the Union instead of the Parish.

3. The Guardians obtaining such Order may defend the same, and the Guardians upon whom it shall be made may appeal against the same, in like manner and with the like incidents and consequences as in the case of orders obtained or appealed against by overseers.

Provided that every appeal now pending may be continued and determined as though this Act had not been passed.

4. Every notice, statement, demand, or other document required to be given by any such Guardians in respect of any order of removal shall be deemed to be sufficiently authenticated if signed by their clerk

in their name, and shall be deemed to be duly served upon the Guardians to whom it shall be addressed if it be delivered to their clerk personally, or be left at his office, or be sent through the post addressed to him at such office.

5. For better enabling the Guardians to obtain such orders of removal, or to appeal against the same, they may order the overseers of the poor, or any officer or other person having the custody of any books, papers, documents, or writings of or belonging to any Parish in their Union, to produce the same, upon reasonable notice to the Board of Guardians, or to their clerk or other person appointed by them, and shall allow copies or extracts to be taken therefrom for the use of such Guardians, without fee or reward.

6. Where the Guardians of any Union or Parish shall be satisfied that any pauper is settled within and removeable to their Union or Parish, and shall consent under their common seal to receive such pauper without an order of removal, the Guardians seeking to remove such pauper may do so without any such order.

7. Any pauper removed under an order of removal obtained by the Guardians of any such Union, returning to and becoming chargeable to such last-mentioned Union again within the period of twelve months from such removal, without the consent of the Guardians thereof, shall be deemed to be an idle and disorderly person, within the meaning of the statute Fifth George the Fourth, chapter eighty-three, and be liable to be convicted and punished as such.

8. From and after the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, the period of one year shall be substituted for that of three years specified in the first section of the statute twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter fifty-five.

9. The costs and expenses lawfully incurred in and about the prosecution of any person for which the Guardians of the Union may be liable, or which they undertake to pay, under the fifty-ninth section of the seventh and eighth Victoria, chapter one hundred and one, shall in all cases be charged to the common fund.

10. For the purposes of the burial of any poor person dying in the workhouse of any Union, such workhouse shall be considered as situated in the Parish in the Union where such poor person resided last, previously to his removal to the workhouse.

11. The Poor Law Board shall, as soon as convenient, make all such orders as may be requisite to render the provisions of this Act applicable to the proceedings and accounts of the Guardians of Unions and of overseers of Parishes comprised therein.

12. The Guardians shall distribute the charges upon the common fund during and at the close of every half year in the proportions according to which the orders for the contributions to the common fund were made upon the several parishes comprised in such Unions at the commencement of such half year, notwithstanding the change which may be made in the valuation list of any Parish during such period.

13. Except as herein provided, no alteration shall be made in respect of the settlement of poor persons in Parishes.

14. If in any Union or Incorporation for the relief of the Poor, where the cost thereof is not borne by a common fund, or where the common fund is not calculated upon an equal basis throughout the Union or Incorporation, the body having under the constitution of such Union or Incorporation the management of such relief shall be desirous of adopting the provisions of this Act, such body may, on a resolution to that effect of a majority at two sucsessive meetings,

by writing under the hand of the presiding chairman of the second of such meetings, apply to the Poor Law Board to be included in this Act; and, upon the consent of that Board being given under its seal to such application, and subject to such terms and conditions as that Board may deem requisite, such Union or Incorporation shall be so included from such time as the said Board shall declare; and such consent so signified shall be evidence that such application was in all respects duly made according to the provisions above mentioned.

15. When this Act has been adopted by any such Union or Incorporation as aforesaid, and such adoption has been legally brought into operation in such Union or Incorporation, the body having the management of the relief of the poor therein shall from time to time make calls in advance for money for the relief of such poor upon the overseers of the several Parishes therein respectively, on the basis of an equal pound rate on the annual value of the property in each Parish rateable to the relief of the poor according to the law in force for the time being, and shall have the same powers of enforcing such calls as they now possess under the provisions of such Local Act for enforcing calls or rates for the relief of the poor; and such overseers shall have the same powers for making, levying, and enforcing rates to meet and pay such calls as they now possess, either under the provisions of such Local Act or the general law relating to the making, levying, and enforcing rates for the relief of the poor.

16. The words herein used shall be interpreted in the manner prescribed by the statute of the Fourth and Fifth Years of William the Fourth, chapter seventy-six, and the subsequent Acts amending or explaining the same, and the provisions in such Acts which apply to poor persons rendered chargeable upon the common fund by reason of their having become irremoveable through the operation of the statutes in that behalf shall apply to all the poor in the Union hereby rendered chargeable upon the common fund.

17. This Act may be cited as "The Union Chargeability Act, 1865."

No. 5.

UNION CHARGEABILITY ACT, 1865: REMOVAL of the POOR.—CIRCULAR LETTER from the POOR LAW BOARD to BOARDS of GUARDIANS.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
6th April 1866.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to communicate again with the Guardians on the subject of that part of the Union Chargeability Act of 1865 which relates to the removal of paupers.

That Act having put an end to Parochial Chargeability in the Union has transferred the power of obtaining orders of removal to the Board of Guardians. This power may in some few instances be properly exercised for the benefit of the pauper removed, and in others for that of the ratepayers of the Union; but the Board think that any general and indiscriminate exercise of the power on the part of the Guardians is calculated to cause suffering, expense, and other inconvenience, without ensuring any corresponding benefit. They strongly recommend to Boards of Guardians the exercise, as far as practicable, of a spirit of mutual forbearance in regard to the removal of paupers who may be removable.

They deem it advisable to recal to the attention of the Guardians a consideration of the limits which have been imposed upon their power in this matter by the Legislature.

No person who has resided for one whole year in the Union, whether in one or in several parts of it, without interruption and without relief, can be removed from it. Periods of relief do not operate as an interruption of the residence, but are only not to be calculated as part of the time of residence.

Moreover, periods of residence, under certain specific circumstances, both in and out of the Union, are prevented from being computed in the calculation of the time of residence, or from operating as an interruption of the residence.

No widow residing with her husband at the time of his death can be removed within the first year of her widowhood.

Deserted wives also, after a residence of one year from the time of their desertion, without relief, are exempt from removal.

Children cannot be removed from their parents or some other relatives with whom they may be residing, and orphans derive from their parents the exemption which the latter had acquired at their death.

Lastly, no person whose chargeability arises in respect of relief made necessary by sickness or accident which will not produce permanent disability can be lawfully removed.

When all these large classes have been excluded the number of removable paupers will probably be far from considerable. This number, again, will be further reduced by excluding those who, by reason of the trivial cost of their relief or from other causes, may not, in the opinion of the Guardians, be fit subjects of an order of removal.

The Board, therefore, do not think it can be necessary that the Guardians should forthwith provide any additional officers or assistants, or set on foot an elaborate arrangement for dealing with this subject as one requiring extensive operations.

They recommend the Guardians to appoint from themselves a small committee, to whom shall be referred the subject of the removability of the poor persons in receipt of relief from the Union. The committee may by a few inquiries instituted through the Relieving Officers or through members of the Board of Guardians readily obtain the requisite information to enable them to report upon the subject from time to time, so as to ascertain and distinguish the classes of irremovable and removable poor, and in the case of the latter to point out when they recommend that orders of removal should be taken out, or that application should be made for the removal without an Order in the manner provided for by the 6th section of the recent Act.

It will rest with the Board of Guardians to adopt these recommendations or not as they shall consider most expedient, and if they determine upon the removal of any pauper they must direct their clerk to take the requisite steps in the matter.

If, as the Board anticipate, there will be few occasions for the exercise of this power, the labour of that officer will be insignificant; but if there should be a considerable number of removals, and consequently a large increase of the demands upon his time and labour, it will become proper that either his salary should be increased, or additional assistance should be given to him.

Upon this point, however, nothing can be decided until there has been some reasonable amount of experience as to the working of the new law.

I am, &c.

To
The Clerk of the Guardians.

W. G. Lumley,
Assistant Secretary.

No. 6.

METROPOLITAN HOUSELESS POOR ACTS, 1865.—CIRCULAR LETTER from the POOR LAW BOARD to BOARDS of GUARDIANS.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,

SIR, . . 30*th August* 1865.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to communicate again with the Guardians on the subject of the Metropolitan Houseless Poor Act, 1864, the provisions of which have been made perpetual by an Act of the last Session of Parliament, 28 & 29 Vict. c. 34.

The Board remind the Guardians that by the first Act, which was passed on the 29th of July 1864 (27 & 28 Vict. c. 116.), provision was made for distributing the charge for the relief of certain poor persons in the Metropolis over the whole of the Metropolis for the period of six months only, viz., from Michaelmas of last year to Lady-day in the present year. By the Act of last Session the provision has been made perpetual.

The Board in their letters of the 4th August and the 26th October in last year made various remarks and suggestions with reference to the practical working of the first Act, and desire to direct the attention of the Guardians to those letters on the present occasion.

But as some slight alterations of the first Act have been made in the latter, it has appeared to the Board to be convenient that they should address another communication to the Guardians, in which the combined provisions of the Acts may be set out in detail.

The Guardians of every Union or Parish situated wholly or partly within the district to which the Metropolis Local Management Act applies may, subject to the Orders and Regulations of the Poor Law Board, make out a separate account of the money daily expended by them in the relief of destitute wayfarers, wanderers, foundlings, and other destitute persons during certain hours. The first Act prescribed those hours as from 8 o'clock at night to 8 o'clock in the morning. But the 5th clause of the 28 & 29 Vict. c. 34. provides for admission during the hours between 6 o'clock in the evening and 8 o'clock in the morning in the months between October and March inclusive; and during the hours between 8 o'clock in the evening and 8 o'clock in the morning in the months between April and September inclusive.

The account above referred to may be submitted by the Guardians to the Auditor at the usual times of audit, so that it will be a half-yearly account.

The Auditor is required duly to examine this account, and to certify, under his hand, the amount which he shall find to have been legally expended in and about such relief.

The third clause of the Act of 1864 declares to what relief this account shall extend, and enacts that it shall include food and articles of necessity supplied by the Guardians, or by their Relieving or other Officer, or by any Metropolitan Police Constable authorized by them in such behalf, and also the cost of lodging or shelter hired or temporarily provided for any such poor person, but not money given to him.

The same statute, in section 5., provides that where no adequate accommodation exists the Guardians shall provide within their respective Unions or Parishes such wards or other places of reception for destitute wayfarers and foundlings as the Poor Law Board, having regard to the number of persons likely to require relief therein, shall direct.

In default of making such provision, and until the same has been made, the Guardians will not be entitled to any reimbursement under the Acts.

Where the Guardians shall have provided proper wards or other places of reception for the class of poor to which the Acts apply, and the same shall have been approved of by the Poor Law Board, the Guardians, by section 4. of the first Act, may include, as part of the expense incurred by them in the relief of those poor persons, such sum in respect of each pauper, or according to section 3. of the 28 & 29 Vict. c. 34., such sum or sums in gross, as the Poor Law Board shall from time to time allow for the costs and expense of temporarily providing and maintaining such wards or other places.

This allowance is in addition to the sum which has been certified by the Auditor to have been expended by the Guardians in relief. The Board have, however, thought it right to request the Auditor to certify as to the expenditure by the Guardians of the sums which they claim to be reimbursed under this last section.

When the Poor Law Board have certified that proper wards or places of reception have been provided, the Guardians may make application in writing to the Metropolitan Board of Works for reimbursement of the amount so certified by the Auditor, and may include the sum so allowed by the Poor Law Board.

By section 2. of the Act of 1864, the Metropolitan Board of Works are required forthwith to pay to the Guardians making the application the amount so ascertained to be due to them, and the Guardians are required to apply the sum received in aid of the poor rate of their Parish, or the Common Fund of their Union, as the case may be, and to account for the same accordingly.

In this manner means are provided for ensuring due attention to the relief of the houseless poor, who require relief during the night, without imposing upon the Guardians of any Union or Parish an unequal or unfair portion of the charge, the whole of which is now cast upon the rateable property of the Metropolis according to its annual value.

The Legislature have not been satisfied with requiring the wards to be certified as sufficient, but by section 2. of the 28 & 29 Vict. c. 34. the Poor Law Board are required to cause the wards and other places of reception to be periodically inspected between certain hours specified in the Act. The results of such inspections are to be reported to the Poor Law Board, who may at any time revoke and renew the certificates granted under the first Act.

These provisions extend to the cases of persons who apply for relief, and are relieved under the circumstances described in these statutes.

It is necessary to advert to another clause in the 28 & 29 Vict. c. 34., which has been enacted to facilitate the removal of the destitute poor from the streets of the Metropolis, and to procure for them the requisite relief.

By section 4. it is enacted, that any Constable of the Metropolitan Police, or of the Police of the City of London, may personally conduct any such destitute person as above described, not having committed or being charged with any offence punishable by law within the knowledge of such Constable, to any wards or other places of reception approved of by the Poor Law Board under these Acts, and every such poor person shall, if there be room in such wards or other places of reception, be temporarily relieved therein.

The Board acknowledge, with satisfaction, the good spirit in which the different Boards of Guardians in the Metropolis have received these new proposals, and the promptitude with which they have generally been carried into execution.

The Board have not yet deemed it requisite to issue any rules or regulations to the Guardians with reference to this measure, though they have collected information as to the differences in the treatment and the dietaries which prevail among the Parishes and Unions, and may find it necessary hereafter to consider how far those differences may be wholly, or to a considerable extent, removed.

I am, &c.

W. G. Lumley,

Assistant Secretary.

No. 7.

Metropolitan Houseless Poor Act, 1865.—An Act to make the Metropolitan Houseless Poor Act perpetual [28 Vict. c. 34, passed 2d June 1865].

Whereas it is expedient that the provisions of "The Metropolitan Houseless Poor Act, 1864," should be made perpetual: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. That the provisions of the said Act shall be extended to the expenditure for relief of destitute wayfarers, wanderers, and foundlings, or other destitute persons, in the several Unions and Parishes referred to in the said Act, relieved and to be relieved from and after Lady-day one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five; and the sixth section of the said Act is hereby repealed.

2. The Poor Law Board shall from time to time cause the wards and other places of reception provided according to the said Act to be inspected not less than once in every four months between the hours of six o'clock in the evening and eight in the morning in the months between October and March inclusive, and between the hours of eight o'clock in the evening and eight in the morning in the months between April and September inclusive; and the results of such inspections shall be reported to the Poor Law Board, who may at any time revoke and renew the certificates granted or to be granted under the first section of that Act.

3. The said Board may allow for the costs and expenses referred to in the fourth section of that Act, when they shall see fit to do so, a sum or several sums in gross instead of a sum in respect of each pauper as therein provided.

4. Any constable of the Metropolitan Police or of the Police of the City of London may personally conduct any destitute wayfarer, wanderer, or foundling, or other destitute person, not having committed or being charged with any offence punishable by law, within the knowledge of such constable, to any wards or other places or reception approved of by the Poor Law Board under the said Act or this Act; and every such wayfarer, wanderer, or foundling shall, if there be room in such wards or other places of reception, be temporarily relieved therein.

5. The wards or places of reception provided under the said Act shall be open for the admission of destitute wayfarers, wanderers, and

foundlings, or other destitute persons, who shall apply to be admitted during the hours between six o'clock in the evening and eight in the morning in the months between October and March inclusive, and during the hours between eight o'clock in the evening and eight o'clock in the morning in the months between April and September inclusive, and the Guardians shall be entitled to be reimbursed for all relief administered in conformity with the Provisions of that Act during those hours respectively.

6. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Metropolitan Houseless Poor Act, 1865."

No. 8.

METROPOLITAN HOUSELESS POOR.—CIRCULAR from the POOR LAW BOARD to BOARDS of GUARDIANS.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
27th January 1866.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to state to you, for the information of the Guardians, that, pursuant to the provisions of 28 Vict. c. 34. s. 2., the Board have made arrangements with the Commissioner of Metropolitan Police for the inspection, by the officers of police, of the wards and other places of reception provided under that Act for the Metropolitan Houseless Poor.

The Board request that the police officers authorized to undertake this duty may be allowed the requisite facilities for inspecting the wards, and obtaining such information as may enable them to make their reports on the subject to the Poor Law Board, as required by the Act referred to.

I am, &c.
ENFIELD,
Secretary.

The Clerk to
The Board of Guardians.

No. 9.

METROPOLITAN HOUSELESS POOR ACTS, 1864–65.—CIRCULAR LETTER from the POOR LAW BOARD to BOARDS of GUARDIANS.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
31st January 1866.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to transmit to you, for the information of the Guardians, the enclosed copy of a communication which the Board have addressed to the Auditors of the Unions and Parishes within the District to which the Metropolis Local Management Act applies, respecting the mode of certifying the cost of relief, &c. under the Houseless Poor Acts, 1864–65.

The following appear to be the steps which it will be desirable for the Guardians to adopt. When the accounts of the Union or Parish have been submitted to the auditor for examination, a statement of the expenditure which the Guardians seek to have allowed by this Board, under section 4. of the Act of 1864, and section 3. of the Act of 1865, should, with as little delay as possible, be forwarded to this office. The statement should be in the form suggested by the Board's Circular Letter of November 1865, and should be verified by the auditor previous to its transmission to the Board.

So soon as the Board have notified to the Guardians the sum allowed to them, the auditor should be requested to give a certificate in the form now prepared.

The certificate, it will be observed, is framed to include the cost of relief to the houseless poor given by the Guardians, as well as the sum allowed by this Board. To enable the auditor to give this certificate, it will therefore be necessary that the Board's letter of allowance should be produced to him.

When the certificate has been given, the Guardians will be in a position to apply to the Metropolitan Board of Works for reimbursement of the sum to which they will be entitled. The certificate of the auditor, as well as the Board's letter of allowance, should accompany the application which the Guardians may make to the Metropolitan Board of Works for this purpose.

The Board trust that the course now recommended to be followed will facilitate the carrying of the above-mentioned Acts into effect, and prevent unnecessary delay in making application to the Metropolitan Board of Works for reimbursement.

I am, &c.
ENFIELD,
Secretary.

To
Clerk to the Guardians.

No. 10.

COLLECTOR of the GUARDIANS.—CIRCULAR accompanying GENERAL ORDER from the POOR LAW BOARD to BOARDS of GUARDIANS.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, London,
7th October 1865.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to state that they have been frequently applied to on the subject of the inconveniences experienced by Boards of Guardians in many Unions in regard to the collection of monies payable to them, by reason of the want of a proper officer for such purpose. The Board, moreover, anticipate that after the complete establishment of Union Chargeability, the demands for such an officer will increase.

The Board have, therefore, issued a General Order empowering the Guardians to make such an appointment wherever they may find it necessary to do so ; and I am directed to transmit a copy of the Order accordingly.

The Guardians will find the name of their Union in the Schedule (A.)

I am, &c.
ENFIELD,
Secretary.

To
The Clerk to the Guardians.

No. 11.

COLLECTOR OF THE GUARDIANS.—GENERAL ORDER.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several Unions, Parishes, and Places named in the Schedules hereunto annexed :—

To the Clerk or Clerks to the Justices of the Petty Sessions held for the division or divisions in which the said Unions, Parishes, and Places are situate :—

And to all others whom it may concern.

Whereas it is oftentimes expedient that Guardians of the Poor should appoint an officer to collect and receive monies from time to time due and payable to them or on their account.

Now therefore, We, the Poor Law Board, acting under the authority of the statutes in that behalf made and provided, hereby order and direct the Guardians of the Poor of the several Unions, Parishes, and Places named in the Schedules (B.) and (C.) hereunto annexed, as and when they shall see occasion to do so, to appoint a fit and proper person to collect the monies due and payable to such Guardians, to be termed collector of the Guardians.

And We further order, with respect to such appointment, as follows; that is to say :—

Mode of Appointment.

Article 1. Every officer to be appointed under this Order shall be appointed by a majority of the Guardians present at a meeting of the Board, and voting on the question of such appointment.

Every such appointment shall, as soon as the same has been made, be reported to the Poor Law Board by the clerk to the Guardians.

Article 2. Previous to an appointment to the aforesaid office being made under this order, a notice that the question of making such appointment will be brought before the Board of Guardians shall be given and entered on their minutes at one of the two ordinary meetings of the said Board next preceding the meeting at which the appointment is made, or an advertisement, giving notice of the consideration of such appointment, shall be inserted in some public newspaper, by the direction of the Guardians, at least seven days before the day on which such appointment is made : Provided that no such notice or advertisement shall be necessary for the appointment of a temporary substitute.

Qualification.

Article 3. Every person who shall be appointed to the office of collector under this order shall agree to give one month's notice previous to resigning the office, or to forfeit one month's amount of salary, to be deducted as liquidated damages from the amount of salary due at the time of such resignation.

Duties of the Officer.

Article 4. The duties of the collector shall be—

No. 1. To collect, under the directions of the Guardians, all sums of money from time to time due and payable to them other than such as under their orders or otherwise shall be payable to their Treasurer.

No. 2. To serve the orders of contributions upon the overseers when required by the Guardians to do so.

No. 3. To assist the clerk to the Guardians in filling up receipts, keeping books, and making returns which relate to any matter concerning the monies payable to the Guardians which he may have collected or may have been required to collect.

No. 4. To produce to the Guardians or their clerk respectively, whenever required by them or him, the account books in his custody by virtue of his office as such collector, and to balance the same, and to furnish them with a true list of all defaulters in the payment of monies due to them, and under their directions to attend the proceedings against such defaulters.

No. 5. To keep punctually a book according to the Form set forth in the Schedule (A.) No. 1. hereunto annexed, and to duly enter therein all sums received and all sums paid by him, and to give in respect of all monies received by him a receipt in the Form in the said Schedule (A.) No. 2.

No. 6. To pay all sums received by him to the Treasurer of the said Guardians monthly, or at any shorter period if required by them to do so; and whenever the same shall amount to 50*l.* or upwards, to pay the same to the said Treasurer as soon as practicable after the receipt thereof.

No. 7. To submit to the Guardians at their ordinary meeting an account of the payments and disbursements made by him on their behalf, with proper vouchers where the same can be obtained, once a month, or at a shorter interval if he find it necessary to do so.

No. 8. To attend every meeting of the Guardians when required by them to do so, and every meeting of the Finance Committee, if there be one, and to obey all lawful orders and directions of such Guardians and Committee relating to his office.

No. 9. To attend the Auditor at the audit of the accounts of the Guardians, and to obey all the regulations contained in the orders of accounts issued to the Unions and Parishes named in the said Schedules (B.) and (C.) hereunto annexed, which relate to the attendance and accounting of officers at the Audit.

Remuneration of the Officer.

Article 5. The Board of Guardians shall pay to the officer appointed to the office of collector under this order such salary, either by a fixed sum or by a poundage, as the Poor Law Board shall from time to time direct or approve; and shall also repay the amount expended or disbursed by him on their behalf according to the account rendered by him, so far as it shall be found to have been duly and properly incurred.

Article 6. The salary of such officer shall be payable from the day on which he commences the performance of his duties up to the day on which he shall cease to hold such office, and no longer, and shall be paid by quarterly payments at the several quarters ending at the usual feast days in the year, namely, Lady day, Midsummer day, Michaelmas day, and Christmas day, with a proportionate sum to be paid to his executors or administrators in case he shall die while holding such office; and in the case of a payment by poundage, the same shall be calculated by the said Guardians at such several quarters upon the amount which the said Guardians shall ascertain to have been collected by such collector in the quarter then last ended, and the same shall be paid by the said Guardians at such times accordingly.

Article 7. It shall be competent for the Guardians to defer, in whole or in part, the payment of the salary of such collector, until his accounts shall have been audited and allowed by the auditor, after which audit and allowance the sum due up to the date of his accounts so audited shall forthwith be paid.

Article 8. No such collector who may be suspended, and who shall upon such suspension resign, or be removed by the Poor Law Board, shall be entitled to any salary from the date of such suspension; and no such officer who shall be temporarily suspended from his office, by reason of his services not being required, shall be entitled to any salary pending such temporary suspension.

Security.

Article 9. The person appointed to such office shall give a bond in such penal sum as the said Guardians shall think fit, in the names of

himself and two sufficient sureties, not being officers of the same Union or Parish as that for which he shall be appointed, conditioned for the due and faithful performance of the duties of the office; and every such collector shall give immediate notice to the said Guardians of the death, insolvency, or bankruptcy of either of such sureties, and shall, when required by the said Guardians, produce a certificate signed by two householders, that his sureties are alive, and believed by them to be solvent, and shall supply a fresh surety in the place of any such surety who may die, or become bankrupt or insolvent: Provided that the Guardians may, if they think fit, take the security of any society or company expressly authorized by statute to guarantee or secure the faithful discharge of the duties of any Poor Law officer.

Article 10. The Auditor shall, in the statement required by the general orders of the Poor Law Commissioners and the Poor Law Board in that behalf, to be transmitted to them of the securities of the officers of the said Unions or Parishes, include the name of the collector for the time being appointed under this order, together with the particulars in the said general orders required, and shall report thereon to the Board of Guardians, in like manner as therein set forth with reference to the securities of other officers.

Continuance in Office and Suspension of Officer.—Supply of Vacancy.

Article 11. Every collector shall hold the said office until he shall die, or resign, or be removed by the Poor Law Board, or be proved to be insane by evidence which such Board shall deem sufficient, unless the Guardians shall deem it advisable to discontinue the office, and shall inform the said Board accordingly; and upon such death, resignation, removal, or insanity of any such officer, the said Guardians shall give notice thereof to the Poor Law Board, and proceed to appoint some person in his place, according to the provisions of this order; and in every case of a resignation, the clerk of the said Guardians shall transmit to the Poor Law Board a statement of the cause of such resignation, so far as it may be known to them.

Article 12. The said Guardians may, at their discretion, suspend from the discharge of his duties any such collector, and shall, in case of every such suspension, forthwith report the same, together with the cause thereof to the Poor Law Board, for their decision thereon, and if the Poor Law Board remove such suspension, he shall forthwith resume the performance of his duties.

Article 13. If any such collector be at any time prevented by sickness or accident, or other sufficient reason, from the performance of his duties, the Guardians may appoint a fit person to act as his temporary substitute, and may pay such person a reasonable compensation for his services; and every such appointment, with a statement of the circumstances which have led to it, shall be reported to the Poor Law Board as soon as the same shall have been made, by the clerk to the Guardians.

Article 14. The word "Parish" in this Order shall mean every place which maintains its own poor separately, or for which a separate poor rate is made.

Article 15. The word "Overseer" shall be taken to include any person acting or legally bound to act in the discharge of any of the duties usually performed by Overseers, so far as they are referred to herein.

Schedule (A.)

No. 1.—*Form of Collector's Book.*

_____ *Union* [or *Parish*].

RECEIPTS.					PAYMENTS TO THE TREASURER.		
Date.	No. of Receipt.	From whom received.	On what account.	Amount.	Date.	On what account.	Amount.
				£ *s.* *d.*			£ *s.* *d.*

No. 2.—*Form of Collector's Receipt.*

_____ *Union* [or *Parish*],

_____ *day of* _____ 186_.

Mr. _____

For _____

£ _____

This part to be retained by the Collector.

_____ *Union* [or *Parish*],

_____ *day of* _____ 186_.

Received of _____

the Sum of _____

on behalf of the above-named Union [or *Parish*], *in respect of* _____

£ _____

(*Signed*) _____

Collector for the said Union [or *Parish*].

Schedule (B.)

Containing the Names of the Unions to which the foregoing Order refers.

Aberaeron.	Alton.	Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
Abergavenny.	Altrincham.	Ashford, East.
Aberystwith.	Amersham.	Ashford, West.
Abingdon.	Amesbury.	Ashton-under-Lyne.
Albans, St.	Ampthill.	Aston.
Alcester.	Andover.	Atcham.
Alderbury.	Anglesey.	Atherstone.
Alnwick.	Asaph, St.	Auckland.
Alresford.	Ashbourne.	Austell, St.

Axbridge.
Axminster.
Aylesbury.
Aylsham.

Bakewell.
Bala.
Banbury.
Bangor and Beaumaris.
Barnet.
Barnsley.
Barnstaple.
Barrow-on-Soar.
Barton-upon-Irwell.
Basford.
Basingstoke.
Bath.
Battle.
Beaminster.
Bedale.
Bedford.
Bedminster.
Bedwellty.
Belford.
Bellingham.
Belper.
Berkhampstead.
Berwick-upon-Tweed.
Beverley.
Bicester.
Bideford.
Bierley North.
Biggleswade.
Billericay.
Billesdon.
Bingham.
Birkenhead.
Bishop Stortford.
Blaby.
Blackburn.
Blandford.
Blean.
Blofield.
Blything.
Bodmin.
Bolton.
Bootle.
Bosmere and Claydon.
Boston.
Boughton, Great.
Bourn.
Brackley.
Bradfield.
Bradford (Wilts).
Bradford (York).
Braintree.
Bramley.
Brampton.
Brecknock.
Brentford.
Bridge.
Bridgend and Cowbridge.
Bridgwater.
Bridgnorth.
Bridlington.
Bridport.
Brixworth.
Bromley.
Bromsgrove.
Bromyard.
Buckingham.
Builth.
Buntingford.
Burnley.
Burton-upon-Trent.
Bury.

Caistor.
Calne.
Cambridge.
Camelford.
Cardiff.
Cardigan.
Carlisle.
Carmarthen.
Carnarvon.
Castle Ward.
Catherington.
Caxton and Arrington.
Cerne.
Chailey.
Chapel-en-le-Frith.
Chard.
Cheadle.
Chelmsford.
Cheltenham.
Chepstow.
Chertsey.
Chesterfield.
Chester-le-Street.
Chesterton.
Chippenham.
Chipping Norton.
Chipping Sodbury.
Chorley.
Chorlton.
Christchurch.
Church Stretton.
Cirencester.
Cleobury Mortimer.
Clifton.
Clitheroe.
Clun.
Clutton.
Cockermouth.
Colchester.
Columb, St. Major.
Congleton.
Conway.
Cookham.
Corwen.
Cosford.
Cranbrook.
Crediton.
Crickhowel.
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett.
Croydon.
Cuckfield.

Darlington.
Dartford.
Daventry.
Depwade.
Derby.
Devizes.
Dewsbury.
Docking.
Dolgelly.
Doncaster.
Dorchester.
Dore.
Dorking.
Dover.
Downham.
Drayton.
Driffield.
Droitwich.
Droxford.
Dudley.
Dulverton.
Dunmow.
Durham.
Dursley.

Easington.
Easingwold.
Eastbourne.
East Grinstead.
Easthampstead.
East Retford.
Eastry.
East Ward.
Ecclesall Bierlow.
Edmonton.
Elham.
Ellesmere.
Ely.
Epping.
Epsom.
Erpingham.
Eton.
Evesham.

Faith, St.
Falmouth.
Fareham.
Faringdon.
Farnham.
Faversham.
Festiniog.
Foleshill.
Fordingbridge.
Freebridge Lynn.
Frome.
Fulham.
Fylde.

Gainsborough.
Garstang.
Gateshead.
Germans, St.
Glanford Brigg.
Glendale.
Glossop.
Gloucester.
Godstone.
Goole.
Gower.
Grantham.
Gravesend and Milton.

Greenwich.
Guildford.
Guiltcross.
Guisborough.

Hackney.
Hailsham.
Halifax.
Halstead.
Haltwhistle.
Hambledon.
Hardingstone.
Hartismere.
Hartlepool.
Hartley Wintney.
Haslingden.
Hastings.
Hatfield.
Havant.
Haverfordwest.
Hawarden.
Hay.
Hayfield.
Headington.
Helmsley Blackmoor.
Helston.
Hemel Hempstead.
Hemsworth.
Hendon.
Henley.
Henstead.
Hereford.
Hertford.
Hexham.
Highworth and Swindon.
Hinckley.
Hitchin.
Holbeach.
Holborn.
Hollingbourn.
Holsworthy.
Holyhead.
Holywell.
Honiton.
Hoo.
Horncastle.
Horsham.
Houghton-le-Spring.
Howden.
Hoxne.
Huddersfield.
Hungerford.
Huntingdon.
Hursley.

Ipswich.
Ives, St.

Keighley.
Kendal.
Kettering.
Keynsham.
Kidderminster.
Kingsbridge.
Kingsclere.
King's Lynn.
King's Norton.
Kingston-upon-Thames.
Kington.
Kirkby Moorside.
Knaresborough.
Knighton.

Lampeter.
Lancaster.
Lanchester.
Langport.
Launceston.
Ledbury.
Leek.
Leicester.
Leigh.
Leighton Buzzard.
Leominster.
Lewes.
Lewisham.
Lexden and Winstree.
Leyburn.
Lichfield.
Lincoln.
Linton.
Liskeard.
Llandilo Fawr.
Llandovery.
Llanelly.
Llanfyllin.
Llanrwst.
Loddon and Clavering.
London, City of.
London, East.
London, West.
Longtown.
Loughborough.
Louth.
Ludlow.
Luton.
Lutterworth.
Lymington.

Macclesfield.
Machynlleth.
Madeley.
Maidstone.
Maldon.
Malling.
Malmsbury.
Malton.
Mansfield.
Market Bosworth.
Market Harborough.
Marlborough.
Martley.
Medway.
Melksham.
Melton Mowbray.
Mere.
Meriden.
Merthyr Tydvil.
Midhurst.
Mildenhall.
Milton.
Mitford and Launditch.
Monmouth.
Morpeth.
Nantwich.
Narberth.
Neath.
Neot's, St.
Newark.
Newbury.
Newcastle-in-Emlyn.
Newcastle-under-Lyme.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Newent.
New Forest.
Newhaven.
Newmarket.
Newport (Monmouth).
Newport (Salop).
Newport Pagnell.
Newton Abbot.
Newtown and Llanidloes.
Northallerton.
Northampton.
North Aylesford.
Northleach.
Northwich.
North Witchford.
Nottingham.
Nuneaton.

Oakham.
Okehampton.
Olave's, St.
Oldham.
Ongar.
Ormskirk.
Orsett.
Oundle.
Ouseburn, Great.

Pateley Bridge.
Patrington.
Pembroke.
Penistone.
Penkridge.
Penrith.
Penzance.
Pershore.
Peterborough.
Petersfield.
Petworth.
Pewsey.
Pickering.
Plomesgate.
Plympton, St. Mary.
Pocklington.
Pontefract.
Pont-y-pool.
Pontypridd.
Poole.
Poplar.
Portsea Island.
Potterspury.
Prescot.
Presteigne.
Preston.
Prestwich.
Pwllheli.

Radford.
Reading.

Redruth.
Reeth.
Reigate.
Rhayader.
Richmond (Surrey).
Richmond (Yorkshire).
Ringwood.
Ripon.
Risbridge.
Rochdale.
Rochford.
Romford.
Romney Marsh.
Romsey.
Ross.
Rothbury.
Rotherham.
Royston.
Rugby.
Runcorn.
Ruthin.
Rye.

Saffron Walden.
Salford.
Samford.
Saviour's, St.
Scarborough.
Sculcoates.
Sedbergh.
Sedgefield.
Seisdon.
Selby.
Settle.
Sevenoaks.
Shaftesbury.
Shardlow.
Sheffield.
Sheppey.
Shepton Mallet.
Sherborne.
Shiffnal.
Shipston-upon-Stour.
Skipton.
Skirlaugh.
Sleaford.
Solihull.
Southam.
South Molton.
South Shields.
South Stoneham.
Southwell.
Spalding.
Spilsby.
Stafford.
Staines.
Stamford.
Stepney.
Steyning.
Stockbridge.
Stockport.
Stockton.
Stokesley.
Stone.
Stourbridge.
Stow.
Stow-on-the-Wold.
Strand.
Stratford-upon-Avon.
Stratton.
Stroud.
Sturminster.
Sudbury.
Sunderland.
Swaffham.
Swansea.

Tadcaster.
Tamworth.
Taunton.
Tavistock.
Teesdale.
Tenbury.
Tendring.
Tenterden.
Tetbury.
Tewkesbury.
Thakeham.
Thame.
Thanet, Isle of.
Thetford.
Thingoe.
Thirsk.
Thomas, St.
Thornbury.
Thorne.
Thrapston.
Ticehurst.
Tisbury.
Tiverton.
Todmorden.
Tonbridge.
Torrington.
Totnes.
Towcester.
Tregaron.
Truro.
Tynemouth.

Uckfield.
Ulverstone.
Uppingham.
Upton-upon-Severn.
Uttoxeter.
Uxbridge.

Wakefield.
Wallingford.
Walsal.
Walsingham.
Wandsworth and Clapham.
Wangford.
Wantage.
Ware.
Wareham and Purbeck.
Warminster.
Warrington.
Warwick.
Watford.
Wayland.
Weardale.
Wellingborough.
Wellington (Salop).
Wellington (Somerset).
Wells.
Welwyn.
Wem.
Weobly.
Westbourne.
West Bromwich.
Westbury-upon-Severn.
Westbury and Whorwelsdown.
West Derby.
West Firle.
West Ham.
West Hampnett.
West Ward.
Wetherby.
Weymouth.
Wharfedale.
Wheatenhurst.
Whitby.
Whitchurch (Salop).
Whitchurch(Southampton).
Whitechapel.
Whitehaven.
Wigan.
Wight, Isle of.
Wigton.
Williton.
Wilton.
Wimborne and Cranborne.
Wincanton.
Winchcombe.
Winchester, New.
Windsor.
Winslow.
Wirrall.
Wisbeach.
Witham.
Witney.
Woburn.
Wokingham.
Wolstanton and Burslem.
Wolverhampton.
Woodbridge.
Woodstock.
Worcester.
Worksop.
Wortley.
Wrexham.
Wycombe.

Yeovil.
York.

SCHEDULE (C.)

Containing the Names of the Parishes, Townships, and Places referred to in the foregoing Order.

Alston-with-Garrigill.
East Stonehouse.
Holbeck.
Hunslet.
Leeds.
Manchester.
Mile End Old Town.
Paddington.
Saddleworth.
St. George-in-the-East.
St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark.
St. Giles, Camberwell.
St. John, Hampstead.
St. Leonard, Shoreditch.
St. Luke, Chelsea.
St. Martin-in-the-Fields.
St. Mary Abbots, Kensington.
St. Mary, Lambeth.
St. Mary, Magdalen, Bermondsey.
St. Mary, Rotherhithe.
St. Matthew, Bethnal Green.
Toxteth Park.
Stoke-upon Trent.
Whittlesea, St. Mary, and St. Andrew.
Yarmouth, Great.

Given under our hands and seal of office, this seventh day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

C. P. VILLIERS, *President.*
G. GREY.
W. E. GLADSTONE.
ENFIELD, *Secretary.*

No. 12.

PUBLIC WORKS (MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS) ACTS, 1863–64.—REPORT of ROBERT RAWLINSON, Esquire, C.B., Government Engineer, to The Right Honourable CHARLES PELHAM VILLIERS, M.P., President of the Poor Law Board.

Office of Public Works,
St. Peter's Square, Manchester,
12th January 1866.

SIR,

During the last nine months of 1865, the progress of works in course of execution under these Acts has been somewhat retarded, owing to a scarcity of skilled labour, the resumption of work in cotton mills, and the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient supply of stone, bricks, paving sets, and other materials.

The following facts may be instructively repeated with respect to these works; namely, that in every instance some form of necessary and useful work has been devised by the Local authorities, and not by a Government engineer. Ample security for the amount advanced has been given; and in the rate of progress each local authority has been unfettered. The result is, general satisfaction. The variety of works undertaken and successfully executed may be gathered from tables, Nos. 1 and 2, accompanying this report, and from the details as under narrated. Plans and estimates have been examined, and reported upon, as they have from time to time been submitted, and without any unnecessary delay.

At Adlington, Brindle, and Euxton, in Chorley Union, works of road-making have been finished; at Cuerden, land drainage for Townley Parker, Esq.; at Darcy Lever and at Denton, street-paving and road-forming; at Handforth and Offerton, in the Stockport Union, road-forming; at Horwich, Little Lever, and West Houghton, in the Bolton Union, street-paving and road-forming; at Skerton and Poulton, in the Lancaster Union, waterworks; at Reddish and at Romiley, road-forming; and at Tintwistle, water-supply.

At Glossop, Lord Edward Howard found work of the most appropriate kind on his estates for about 400 labourers during the worst period of the distress, in breaking up some 69 acres, and in draining about 1,000 acres of land, as also in forming new embankments and other works for waterworks reservoirs. In the Manchester district many streets have been sewered, formed, and paved. About 12 miles of large water-pipes have been provided and laid; a large storage reservoir is nearly completed; and in a cemetery of 40 statute acres roads have been laid out and formed, and the chapels are nearly finished. In Oldham, besides several miles of streets having been sewered, formed, and paved, 35 mills have been drained. The Alexandra (public) Park of 72 statute acres was opened 28th August 1865. At Preston and at Salford, in addition to other works, cattle markets have been constructed. These are also examples of works executed.

The amount of money devoted to the purposes of these Acts was 1,500,000*l.* (Act 1863) and 350,000*l.* (Act 1864); total 1,850,000*l.*

Upon the expiration of the borrowing powers conferred by these Acts (1st January 1865), the sum of 1,846,082*l.* had been appropriated by the local authorities in 155 separate loans.

Table I. annexed to this Report shows that out of this sum of 1,846,082*l.* appropriated a sum of 1,251,449*l.* had been advanced, up to the 30th December last, in 331 instalments, each of which instalments has been authorized by your special order.

The residue to be advanced, as the works progress, if the whole of the sums are taken up, is 594,633*l.*

I have received information that the following loans and balances of loans will not be taken up, viz.—

	£
Brindle (Chorley Union)	600
Glossop	7,500
	2,330
Horwich (Bolton Union)	800
Lancaster	7,000
Little Lever (Bolton Union)	470
Macclesfield Union	6,530
Rusholme	3,000
Total	£28,230

Deducting this sum of 28,230*l.* from the residue above mentioned will reduce the amount remaining to be advanced to 566,403*l.*; and although it is possible that other renunciations may occur, yet I think it probable that the whole or very nearly the whole sum named will be required for the completion of works now in course of execution.

Table II. annexed to this Report shows quantities and costs of works executed to the 30th December last, and the total amount of money expended upon them up to that date. This table furnishes satisfactory evidence of the beneficial operation of these Acts.

Main sewerage and drainage works as at first devised are nearly completed. Up to the date of this report, 515,833 lineal yards, or 293 miles, have been satisfactorily laid, and are in working order. The local authorities are now engaged completing house-drainage. In order to stimulate progress in this respect, the following notice was issued

last summer from this office, to all local authorities engaged in the execution of sewerage works under the provisions of these Acts.

" Local authorities and their surveyors are recommended to make " as rapid progress with the drainage of houses and wet middens as is " compatible with the efficient and economical execution of the works, " in order that the main sewers constructed under the provisions of " these Acts may be, to the fullest possible extent, beneficial to the " public health."

The total area of paving and other surface works of street and highway improvements completed at the close of the past year measure 1,913,685 superficial yards, or about 395 acres, the total length of these streets and highways being 286,326 lineal yards, or about 162 miles.

Of waterworks, several are already completed.

Of public parks, that at Oldham, the Alexandra Park, was opened during the past year, and affords much gratification and sanitary benefit to the inhabitants of that borough. The public park at Bolton will probably be opened during the present year.

Of the public cemeteries, that at Macclesfield is now ready for consecration, and those in Manchester and in Dukinfield are rapidly progressing towards completion.

No work has been executed under the provisions of the Public Works Acts which was not desirable as a work of permanent utility and sanitary improvement, altogether independent of the circumstances which, during the existence of the cotton famine, gave rise to the special Acts of Parliament, and during the dearth of employment in this district their beneficial operation was even more signal than I was able to convey to you by report.

It has been observed, that while up to the time of the passing of the Public Works Act the district had been disturbed by suggestions of large and imperial measures of emigration, as also by other less peaceful occurrences, subsequently to its coming into operation no other measure has been suggested as necessary or expedient, nor has disturbance or tumult troubled the peace and order of the district. The numbers of distressed factory operatives which I reported to you as being engaged upon these works, large as they were, did not convey a just idea of the total number who passed through a course of training fitting them for other outdoor labour. For example, in the case of Manchester cemetery works, the largest number reported as being engaged upon these works was 130, but up to the end of last March there had been not less than 453 factory operatives so employed during varying intervals, of whom only 28 had been engaged upon more than one occasion.

From the difficulty of obtaining accurate information, the numbers from time to time returned as being "out of work" were much exaggerated, and the numbers engaged upon the public works much more nearly represented the entire number of really able-bodied men out of employment capable of useful and practicable labour than was at the time supposed.

I am informed, on the authority of Poor Law Officers in the district, that the prevention of pauperism by means of the Public Works was at least to the extent of three times the number of men employed upon them.

These works relieved the district of direct imposture to an extent which cannot be calculated. When useful work could be tendered in place of relief, all men who would not attempt work were struck off the

relief lists, and were disposed of, so far as any requirement for charity was concerned.

It is not pleasant to give such an example of the working of the Act, but it is much the best to know and to understand the truth. If makeshift works had been devised on which to place every applicant for relief at a low rate of pay the result would have been disgraceful failure. The good and honest would have taken no interest in test labour, and the example of the idle and worthless would have influenced the whole mass of labour. The works devised were, however, bonâ fide works, and the men were, to a considerable degree, self-selected, and were consequently earnest and honest workers.

No form of labour on a large scale to be executed by untrained men alone has ever been found to be economical, whether used as a test for relief or as a punishment. During the Irish famine this was proved to be the case in that country; similar results have been developed in other countries, under other circumstances. Large masses of men, such as were thrown out of employment in Lancashire during the cotton famine, cannot be organized into efficient workers on a grand scale, as the evil influences of the worst men appear to leaven the mass, and idleness will then inevitably prevail. The gangs of labourers attempted to be organized in Lancashire before the introduction of the Public Works Act, as at Stockport, at Preston, and at some other places, proved utter failures. However little the men were paid, the work performed represented much less. Idleness soon verged into mischief, and mischief soon became actual riot.

Under the Public Works Act, as previously stated, all the men were, in a degree, volunteers; they were divided into small gangs directed by skilled men, and every possible encouragement was offered to honest industry. So soon as any gang of men wished it, they were placed on "piece work," and every encouragement was given to induce self-reliance and independent action. Sewer trenching and earthenware sewer pipe laying required manipulative skill, but more care; the trenches had to be "timbered," to preserve the deep sides upright and in place; the bottom had to be formed truly in line and in gradient, so as to receive the sewer pipes, and these required to be laid so as to prevent breaking or crushing. Before three months had passed over, some of the cotton operatives, at their own solicitation, commenced this form of work, and they very speedily became, to all intents and purposes, "skilled workmen." Many of these men selected themselves into gangs, and contracted for trenching and sewering street after street, to the satisfaction of themselves, and to the entire satisfaction of their employers. The men chose to become responsible agents, and this induced interest in their work as also earnestness and care.

Sewer work, where the excavations are deep, is necessarily attended with some degree of danger to the men engaged in the work, and to house and building property on both sides of the sewer trench. It is greatly to the credit of the local surveyors and foremen, as also to the men themselves, that so few accidents have taken place. This is another instance showing the value of self-induced thought and care, arising from a feeling of personal responsibility.

The following analysis of the expenditure in the more important towns and districts indicates some of the benefits which have been conferred upon these localities, as well as the skill and ability with which the several surveyors have designed and executed the works committed to their charge.

Name of Place.	Materials.	Labour.	Team Work.	Land.	Compensation.	Incidentals.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ashton-under-Lyne	29,602 2 4	14,904 9 8	5,471 0 6	—	188 12 11	2,585 6 2	52,751 11 7
Ashton and Staleybridge Waterworks	3,793 1 5	15,237 6 2	879 4 11	5,000 0 0	286 15 0	25 9 1	25,221 16 7
Blackburn	46,643 7 8	33,707 4 9	7,146 3 4	—	465 0 0	1,500 0 0	89,461 15 9
Bolton	22,049 5 2	35,372 15 7	2,815 19 3	21,389 0 0	—	—	81,627 0 0
Burnley	11,626 19 5	11,431 17 10	and team work.	129 3 6	8 0 0	115 16 6	23,311 17 3
Glossop	3,010 17 1	13,492 18 11	1,845 10 0	—	—	966 15 4	19,316 1 4
Macclesfield	6,664 8 2	10,256 16 .3½	696 18 2	—	—	23 10 2	17,641 12 9½
Oldham	23,555 2 11	30,770 15 7	8,255 10 6	16,325 12 1	389 18 9	3,477 14 7	85,774 14 5
Over Darwen	7,416 10 0	5,390 0 0	716 0 0	—	300 0 0	320 0 0	14,142 10 0
Preston	22,140 16 9	18,728 0 2	3,089 0 0	717 14 0	—	—	44,675 10 11
Staleybridge	4,970 5 7	3,792 18 2	1,340 15 7	—	—	632 4 4	10,736 13 8
Stockport	13,593 17 3	10,004 15 11	1,497 12 7	7,772 18 9	106 3 10	1,615 18 1	34,591 6 5
Wigan	18,092 4 4	23,794 4 5	2,079 19 11	2,018 3 5	—	69 10 0	46,052 2 1
£	216,158 18 1	226,884 3 5½	35,831 14 9	53,352 11 9	1,744 10 6	11,332 14 3	545,304 12 9½

This extract from Table II. shows that in a total expenditure of 545,304*l.* 12*s.* 9½*d.* only 1,744*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* has been paid under the head of "compensation," while not less than 226,884*l.* 3*s.* 5½*d.* has been paid for labour. The sum of 216,158*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* expended in materials includes local labour to the extent of 50 per cent. at the least. Up to the end of the year 1865 the quantity of stone (squared paving sets, &c.) used in the execution of the works amounted to 508,441 tons, exclusive of a considerable weight of rough unsquared stone used for street foundations. The whole of this stone (squared paving sets, &c.), with the exception of small quantities imported from Wales and Scotland, has been quarried, squared, and dressed by working men resident in the district.

The several works have been, from time to time, inspected under my superintendence by R. Arthur Arnold, Esquire, Resident Government Inspector, with one clerk, at a total cost for such inspections, up to the close of the past year, of less than one sixth per cent. upon the amount devoted to the purposes of these Acts.

574 inspections of the works have been made, and 375 reports, written, preliminary to advances of instalments, which reports have been regularly transmitted to the Poor Law Board.

The local surveyors have given unvarying attention to the requirements of this office in making monthly returns of work and labour, and have also furnished the materials necessary to the preparation of Table II. of this Report.

The amount and variety of the works executed in the distressed cotton district show that during the rapid growth of these towns works necessary to health, comfort, and trade, such as main-sewering, street-forming, paving, channelling, house-draining, river-cleansing, and other works of a like character, had not been executed as rapidly as they were required; several reasons may be offered to account for this apparent neglect. Local Improvements Acts were generally defective in not providing easy means to carry out such improvements; and, consequently, newly formed streets were utterly neglected. Large cotton mills, and other buildings connected with the trade of the district, were from time to time constructed, to be surrounded by new streets set out without plan or level, in which houses were built without control or order, the natural surface of the ground being, in many instances, left to form the road. As such streets and roads were carted over they became broken and rutted in wet weather to an extent which

rendered them, as stated in my first reports, impassable to wheeled vehicles. It was not uncommon to have waggons broken down and stuck fast in the mud, the load having to be removed at great cost before the broken and imbedded waggon could be hauled out again; and I have seen a load of coals deposited at the end of a long street because it was impossible to cart them to the house where they were required. These coals had, consequently, to be carried by hand, causing excessive additional labour and great inconvenience to the inhabitants. As respects trade, railway companies had found it necessary to give notice that they could neither fetch goods from nor deliver them to some of the mills and warehouses in consequence of the mud on these neglected streets and roads.

As there was no main sewering in such streets, house draining was, for the most part, impossible; foul water, and other refuse, consequently added to the evil. Where there was a natural fall, slops and fluid refuse from houses on the higher ground flowed down and over the surface of adjoining yards at a lower level, causing anger amongst neighbours, and sometimes litigation. It was distressing to see a cottage floor newly washed, but surrounded, and only approachable, by roads of the filthiest possible character. These clean floors generally belonged to recent occupiers, older residents having given in to the state of dirt in which they were imbedded. This general filth tended, in time, to produce apathy, and occasionally dissipation and despair. Consumption prevailed in excess, and when any form of epidemic disease set in, the poor's rates had to bear the cost of the sickness; and if the head of the family died, such family (widows and children) frequently had to be removed to the union workhouse, to become, for the most part, paupers for life. This round of sanitary neglect, producing filth, misery, drunkenness, disease, pauperism, and sometimes crime, is as consequent and certain as any other form of cause and effect.

The state of things faintly described not only existed in the distressed cotton district at the commencement of the recent cotton famine, but also existed, and now exists, more or less, in such towns as Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Gateshead, Sheffield, Leeds, Birmingham, Brighton, the suburbs of London, and in many lesser towns and places throughout Great Britain. Any owner of land is at liberty to lay out a new street. Speculating builders, or individuals, run up houses upon such streets, whilst the local authorities either do not possess the necessary legal powers to compel systematic sewering, draining, road-forming, and paving; or, they neglect to enforce such powers, in deference to obstructive ratepayers and objecting speculators.

The Public Works (Manufacturing District) Act, 1863, offered legal powers specially designed to meet the requirements of towns and districts. The care, skill, and special knowledge with which this Act was prepared have been proved by its general working. Private property has been frequently interfered with by notices under the Act, but the results are so self-evident in clean streets and good roads, where formerly all was mud, and the terms of repayment are made so easy, as to have converted, what formerly was opposition, into acquiescence, and even into approbation. Additional public and private improvements have been taken up in the several towns and districts, and will be further taken up, to such an extent as to make the amount of the loan sanctioned by Parliament form only an item in the ultimate total expenditure for public and private sanitary purposes which the

Public Works Acts have initiated. The advantages of well-formed streets and properly drained houses are now so self-evident in Lancashire, as giving an additional money and rent value to mill, warehouse, and cottage property, that owners of land and houses follow the examples afforded, and, as a first necessity, sewer, form, pave, and channel new streets as they are set out for building purposes.

One of the most injurious forms of nuisance, discomfort, and disease, namely, the cottage midden or cesspit, has not been materially affected. I have previously drawn attention to these cesspits in former reports, but as very little has been done to abate this form of nuisance, and as discredit may be brought on the works executed if they are allowed to remain, at the risk of repetition I again bring the question of intercepting sewers and proper house-drainage under notice, as main sewers will be of little avail if masses of putrid refuse remain beneath rooms which are inhabited, and soaking through walls and subsoils, to the destruction of health. These middensteads and cesspits are crowded in amongst and behind cottage houses, where the refuse ferments, and gives off gases of decomposition. Vast numbers of cottages are also of faulty construction ; placed back to back, with no means of through ventilation provided ; they are also crowded in courts and alleys, narrow passages, and confined yards, where external means of ventilation is difficult, and where sunlight, in numerous cases, is impossible. The objections to abolishing cottage cesspits are, "the first cost," " want of water," and the present foul state of the several streams and rivers, which would, by such cesspit and soil-pan drainage, be rendered still more foul and abominable.

Wholesale draining into rivers causes a terrible nuisance. This, however, is by the utter waste of sewage and total neglect of the true principles of town sewering. Sewage must be taken to land for agricultural uses, and rivers must be purified, if only for manufacturing purposes. At present, many streams, in the manufacturing districts of Great Britain, during dry weather, are so discoloured and fouled as to become noxious and unfitted for any washing operations, manufacturing or domestic. Such streams, during the continuance of dry weather, are practically destroyed.

River purification can only be accomplished by an efficiently constituted River Conservancy Board, having jurisdiction over an entire river area, and armed with powers to compel the collecting of cesspool, soil-pan, water-closet, and waste water into intercepting sewers, and conveying such fluid refuse to land for agricultural uses. Isolated action will not avail for this form of work. Salford cannot purify the river Irwell by any separate intercepting sewers without Manchester joins at the same time ; and not only should Manchester and Salford join in constructing main intercepting sewers for the purification of the several streams and rivers, as the Black Brook, the Irk, the Medlock, and the Irwell, but all towns and villages situate above, as also all mills, dyeworks, bleachworks, printworks, and other manufactories, should be required to cease pouring contaminated water down such streams. Foul water of every kind can be rendered comparatively innoxious by precipitation, by chemical treatment, or by filtration, and if it is compulsory so to purify refuse water before discharging it back into a stream, all the persons below must experience the benefit of such operation. The several streams in Lancashire are now rapidly being destroyed, even for purposes of trade, because it is not the special business of any constituted local body to conserve or see to

the prevention of such pollution for the benefit of the whole community.

A considerable amount of fever has prevailed throughout the country during autumn and winter, not only in many Lancashire towns, but, as set forth in the Registrar General's weekly returns, in most of the large towns, and in many of the villages throughout England. Main sewers, house drains, water supply, street-forming, and paving form only parts of an efficient sanitary system; there must be an immediate and entire removal of cesspit matter from the vicinity of dwelling houses; as, also, proper house accommodation, room ventilation, and an increasing cleansing by scavengers.

In many towns and villages there are seats of disease in damp, undrained, badly constructed, and overcrowded houses, where more parish money is regularly paid in relief, year after year, than would cover the rent of such properties. A remedy for this state of things is required, and must sooner or later be provided on a scale of sufficient magnitude to overtake the evil. Private benevolence cannot accomplish this task; the evil is of national magnitude, and will have to be met by some form of aid and of national control.

The public works in Lancashire are being gradually and rapidly brought to a close. They have afforded useful work to several thousands of earnest, sober, striving men. Many of these men have learned new occupations, and whilst doing so, by labouring in the open air, have found that they rapidly improved in health and gained bodily strength. Some have gone back to their former occupations, some have moved into other parts of the county to find work as skilled out-of-door labourers, and others, though remaining in the district, prefer to follow their new form of occupation, rather than return to the cotton mill, even when larger wages have been offered.

The local authorities, as per agreement, have regularly paid the stipulated interest for the money advanced by Government; and, in due course of time, the entire amount of borrowed capital will be returned into the national Exchequer, leaving Lancashire richer by the full money value of all the works undertaken, under the powers of the Public Works Acts, 1863–64, and executed in the time of her deep distress.

I have, &c.
ROBERT RAWLINSON.

To

The Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

TABLE I. - - - - -

TABLE setting forth the NAMES of TOWNS and PLACES, as also TOTAL AMOUNTS borrow
AMOUNTS remaini

Names of Towns and Places which have received Loans and executed Works.	Total Amounts arranged to be borrowed by Towns and Places.	Amounts of separate Loans.	First Instalment.		Second Instalment	
			Date of Order.	Amount.	Date of Order.	Amou
	£	£		£		£
1. Accrington	39,100	3,000	10 Oct. 1863	1,000	..	..
		24,200	5 Dec. 1863	5,000	..	..
		11,900	29 Jan. 1864	6,000	..	..
2. Adlington (Chorley)	1,900	1,900	21 Sept. 1863	1,000	18 Aug. 1864	9(
3. Ashton-under-Lyne	125,032	6,343	9 Oct. 1863	2,000	23 Dec. 1863	4,3
		59,489	17 Mar. 1864	15,000	2 July 1864	10,0
		1,700	30 Aug. 1864	1,700	..	..
		57,500	8 Oct. 1864	20,000	..	..
4. Ardwick (Manchester)	30,000	30,000	9 Jan. 1864	10,000	30 Dec. 1864	5,0
5. Atherton	13,885	5,216	20 June 1864	1,500	21 Feb. 1865	1,0
		8,669	24 Aug. 1864	3,000	..	..
6. Bacup	19,600	14,600	24 Mar. 1864	4,000	18 Feb. 1865	4,0
		5,000	29 Aug. 1864	2,000	31 Oct. 1865	2,0
7. Barton and Eccles	3,000	3,000	26 Aug. 1864	1,000	27 May 1865	1,0
8. Bedford	10,893	10,893	11 April 1864	2,000	18 Nov. 1864	1,0
9. Blackburn	144,125	78,300	19 Aug. 1863	10,000	22 Feb. 1864	20,0
		65,825	28 Oct. 1863	10,000	22 Aug. 1864	10,0
10. Bollington	9,859	9,859	31 Aug. 1863	3,000	5 Oct. 1864	3,0
11. Bolton	177,934	55,000	5 Oct. 1863	10,000	23 Sept. 1864	20,0
		66,000	29 April 1864	8,000	12 May 1865	15,0
		4,934	10 May 1864	2,000	12 May 1865	2,9
		52,000	13 Oct. 1864	15,000	12 May 1865	10,0
12. Bowdon	2,750	2,750	9 June 1864	1,000	25 Jan. 1865	1,7
13. Bradford	5,000	5,000	17 June 1864	2,000	25 Oct. 1865	1,5
14. Bredbury (Stockport)	2,240	400	11 Jan. 1864	400	..	..
		1,840	18 May 1864	1,000	16 Aug. 1865	8
15. Brindle (Chorley)	1,200	1,200	5 Oct. 1863	600	..	..
16. Broughton (Salford)	12,600	9,500	4 Mar. 1864	2,500	11 Aug. 1864	3,0
		3,100	2 May 1864	1,000	..	..
17. Burnley	37,800	37,800	28 Nov. 1863	2,000	11 Aug. 1864	10,0
18. Bury	48,259	23,259	11 Mar. 1864	5,000	..	..
		10,000	11 Mar. 1864	5,000	27 May 1865	5,0
		15,000	29 June 1864	10,000	27 May 1865	5,0
19. Charnock, Richard (Chorley)	1,200	1,200	2 Dec. 1863	600	..	..
20. Cheadle, Bulkeley (Stockport)	2,500	1,802	25 May 1864	600	28 Aug. 1865	5(
21. Cheadle, Moseley (Stockport)	..	698	25 May 1864	698	..	..
22. Cheetham (Manchester)	18,260	18,260	9 Jan. 1864	6,000	21 June 1865	6,0
23. Chorley (Cheshire)	12,500	2,500	9 Oct. 1863	1,500	3 Feb. 1864	1,0
		10,000	24 Oct. 1863	2,000	15 Nov. 1864	2,0
24. Chorley (Lancashire)	14,250	14,250	21 Nov. 1863	4,000	21 Jan. 1865	5,0
25. Chorlton (Manchester)	17,000	13,000	11 Jan. 1864	4,000	4 Nov. 1864	4,0
		4,000	13 May 1864	1,000	4 Nov. 1864	1,0
26. Clayton-le-Moors	10,709	10,709	9 April 1864	2,000	15 Feb. 1865	3,0
27. Crompton	2,330	2,330	9 June 1864	600	16 Feb. 1865	6
28. Cuerden (Chorley)	750	750	5 Dec. 1863	375	14 April 1864	37
29. Darcy Lever (Bolton)	1,400	1,400	22 Oct. 1863	700	6 June 1864	70
30. Denton	5,778	2,222	30 Sept. 1863	1,000	29 Jan. 1864	1,2
		2,035	29 Jan. 1864	1,000	11 June 1864	1,0
		1,521	18 Aug. 1864	750	2 Mar. 1865	77
31. Didsbury (Chorlton)	7,500	7,500	30 Oct. 1863	2,000	27 Dec. 1864	2,0
32. Droylsden	14,221	2,800	9 Feb. 1864	1,300	25 Nov. 1864	1,5
		11,421	14 April 1864	3,000	25 Nov. 1864	2,0
33. Dukinfield	35,110	2,010	24 Aug. 1863	2,010	..	..
		9,000	21 Sept. 1863	2,000	22 Oct. 1864	3,0
		8,400	10 Sept. 1864	1,500	25 Oct. 1865	2,5
		6,700	1 Oct. 1864	1,500	25 Oct. 1865	2,0
		9,000	29 Dec. 1864	4,000	..	..
34. Edgworth (Bolton)	1,500	1,500	12 Oct. 1863	1,000	18 Feb. 1865	5(
35. Euxton (Chorley)	566	566	22 June 1864	566	..	..
36. Failsworth	6,500	6,500	5 April 1864	1,500	26 Aug. 1864	1,5
37. Farnworth	17,500	17,500	26 Jan. 1864	5,000	28 Feb. 1865	4,0
38. Glossop Union	29,031	3,500	18 Sept. 1864	1,000	17 Nov. 1863	1,0
		1,138	12 Feb. 1864	500	25 May 1864	63
		5,317	12 Feb. 1864	2,000	25 May 1864	2,0
		5,092	25 June 1864	1,500	13 Oct. 1864	2,0
		1,354	25 June 1864	500	19 Sept. 1864	85
		5,130	8 Dec. 1864	2,000	30 May 1865	5(
		7,500	22 Dec. 1864	2,000	..	..
39. Gorton	25,000	25,000	1 Mar. 1864	4,000	12 Oct. 1865	5,0
40. Great Harwood	8,780	8,000	29 Dec. 1863	2,500	17 Nov. 1864	2,0
		280	26 Sept. 1864	280	..	..
		500	5 Oct. 1864	500	..	..
41. Halliwell	3,250	3,250	14 June 1864	500	..	..
42. Handforth (Stockport)	400	400	24 Aug. 1864	400	..	..
43. Harwood (Bolton)	1,614	1,614	12 Nov. 1863	1,000	18 Feb. 1865	61
44. Hazel Grove (Stockport)	3,700	2,000	30 Sept. 1863	1,000	9 Mar. 1864	1,0
		900	25 June 1864	300	14 Mar. 1865	6(
		800	23 June 1864	400	..	..

TABLE I.

by each such Town and Place; Particulars of Board's Orders, Instalments, and to be advanced.

Third Instalment.		Fourth Instalment.		Fifth Instalment.		Sixth Instalment.		Total Amount of Instalments advanced.	Residues of separate Loans to be advanced.	Total of Residues to be advanced.
Date of Order.	Amount.	Date of Order.	Amount.	Date of Order.	Amount.	Date of Order.	Amount.			
	£		£		£		£	£	£	£
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,000	2,000	27,100
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,200	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,900	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,900	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79,043	..	45,989
1 Feb. 1865	10,000	4 Aug. 1865	8,000	6 Dec. 1865	8,000	..	..	..	8,489	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37,500	..
2 Oct. 1865	3,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,000	12,000	12,000
2 Sept. 1865	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,500	716	6,385
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,669	..
1 Oct. 1865	4,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,000	2,600	3,600
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000	1,000	1,000
1 Mar. 1865	1,000	18 May 1865	2,000	13 Sept. 1865	1,000	6 Dec. 1865	1,000	8,000	2,893	2,893
2 Aug. 1864	10,000	19 Jan. 1865	10,000	2 Oct. 1865	10,000	..	..	100,000	18,300	44,125
9 Jan. 1865	10,000	5 Oct. 1865	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	25,825	..
9 Mar. 1865	1,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,500	2,359	2,359
2 May 1865	15,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	97,934	10,000	80,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43,000	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27,000	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,750	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,500	1,500	1,500
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,240	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	600	600	600
4 Feb. 1865	4,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,500	..	2,100
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,100	..
10 Jan. 1865	8,000	13 Dec. 1865	10,000	..	..	..	..	30,000	7,800	7,800
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,000	18,259	18,259
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	600	600	600
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,098	402	402
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,000	6,260	6,260
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,500	..	6,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,000	..
22 Dec. 1865	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,000	3,250	3,250
14 Aug. 1865	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,000	..	..
14 Aug. 1865	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Dec. 1865	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,000	3,709	3,709
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,200	1,130	1,130
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	750	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,400	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,778	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 June 1865	3,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,500	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,800	..	6,421
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,421	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,510	..	16,600
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,000	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,400	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,200	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,090	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,500	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	566	..	..
7 Mar. 1865	1,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,500	2,000	2,000
17 July 1865	6,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,000	2,500	2,500
6 Jan. 1864	1,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,201	..	7,830
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Sept. 1864	1,317	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Dec. 1864	1,592	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 Aug. 1865	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,330	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,500	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,000	16,000	16,000
29 April 1865	2,000	7 Nov. 1865	1,500	..	..	..	..	8,780	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	2,750	2,750
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,614	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,300	..	400
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE I.—Table setting forth the Names of Towns and Places, as also Total Amounts Amounts remaining to

Names of Towns and Places which have received Loans and executed Works.	Total Amounts arranged to be borrowed by Towns and Places.	Amounts of separate Loans.	First Instalment.		Second Instalment.	
			Date of Order.	Amount.	Date of Order.	Amount
	£	£		£		£
45. Heaton Norris (Stockport)	2,583	2,583	3 Mar. 1864	1,000	14 Sept. 1864	1,600
46. Heywood	30,000	30,000	30 Aug. 1864	5,000	24 Feb. 1865	5,000
47. Horwich (Bolton)	1,600	1,600	18 Nov. 1863	800	..	..
48. Hulme (Manchester)	7,600	7,600	13 May 1864	2,000	21 June 1865	3,000
49. Hurst	1,000	1,000	31 Oct. 1863	400	26 Sept. 1864	600
50. Hyde	28,990	14,200	28 Mar. 1864	3,000	26 Oct. 1864	3,000
		14,790	22 June 1864	2,000	3 Aug. 1865	2,000
51. Lancaster	7,000	7,000	31 Dec. 1863	5,000	..	..
52. Little Lever (Bolton)	1,670	1,670	9 Oct. 1863	1,000	18 Feb. 1865	200
53. Macclesfield (Borough)	46,530	33,500	14 Sept. 1863	10,000	..	..
		7,500	12 Oct. 1863	2,000	17 Nov. 1865	1,500
		5,530	30 Dec. 1864	1,500	..	..
54. Macclesfield Union	12,530	5,530	25 Sept. 1863	1,030	11 July 1864	750
		5,000	13 Oct. 1863	1,500	11 July 1864	750
		2,000	26 Feb. 1864	1,000	..	..
55. Manchester	155,000	25,000	11 Jan. 1864	12,500	26 April 1865	12,500
		130,000	14 Jan. 1864	50,000	24 Sept. 1864	50,000
56. Marple (Stockport)	2,130	730	9 Jan. 1864	400	16 May 1864	330
		1,400	14 Jan. 1864	700	..	..
57. Middleton and Tonge	6,000	6,000	17 Nov. 1863	2,000	27 Sept. 1864	1,000
58. Mossley	5,000	5,000	9 Nov. 1864	1,000	4 Jan. 1865	1,500
59. Newton in Mackerfield	20,500	9,000	5 Mar. 1864	2,000	..	..
		1,000	11 Mar. 1864	200	1 April 1865	800
		3,620	7 May 1864	1,000	..	..
		6,880	24 May 1864	2,000	28 Nov. 1865	2,000
60. Offerton (Stockport)	500	200	28 Sept. 1863	200	..	..
		200	12 Mar. 1864	200	..	..
		100	29 Aug. 1864	100	..	..
61. Oldham	120,180	18,000	28 Sept. 1863	18,000	..	..
		5,700	13 Jan. 1864	2,000	10 Dec. 1864	3,700
		75,000	10 May 1864	15,000	26 Oct. 1864	15,000
		4,200	29 June 1864	2,000	9 Dec. 1865	2,200
		3,000	27 Dec. 1864	1,000	31 July 1865	2,000
		14,280	30 Dec. 1864	3,000	30 Sept. 1865	11,280
62. Openshaw	20,000	20,000	21 June 1864	2,000	8 Sept. 1865	2,000
63. Oswaldtwistle	22,738	22,738	12 Oct. 1863	5,000	27 Sept. 1865	10,000
64. Over Darwen	34,000	2,000	28 Sept. 1863	1,000	1 April 1865	1,000
		32,000	5 Dec. 1863	6,000	1 April 1865	6,000
65. Pendleton (Salford)	16,505	1,000	25 April 1864	500	..	..
		15,505	18 Aug. 1864	3,000	11 Feb. 1865	6,000
66. Pennington	11,685	11,685	19 Feb. 1864	3,000	13 Feb. 1865	3,000
67. Poulton	4,500	4,500	31 Dec. 1863	4,500	..	..
68. Preston	63,239	28,500	24 Aug. 1863	10,000	18 Aug. 1864	10,000
		19,739	24 Oct. 1863	5,000	18 Aug. 1864	3,000
		15,000	18 Oct. 1864	5,000	28 Aug. 1865	5,000
69. Quarlton (Bolton)	460	460	9 June 1864	460	..	..
70. Ramsbottom	8,500	8,500	26 Aug. 1864	1,500	4 May 1865	1,500
71. Reddish (Stockport)	300	300	17 June 1864	300	..	..
72. Rochdale	29,600	5,000	14 Jan. 1864	2,500	11 Aug. 1864	2,500
		10,600	14 April 1864	6,000	18 Oct. 1864	4,600
		14,000	29 June 1864	5,000	..	..
73. Romiley (Stockport)	300	300	9 June 1864	300	..	..
74. Royton	4,000	1,000	30 April 1864	1,000	..	..
		3,000	31 Aug. 1864	700	21 June 1865	800
75. Rusholme	3,000	3,000	29 Feb. 1864	1,000	..	..
76. Salford	40,760	40,000	3 Mar. 1864	8,500	11 Aug. 1864	8,000
		760	2 May 1864	760	..	..
77. Sharples (Bolton)	2,100	2,100	20 May 1864	500	21 Feb. 1865	600
78. Skerton (Lancaster)	600	600	31 Dec. 1863	300	21 June 1865	300
79. Spotland (Rochdale)	3,000	1,000	29 Feb. 1864	500	2 July 1864	500
		2,000	24 Aug. 1864	500	16 Dec. 1864	500
80. Stalybridge	74,288	2,954	9 Oct. 1863	1,000	9 Jan. 1864	1,000
		3,000	6 April 1864	1,000	26 May 1864	1,000
		5,834	26 Aug. 1864	1,000	23 Nov. 1864	1,000
		62,500	8 Oct. 1864	20,000	..	..
81. Stockport	59,376	25,493	11 Jan. 1864	5,000	10 May 1864	5,000
		883	13 May 1864	883	..	..
		2,000	26 May 1864	750	16 Dec. 1864	1,250
		31,000	25 June 1864	5,000	17 July 1865	7,000
82. Tintwistle (Ashton)	400	400	30 Oct. 1863	400	..	..
83. Tyldesley	15,750	7,100	26 Jan. 1864	2,000	26 Oct. 1864	2,000
		8,650	19 Sept. 1864	2,000	9 June 1865	3,000
84. West Houghton (Bolton)	1,560	1,560	19 Dec. 1863	500	8 June 1864	1,060
85. West Leigh	5,312	5,312	19 Feb. 1864	2,000	8 Oct. 1864	1,500
86. Wheelton (Chorley)	700	700	19 Dec. 1863	700	..	..
87. Wigan	48,070	30,270	21 Oct. 1863	10,000	15 July 1864	10,000
		17,800	11 Jan. 1864	4,000	15 July 1864	4,000
TOTALS	1,846,082	1,846,082	..	517,832	..	423,196

orrowed by each such Town and Place ; Particulars of Board's Orders, Instalments, and e advanced—*continued.*

Third Instalment.		Fourth Instalment.		Fifth Instalment.		Sixth Instalment.		Total Amount of Instalments advanced.	Residues of separate Loans to be advanced.	Total of Residues to be advanced.
Date of Order.	Amount.	Date of Order.	Amount.	Date of Order.	Amount.	Date of Order.	Amount.			
	£		£		£		£	£	£	£
5 Jan. 1865	583	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,583	..	..
6 July 1865	5,000	8 Nov. 1865	5,000	11 Dec. 1865	5,000	..	..	25,000	5,000	5,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	800	800	800
4 Aug. 1865	2,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,600	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..
8 Feb. 1865	3,000	4 May 1865	3,000	..	..	..	..	18,000	2,200	10,990
7 Nov. 1865	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,790	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	2,000	2,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,200	470	470
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,000	23,500	31,530
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,000	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,030	..
7 Jan. 1865	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,000	3,280	6,530
7 Jan. 1865	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,250	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155,000	..	..
0 June 1865	30,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,430	..	700
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	700	..
6 July 1865	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	1,000	1,000
8 April 1865	2,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,000	7,000	12,500
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,620	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,880	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105,180	..	15,000
3 Mar. 1865	15,000	30 Sept. 1865	15,000	..	..	..	..	..	15,000	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Nov. 1865	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,000	14,000	14,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,000	7,738	7,738
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,000	..	14,000
3 Nov. 1865	6,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,000	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,500	500	7,005
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,505	..
3 Dec. 1865	3,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,000	2,685	2,685
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,500	..	..
3 Aug. 1865	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	48,000	3,500	15,239
3 Aug. 1865	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,739	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	460	..	..
0 Oct. 1865	1,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,500	4,000	4,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,600	..	9,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,000	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,500	..	1,500
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,500	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	2,000	2,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,260	23,500	23,500
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,100	1,000	1,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	600	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,000	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jan. 1865	500	9 June 1865	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feb. 1864	954	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,954	..	43,334
June 1864	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jan. 1865	1,000	16 Mar. 1865	1,000	23 Sept. 1865	1,000	..	..	..	834	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42,500	..
Nov. 1864	5,000	15 Dec. 1864	5,000	7 Mar. 1865	5,493	..	..	40,376	..	19,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,000	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,000	3,100	6,750
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,650	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,560	..	..
June 1865	1,812	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,312	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	700	..	..
July 1865	10,270	..	..	..	..	..	..	42,270	..	5,800
Feb. 1865	4,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,800	..
..	207,928	..	71,000	..	30,493	..	1,000	1,251,449	594,633	594,633

TABLE II.

TABLE setting forth the TOTAL QUANTITIES of all WORKS, together with the TOTA

Names of Towns and Places in which Works have been executed.	Names of Local Surveyors who have devised and superintended the Works.	SEWERAGE WORKS. Total Length of Earthenware Pipes. Diameters of Earthenware Pipe Sewers and Drains. Under 12 in., Lineal Yards.	12 in. to 20 in., Lineal Yards.	20 in. and upwards, Lineal Yards.	Total Length of Brick Sewers. Diameters of Brick Sewers. Under 2 ft. 6 in., Lineal Yards.	2 ft. 6 in. and upwards, Lineal Yards.	Total Number of Houses drained.	STREET WORKS. Total Number of Superficial Yards of Street Works. Paving.	Flagging.	Lineal Yards of Channelling.	Kerbstone.
Accrington	Mr. J. Bell	1,906	3,260	..	157	..	..	17,793	5,330	3,609	3,35
Adlington (Chorley)	„ J. Derham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ardwick (Manchester)	„ J. G. Holt	10,000	1,960	..	..	..	..	12,554	6,984	..	4,02
Ashton-under-Lyne	„ J. Robinson	10,950	420	..	10,138	1,740	1,465	97,490	41,876	790	18,5
Ashton-under-Lyne and Stalybridge Waterworks	„ J. Emmott, C. E. „ J. L. Blackburn, C. E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atherton	„ J. Sharples	..	115	..	1,466	..	..	18,204	1,718	..	4,20
Bacup	„ J. Brierley, C. E. „ T. Le Burn	1,165	3,565	..	144	1,697	120	673	6,857	18	3,38
Barton and Eccles	„ R. W. Barnes, C. E.	11	1,707	..	494	309	60	..	..	..	..
Bedford	„ E. Pritchard	3,539	472	..	2,153	..	290	7,794	4,744	5,210	5,27
Blackburn	„ F. Smith, Borough Engineer. „ J. Brierley, C.E., Consulting Engineer.	82,340	23,874	1,384	2,435	1,458	3,656	98,852	59,855	25,100	25,10
Bollington	. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,200	50
Bolton	„ H. Baylis, C. E.	14,935	7,352	..	23,673	253	2,136	41,404	29,460	14,560	17,80
Bowdon	„ J. Newton, C. E.	3,125	3,467	..	654	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bradford	„ R. J. Lawton	..	1,223	..	..	180	148	2,245	1,316	964	48
Bredbury (Stockport)	„ J. Whitaker	335	2,218	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brindle (Chorley)	. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Broughton (Salford)	„ J. W. Rielly	4,323	2,943	..	98	1,115	..	791	444	10,534	2,74
Burnley	„ W. H. Colbran „ J. Emmett, C. E.	9,307	774	102	..	..	840	36,153	17,087	8,723	8,34
Bury	„ J. Farrar	..	5,945	..	3,518	..	..	4,339	2,532	1,050	1,14
Charnock Richard (Chorley)	„ J. Derham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cheadle (Stockport)	„ J. Whitaker	..	1,810	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cheetham (Manchester)	„ H. F. Young	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,270	7,000	..	1,00
Chorley (Cheshire)	„ S. C. Trapp	584	1,422	..	1,532	2,134	..	2,802	806	796	71
„ (Lancashire)	„ J. Derham	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,866	5,853	..	3,69
Chorlton (Manchester)	„ J. Langtry	..	..	..	..	647	..	50,740	28,830	..	7,47
Clayton-le-Moors	„ J. Brierley, C. E.	1,095	4,611	576	..	43	117	6,172	2,590	..	1,31
Crompton	„ W. Blackburne	350	130	..	..	..	45	6,530	485	..	35
Cuerden (Chorley)	„ J. Derham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Darcy Lever (Bolton)	„ J. Brown	872	..	..	..	..	..	9,736	80	1,000	1,00
Denton	„ T. Wharam	9,763	3,101	..	..	884	460	253	102	..	31
Didsbury (Chorlton)	„ R. J. Lawton	314	174	..	..	2,608	..	..	..	..	..
Droylsden	„ S. C. Trapp	130	1,126	..	920	2,128	..	4,195	2,676	2,250	2,25
Dukinfield	„ J. Cartwright	2,954	1,084	..	531	1,336	800	19,084	8,077	4,531	4,54

TABLE II.

EXPENDITURE in respect of all WORKS executed, up to the 30th December 1865.

Total Length of Streets in Yards.	Road Works. Total Length of Works in Yards.	Total Weight of Stone used in all Works.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE IN RESPECT OF ALL WORKS.						REMARKS.
			Materials.	Labour.	Team Work.	Land.	Compensation.	Incidentals.	Total.	
		Tons.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
2,569	..	7,460	4,875 16 11	2,844 11 7	189 13 7	4,229 0 0	..	385 5 3	12,524 7 4	Market place in course of formation.
..	1,220	2,857	1,032 2 3	392 0 9	396 10 6	..	..	72 17 0	1,893 10 6	Works completed.
2,580	7,470	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,830 0 10	
2,104	..	37,269	29,602 2 4	14,904 9 8	5,471 0 6	..	188 12 11	2,585 6 2	52,751 11 7	
..	..	..	3,793 1 5	15,237 6 2	879 4 11	5,000 0 0	286 15 0	25 9 1	25,221 16 7	
..	3,612	3,217	1,634 1 4	1,248 13 6	1,019 8 0	..	..	..	3,902 2 10	
5,162	..	2,501	3,379 3 2	6,232 13 0	490 0 0	1,109 12 9	3 3 0	152 6 8	11,366 18 7	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,666 16 0	
2,700	..	3,343	4,402 8 2	2,158 17 9	315 15 2	..	18 2 0	98 17 0	6,994 0 1	
3,320	..	50,106	46,643 7 8	33,707 4 9	7,146 3 4	..	465 0 0	1,500 0 0	89,461 15 9	
400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,714 17 10	7,417*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* expended in the construction of gasworks.
4,526	..	33,000	22,049 5 2	35,372 15 7	2,815 19 3	21,389 0 0	..	..	81,627 0 0	Waterworks in course of construction. River Croal improvement completed. Recreation ground completed. Fish market completed. Public parks in course of formation.
..	..	123	1,385 0 0	987 3 1	113 0 0	..	5 5 0	252 18 8	2,743 6 9	Works completed.
1,388	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,270 0 0	
..	683	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,240 0 0	
..	336	..	120 1 0	235 3 9	..	10 0 0	1 10 0	42 8 0	409 2 9	Works completed as far as intended.
3,503	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,737 8 1	Macadamizing 35,072 yards. Cinders and asphalte 24,214 yards.
4,598	540	14,260	11,626 19 5	11,431 17 10	{and team work}	129 3 6	8 0 0	115 16 0	{23,311 17 3 2,000 0 0}	Gas tank completed.
..	..	..	7,527 19 7	7,867 19 7	220 3 5	8,354 13 9	217 16 0	208 0 8	24,396 13 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No works executed.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,098 0 0	
1,986	..	5,953	8,491 8 0	1,418 11 9	691 17 0	..	..	..	10,604 16 9	
504	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,067 0 0	
2,686	1,573	11,637	4,003 14 4	3,737 0 10	1,541 9 5	183 13 6	..	315 1 5	9,780 19 6	
5,699	..	11,800	10,242 3 6	3,577 4 11	586 13 7	..	..	..	14,406 2 0	
754	159	2,833	2,465 18 7	2,094 12 2	180 17 8	..	..	296 19 4	5,038 7 9	
300	1,050	2,285	635 17 4	400 6 3	80 14 6	..	..	50 0 0	1,166 18 1	
..	..	..	239 11 10	451 16 9	32 9 0	..	..	25 5 10	749 3 5	Land drainage 114 acres, works completed.
..	1,632	..	578 3 5½	570 2 2½	235 11 3½	..	12 0 0	11 5 9	1,400 0 0	Works completed.
328	..	210	2,100 0 0	3,460 0 0	350 0 0	..	12 0 0	..	5,778 0 0	Works completed.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,135 13 5	
..	1,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,016 0 0	Macadamizing 1,050 yards.
3,426	17,047	10,320	5,964 14 7½	3,248 18 1	1,286 19 3½	..	..	174 6 9	10,674 18 9	

TABLE II.—Table setting forth the Total Quantities of all Works, together with the Tota

Names of Towns and Places in which Works have been executed.	Names of Local Surveyors who have devised and superintended the Works.	Sewerage Works.						Street Works.			
		Total Length of Earthenware Pipes.			Total Length of Brick Sewers.			Total Number of			
		Diameters of Earthenware Pipe Sewers and Drains.			Diameters of Brick Sewers.			Superficial Yards of Street Works.		Lineal Yards of	
		Under 12 in., Lineal Yards.	12 in. to 20 in., Lineal Yards.	20 in. and upwards, Lineal Yards.	Under 2 ft. 6 in., Lineal Yards.	2 ft. 6 in. and upwards, Lineal Yards.	Total Number of Houses drained.	Paving.	Flagging.	Channelling.	Kerbstone.
Edgworth (Bolton)	Mr. J. Walker	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,983	..	2,200	2,200
Euxton (Chorley)	„ J. Derham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Failsworth	„ S. C. Trapp	676	2,139	..	..	..	35	8,010	5,035	4,398	2,464 3,890
Farnworth	„ J. Lomax	3,650	2,018	..	3,921	3,195	894	24,974	11,261	6,113	6,113
Glossop		2,301	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,063	4,392
Gorton	„ T. Mayor	655	147	..	357	212	120	5,900	3,663	..	1,991
Great Harwood	„ J. Brierley, C. E. „ R. Chippendale	5,119	2,855	931	..	..	282	7,645	2,651	..	1,784
Halliwell	„ J. Dawson	181	25	..	272	..	28	..	..	..	..
Handforth (Stockport)	„ J. Whitaker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harwood (Bolton)	„ C. W. Hopwood	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,289	..	..	..
Hazel Grove (Stockport)	„ J. Whitaker	..	820	..	625	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heaton Norris (Stockport)	„ „	..	1,000	..	1,130	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heywood	„ J. Farrar	..	8,936	..	4,343	..	60	1,670	957	529	529
Horwich (Bolton)	„ W. Rawsthorn	..	..	..	277	..	..	5,827	..	1,260	1,260
Hulme (Manchester)	„ H. Royle	932	1,701	..	780	..	..	14,877	967	..	526
Hurst		140	140	..	380	275	71	1,500	1,000	..	690
Hyde	„ R. J. Lawton	2,235	3,638	..	..	4,120	..	7,214	5,421	2,239	2,590
Little Lever (Bolton)		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Macclesfield (Borough)	„ H. S. Aspinwall	7,359	3,818	..	90	190	563	5,467	9,672	5,671	6,380
Macclesfield Union	„ A. Carswell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manchester	„ J. G. Lynde	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marple (Stockport)	„ J. Whitaker	..	..	..	146	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middleton and Tonge	„ J. Lees	1,419	1,110	608	..	270	100	3,660	4,982	..	3,372
Mossley	„ J. Haynes	..	2,319	..	1,486	402	..	..	..	..	..
Newton-in-Mackerfield	„ R. Brierley, C. E.	850	2,365	..	1,285	640	..	13,250	300	250	2,320
Offerton (Stockport)	„ J. Whitaker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oldham	„ R. Lynam	10,381	214	..	14,299	1,848	1,866	65,305	39,558	21,347	19,487
Openshaw	„ T. Mayor	542	401	..	594	1,653	150	5,446	3,547	..	1,256
Oswaldtwistle	„ J. T. Perring, C. E. „ J. Brierley, C. E. „ G. Pannington	1,515	1,760	862	410	..	100	..	..	400	400
Over Darwen	„ J. Cunliffe	5,409	9,423	..	..	1,660	375	30,154	11,416	9,707	9,575
Pendleton	„ T. R. Lofthouse	2,303	1,655	180	1,200	4,695	500	24,913	11,273	6,852	6,852
Pennington	„ G. Dickenson	3,098	1,615	..	560	916	136	12,246	5,188	..	3,450

xpenditure in respect of all Works executed, up to the 30th December 1865—*continued.*

Total Length of Streets in Yards.	Road Works. Total Length of Works in Yards.	Total Weight of Stone used in all Works.	Total Expenditure in respect of all Works.							Remarks.
			Materials.	Labour.	Team Work.	Land.	Compensation.	Incidentals.	Total.	
		Tons.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
..	2,200	4,500	932 13 9	363 17 10½	185 17 3½	..	..	41 9 0½	1,500 0 0	
..	330	935	159 9 0	122 15 5	115 16 5	43 7 0	..	4 18 8	446 6 6	Works completed.
..	2,190	2,285	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,922 15 11½	
327	..	10,100	6,426 2 3	4,896 10 0	2,069 13 4	50 0 0	30 0 0	250 0 0	13,722 5 7	
440	..	35,000	3,010 17 1	13,492 18 11	1,845 10 10	..	..	966 15 4	19,316 1 4	Moorland broken up, &c. 68A. 3R. 5P. Land drainage 1,000 acres. Six reservoirs for water supply completed. Works are very close on completion.
437	..	2,148	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,202 6 5	Office for local board erected.
080	..	2,722	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,005 1 8	Pumps for water supply erected. Slaughter-houses nearly completed.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	331 10 4	
..	330	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400 0 0	Works completed.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,341 14 10	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,300 0 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,583 0 0	
264	264	..	6,870 12 10	9,959 0 11	715 17 6	..	..	654 15 0	18,200 6 3	
260	1,260	3,678	589 4 6	173 11 8½	..	..	..	24 14 5½	787 10 8	Works completed.
..	..	4,315	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,335 0 9	
655	655	..	587 12 11½	441 18 9	98 0 9½	..	2 5 0	..	1,000 0 0	Gas lamps erected.
123	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,050 0 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,200 0 0	No return made. Works completed.
342	..	12,659	6,664 8 2	10,256 16 3½	696 18 2	..	.	23 10 2	17,641 12 9½	Macadamizing 14,810 yards. Cemetery nearly completed.
..	14,971	11,362	1,276 19 0	868 0 11	1,583 1 1	..	..	78 5 11	3,806 6 11	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	151,026 2 3	Waterworks. About 12 miles of main pipes have been laid, and the reservoir is about three fourths completed. Cemetery, containing about 40 acres. The land has been about three-fourths formed, and roads nearly completed. The chapels are about one-half completed.
..	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,430 0 0	
380	..	2,589	2,697 18 3	1,508 7 11	443 11 0	..	..	88 12 11	4,738 0 0	
..	4,207	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000 0 0	
..	1,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,850 0 0	
..	528	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500 0 0	Works completed.
320	8,162	37,751	26,555 2 11	30,770 15 7	8,255 10 6	16,325 12 1	389 18 9	3,477 14 7	85,774 14 5	35 mills drained. Public park opened 28th August 1865.
742	2,193	2,342	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,297 11 8	
200	..	600	2,492 12 0	3,450 12 0	188 15 0	2,485 13 0	41 2 4	438 14 3	9,047 8 7	Waterworks in course of construction.
748	..	11,272	7,416 10 0	5,390 0 0	716 0 0	..	300 0 0	320 0 0	14,142 10 0	
605	..	12,350	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,505 0 0	
607	..	5,374	4,406 5 0	1,839 11 5	393 19 9	..	28 12 6	35 1 10	6,705 10 6	

TABLE II.—Table setting forth the Total Quantities of all Works, together with the Tot

Names of Towns and Places in which Works have been executed.	Names of Local Surveyors who have devised and superintended the Works.	SEWERAGE WORKS.						STREET WORKS.			
		Total Length of Earthenware Pipes.			Total Length of Brick Sewers.			Total Number of			
		Diameters of Earthenware Pipe Sewers and Drains.			Diameters of Brick Sewers.			Superficial Yards of Street Works.		Lineal Yards of	
		Under 12 in., Lineal Yards.	12 in. to 20 in., Lineal Yards.	20 in. and upwards, Lineal Yards.	Under 2 ft. 6 in., Lineal Yards.	2 ft. 6 in. and upwards, Lineal Yards.	Total Number of Houses drained.	Paving.	Flagging.	Channelling.	Kerbstone.
Poulton	Mr. R. Lawson, C. E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Preston	„ J. Newton, C.E.	8,958	1,114	..	..	..	..	169,661	19,232	37,069	40,55
	„ E. Garlick										
Quarlton (Bolton)	„ H. Greenhalgh	..	..	..	100	..	..	2,400	..	480	48
Ramsbottom	„ J. Cross	447	2,318	60	232	792	..	5,668	1,380	1,486	1,01
Reddish (Stockport)	„ J. Whitaker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rochdale	„ T. Walker	360	1,816	..	..	..	200	2,774	583	325	1,21
Romiley (Stockport)	„ J. Whitaker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Royton		757	865	..	..	..	..	4,826	1,182	..	1,06
Salford	„ J. Evans	974	282	..	3,021	..	..	18,790	8,052	4,048	4,04
Sharples (Bolton)	„ T. Spencer	..	..	..	700	..	..	5,246	..	..	1,26
Skerton (Lancaster)	„ R. Lawson, C. E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spotland (Rochdale)		..	..	..	..	909	..	12,990	1,775	..	4,29
Stalybridge	„ G. A. Lee	3,123	3,592	..	250	7,617	225	11,977	5,169	..	89
Stockport	„ A. Taylor	6,688	7,925	..	2,321	3,080	171	2,647	1,470	849	84
	„ J. Brierley, C. E.										
Tintwistle (Ashton)		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tyldesley	„ T. Hesslegrave	1,912	412	..	..	..	180	9,992	4,763	3,253	3,25
	„ J. L. Hunter, C. E.										
West Houghton (Bolton)	„ J. Green	..	..	..	314	..	..	2,913	..	1,600	1,60
West Leigh	„ W. Galbraith	2,309	1,880	..	1,602	169	261	7,536	502	1,286	98
Wheelton (Chorley)	„ J. Derham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wigan	„ J. L. Hunter, C. E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	29,396	11,460	6,507	6,03
		232,291	141,056	4,703	85,090	52,693	..	1,031,086	407,161	208,867	266,57

Note.—Where the works have been executed by contract, the local surveyors have not been able to divide the
is placed in the

Office of Public Works,
St. Peter's Square, Manchester,
12th January 1866.

Expenditure in respect of all Works executed, up to the 30th December 1865—*continued.*

Total Length of Streets in Yards.	Road Works. Total Length of Works in Yards.	Total Weight of Stone used in all Works.	Total Expenditure in respect of all Works.						Remarks.
			Materials.	Labour.	Team Work.	Land.	Compensation.	Incidentals.	Total.	
..	..	Tons.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,651 7 0	Waterworks completed.
3,675	700	52,256	22,140 16 9	18,728 0 2	3,089 0 0	717 14 0	..	..	44,675 10 11	Cattle market in course of formation. Avenham and Moor Parks nearly completed.
..	500	..	50 0 0	350 0 0	40 0 0	..	..	10 0 0	450 0 0	
..	..	..	1,437 11 3	2,577 8 8	6 18 2	..	13 10 10	145 4 9	4,191 3 8	
..	480	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300 0 0	Works completed.
..	..	7,050	2,212 4 1	3,912 15 5	94 11 2	5,098 7 11	735 0 0	205 0 5	12,257 19 0	The river wall in front of the new town hall is built, and the levelling of the ground proceeding. About half done.
..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300 0 0	Works completed.
1,125	1,125	740	1,065 9 4	525 10 6	24 16 9	..	..	..	1,615 16 7	
2,214	..	6,694	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,375 13 11¼	Cattle market extention about one fourth completed. Manure depôt entirely completed.
..	800	6,000	350 11 1	395 11 8	301 13 8	..	..	46 10 9	1,094 7 2	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	573 4 4	Water supply, 2,278 yards of pipe laid, with necessary hydrants, valves, and house services. Works completed.
..	2,396	4,556	1,594 3 9½	922 3 11	229 15 7½	..	..	89 8 9½	2,835 12 1½	
829	..	3,700	4,970 5 7	3,792 18 2	1,340 15 7	..	..	632 14 4	10,736 13 8	
444	466	7,663	13,593 17 3	10,004 15 11	1,497 12 7	7,772 18 9	106 3 10	1,615 18 1	34,591 6 5	
..	..	..	136 3 1	240 11 6	..	..	..	23 5 5	400 0 0	Water supply, 1,740 yards of pipes laid. Works completed.
902	..	6,320	4,297 14 3	683 8 8	117 3 9	..	2 14 0	300 0 0	5,401 0 8	Water supply, 831 yards of pipes laid.
..	2,913	1,285	466 11 1½	533 7 8½	438 19 2½	..	..	115 2 9½	1,554 0 10	Macadamizing 1,200 yards. Forming footpaths 1,905 yards. Rail fencing 899 yards. Works completed.
..	1,270	2,684	2,033 1 10	1,372 7 3	312 19 0	22 9 2	..	510 3 6	4,251 0 9	
..	556	1,005	173 9 0	221 6 0	90 5 0	..	..	..	485 0 0	
856	..	9,940	18,092 4 4	23,794 4 5	2,077 19 11	2,018 3 5	..	69 10 0	46,052 2 1	Water supply. The reservoir will be completed in six months.
3,418	87,918	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,092,880 2 0½	

xpenditure, and in those cases where the expenditure exceeds the amount of the loans, the latter sum only olumn of totals.

No. 13.

VAGRANCY: POPLAR UNION.—CIRCULAR from the POOR LAW BOARD to BOARDS of GUARDIANS.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
20th January 1866.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to transmit to you, for the information of the Guardians, the annexed Copy of a Letter from the Clerk of the Poplar Union, relative to the employment of Police Constables as Assistant Relieving Officers for Vagrants in that Union. The Board, in their Minute of 23d December 1863, on the subject of the relief of the Houseless Poor in the Metropolis, stated that in several parts of the Country arrangements had been made with the Police to undertake the duties of Assistant Relieving Officers for Vagrants, and had been attended with benefit. They also, in their Circular Letter of 13th January 1864, recommended the Guardians in the Metropolitan District to secure the valuable services of the Police Force, which the Commissioner of Metropolitan Police was willing to render available for the purpose. The result of the adoption of this system in the Poplar Union confirms the opinion of the Board as to its expediency.

I am, &c.
W. G. LUMLEY,
Assistant Secretary.

The Clerk to
The Board of Guardians.

VAGRANCY: POPLAR UNION, HIGH STREET, POPLAR.

Weekly Meeting, Tuesday, 4th January 1866, 2 P.M.

SIR,

As the Police have now been appointed Assistant Relieving Officers for upwards of one month, I am sure you will be pleased to receive a return of the number of Vagrants admitted before the employment of the Police and afterwards. I have therefore prepared a return of those persons for the months of November and December last. The Police arrangements commenced on the 1st of December last.

It is certain we have got rid of a great many of the idle young men and lads whom we used to have, as the Police are well acquainted with those who are constantly loitering about the streets, and such persons will not apply to the Police.

One instance was communicated to me by Inspector Bear of a lad whom he knew as living with his parents in Poplar, who used occasionally to present himself at the ward late at night; but on his so doing while the Police were acting he was taken to his father's home by a constable; and now, finding the ward not allowed to him, has not been since seen idling about; so far no harm has happened to that boy. I have no doubt many similar cases could be found.

I feel sure that if the whole of the metropolitan unions could be induced to employ the Police, they would be well satisfied with the result, and the whole subject would be better managed.

Your, &c.
JAS. R. COLLINS,
Clerk.

H. B. Farnall, Esq., C.B.,
Poor Law Inspector.

POPLAR UNION.

RETURN of HOUSELESS POOR admitted during the Month of November 1865, before the Police were employed as Assistant Relieving Officers, and during the Month of December 1865, after they were so employed.

1865.	Number admitted.			Ages of Men.		Occupation as given.		Whether regular Wayfarers or not.	Number of Cases of tearing up Clothing.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Under 25.	Above 25.	Labourers.	Others.		
November	1,251	434	136	515	736	1,180	71	Three-fourths not.	28 convicted.
December	476	84	20	148	328	440	36	Yes.	One.

N.B.—It will be seen from the above Table that there is a Decrease of Houseless Poor relieved in the Month of December as compared with the Number relieved in the preceding Month of 1,241 persons, or 68·1 per cent.

H.B.F.

No. 14.

ACCOUNTS: CIRCULAR LETTER from the POOR LAW BOARD to BOARDS of GUARDIANS.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
12th March 1866.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to state that they have revised the General Order of Accounts, and have made various alterations in it.

They hoped to have been able to issue the amended Order so as to enable the Guardians to adopt the new forms at Lady-day next.

They find, however, that the time required for printing will be such as to prevent them from completing and issuing it so as to be available for the Guardians at that date.

They have, therefore, to recommend the Guardians to continue for a short time longer to use the present forms, adapting them where necessary to the alteration of the law, whereby parochial chargeability in the Union will be abolished.

I am, &c.
ENFIELD,
Secretary.

To
The Clerk to the Guardians.

No. 15.

ELECTION of GUARDIANS: QUALIFICATION of OCCUPIERS of SMALL TENEMENTS to VOTE.—CIRCULAR LETTER from the POOR LAW BOARD to the BOARD of GUARDIANS.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
2d April 1866.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to state, that from inquiries which have been made of them they are induced to believe that some misunderstanding exists as to the purport of a late decision of the Court of Queen's Bench in reference to the qualification of the occupiers of small tenements to vote in the election of Guardians.

They, therefore, desire to state, that an application was made in Michaelmas Term last to that Court for a quo warranto information against a person named Hampton for exercising the office of Guardian in the West Bromwich Union. Several questions were raised, among

others, whether occupiers of small tenements in the parish of West Bromwich, the owners of which had compounded for the Poor Rates, were entitled to vote in the election of Guardians.

It appeared that there is a local Act termed the "West Bromwich Rate Act," 13 & 14 Vict. c. iv., whereby, after enacting,—

That the owners of every tenement within the parish of West Bromwich, not exceeding 7*l.* Rateable Value, according to 6 & 7 W. 4. c. 96., shall and may be rated and assessed, and shall pay the poor rate, highway rates, &c. instead of the occupiers thereof, it is provided, that notwithstanding the rating of or payment by any such owner under this Act, such rating and payment shall not in any manner affect or prejudice the right of any occupier to the enjoyment of any franchise or privilege, whether municipal or parochial, to which he might be or become entitled within the said parish in case such owner or occupier, or either of them, shall have paid the full amount payable in respect of the property for which such occupier claims to exercise such franchise or privilege.

The Court decided that under the terms of this proviso the occupiers of the small tenements whose landlords were assessed and paid the rates were entitled to vote as ratepayers in the election of the Guardians for the parish. They gave no decision as to the effect of the statute 13 & 14 Vict. c. 99., the general "Small Tenements Rating Act," as no question arose upon it.

The case is reported in 13 Law Times Report (n. s.) p. 431 by the name of Reg. v. Hampton and others.

I am, &c.

To W. G. Lumley,

The Clerk to the Guardians. *Assistant Secretary.*

No. 16.

Training Nurses for Workhouse Hospitals:

Report from the Master of the Liverpool Workhouse.

Thursday, 10*th May* 1866.

Pursuant to the resolution of the Workhouse Committee, directing reports from myself and the senior medical officers of the workhouse on the system of nursing the sick by trained nurses upon the plan sanctioned by the select vestry a year ago, I have the honour to submit the following report:—

The main feature in the new system of nursing consists in the superseding of pauper nurses and appointing in their places competent trained nurses from the Nightingale School,—these latter to have the assistance of "probationary nurses," or, in other words, women of intelligence and of good character desirous of entering upon the duties of nursing the sick as a profession. A third class was also created, designated "assistants." These were selected from the old pauper nurses, and it was decided that they should be paid, clothed, and receive rations equal in quality and quantity to those issued to the officers of the workhouse. The nurses, probationers, and assistants were placed under the control of a "Lady Superintendent," who was empowered to employ them in the manner to her seeming best for the proper care of the sick.

It being desirable that the nursing staff should be relieved, as far as practicable, from every duty save that of attending to the sick, officers were appointed to perform all outside duties, such as the drawing of food, clothing, and other duties not actually within the province of a nurse.

The staff, as a whole, consisted of the following:

Lady Superintendent - - -	1
Trained nurses, Nightingale School -	12
Probationer nurses - - -	18
Assistants (ex-paupers) - - -	37
Scourers do. - - -	15
Cooks do. - - -	6
House Steward - - - -	1
Female Storekeeper - - -	1
Housekeeper in charge in kitchen -	1
	92

With this staff the new system was inaugurated on the 1st June 1865.

The male hospital being completely cut off from the other wards of the workhouse, was selected as that in which the new system could be most fairly tried. The number in the hospital on the above date was—

Male medical cases - - -	167
Male surgical cases - - -	173
Infirm and bed-ridden cases - -	182
	522

The 522 patients were placed in charge of the staff already mentioned, numbering 92 officers in all.

It is here proper that I should state that the staff displaced by the new staff consisted of three superintendent nurses, to whom the sum of 48*l.* yearly was paid in the aggregate. These three officers, with the aid of pauper women, all of whom exceeded the age of sixty years, as required by the regulations, were entrusted with the duties of nursing the patients transferred to the newly-organised staff. The Committee will therefore be prepared to hear that the change was immediately followed by the most marked improvement in every respect. The most casual observer could not avoid perceiving it. This applies not only to the state of the wards, the care of the sick, but is particularly observable in the demeanour of the patients, upon whom the humanising influences of a body of women of character, devotedly discharging their duties, has produced evident fruits.

The question has often been asked whether the "new system" is likely to succeed. The "old system" meant nothing more than this, that old ignorant and unreliable pauper women, many of whom were of doubtful character, were entrusted with the discharge without pay of responsible duties. These have been displaced, and active intelligent reliable women, trained and skilled as nurses, with good characters and pay, have been appointed to supersede them. It would be a great discredit if these latter did not discharge their duties incomparably better than the former could do. That they do so I am happy to be in a position to testify.

In the opening paragraph of this report it is stated that "assistant nurses" were appointed and placed upon pay from the ranks of the paupers. This I was always opposed to. Their employment has resulted in complete failure, as the following figures will prove. The total number appointed to this date is 141; of these 67 have been dismissed through drunkenness and other misconduct, and 16 have resigned, while it is positively true that there is not one of the whole

number to whom I could entrust the duties of serving out wine or other stimulants, or in fact any duty requiring the exercise of integrity.

As was anticipated, great difficulty is experienced in procuring suitable persons as probationer nurses. Up to this date I have engaged in all 40. Of these, 21 have resigned and 3 have been dismissed, while of those remaining the majority are of recent appointment, proving that so far as the past year goes the work of training nurses has not been successful. There is no doubt that the difficulty in keeping up a staff of nurses will prove no small barrier to the extension of the system.

With a view to enable the Committee to estimate the value of the system, I have prepared a series of returns, which I beg to submit; the object in view being to show, if possible, whether—

1st. The improved system of nursing has diminished the per-centage of deaths.

2d. Whether it has increased the per-centage of cures.

3d. Whether it has checked the ingress and egress of patients known as schemers.

These returns exhibit the state of the hospitals, male and female, for the last ten months, as compared with its state in the corresponding period of the past year; and it is a singular fact that the per-centage of deaths as well as the per centage of discharges are unfavourable to the new system.

These facts warrant the belief that the short space of ten months does not afford a fair trial to the project under consideration.

That the sick have been well cared for I can testify, yet, so far as figures lead one to conclude, the results would not seem to realize the expectations formed.

In conclusion, I am bound in duty to bear testimony to the assiduity and zeal with which Miss Jones, the Lady Superintendent, entered upon the duty of organising the new system, and the manner in which she continues to devote herself to the task. The experience of the past year renders it certain that the Poor Law as now existing offers no impediments to the successful working out of the most complete scheme for the efficient nursing of the sick in the manner advocated by the best friends of hospital nursing.

(Signed) Geo. Carr.

Comparative Returns of Male Hospital for 10 Months ended 29th March 1866, and for some period of the previous Year.

MALE MEDICAL.

Date.	No. on 1st June.	Admissions.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	No. remaining, 29 March.	Re-admissions included in Column 3.	Per-centage of Deaths on Number treated.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1864-5	154	1,779	1,933	1,368	320	245	*183	19
1865-6	167	1,243	1,410	970	285	155	†113	22·7

* These re-admissions extend over 77 individuals.

† These re-admissions extend over 61 individuals, 42 of whom had been re-admitted once or more than once during the corresponding months of the preceding year.

Of the 970 discharged from this ward during 10 months of this year, 113, or 11·65 per cent., returned to the ward.

Of the 1,368 discharged during the same period of the previous year, 183, or 13·4 per cent., returned.

MALE SURGICAL.

Date.	No. on 1st June.	Admissions.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	No. remaining, 29 March.	Re-admissions included in Column 3.	Percentage of Deaths on Number treated.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1864–5	149	1,454	1,603	1,370	32	201	*145	2·3
1865–6	173	1,078	1,251	1,066	40	145	†127	3·6

* These re-admissions extend over 71 individuals.
† These re-admissions comprise 96 individuals, 36 of whom had been re-admitted once or more than once in the corresponding weeks of the preceding year.

Of the 1,370 discharged from this ward during 10 months of the preceding year, 145, or 10·6 per cent., returned to the ward.

Of the 1,066 discharged during 10 months this year, 127, or 11·91 per cent., returned.

On 29th March 1866 there were in hospital 10 patients who were in on 1st June 1865.

Comparative Returns of Female Hospital for 10 Months ended 29th March 1866, and for same period of the previous Year.

FEMALE MEDICAL.

Date.	No. on 1st June.	Admissions.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	No. remaining, 29 March.	Re-admissions included in Column 3.	Percentage of Deaths on Number treated.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1864–5	128	1,696	1,824	1,406	210	208	*148	13
1865–6	153	1,165	1,318	890	257	171	†65	22·4

* These re-admissions extend over 124 individuals.
† These re-admissions extend over 57 individuals.

Of the 890 discharged from women's medical ward during 10 months this year, 65, or 7·3 per cent., returned to the ward.

Of the 1,406 discharged from same department and extending over the same time of the previous year, 148, or 10·53 per cent., returned to the ward.

The number now in women's medical ward, and who have been there 10 months and upwards, is 5.

FEMALE SURGICAL.

Date.	No. on 1st June.	Admissions.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	No. remaining, 29 March.	Re-admissions included in Column 3.	Percentage of Deaths on Number treated.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1864–5	111	932	1,043	858	45	140	—	4·98
1865–6	115	717	832	693	40	99	—	5·46

The number now in women's surgical ward, and who have been there for 10 months and upwards, is 47.

TABLE showing the AGES of PERSONS DECEASED in MEN'S MEDICAL WARD, 1864-5, 1865–6, in each Year, for 10 Months ending 29th March.

Date.	Under 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	Over 60.	TOTAL.
1864–5	—	10	60	55	75	51	69	320
1865–6	1	11	48	67	63	42	53	285

Note.—Of the deaths in 1864–5, 40 died immediately or within 24 hours after their admission.

Of the deaths in 1865–6, 16, some of whom were in articulo mortis, and had actually expired when they were laid on their beds.

MALE MEDICAL WARD.

TABLE showing the Time PATIENTS were in HOSPITAL from 1st June to 29th March in each Year.

Date.	Under 1 week.	1 week and under 2.	2 weeks and under 3.	3 weeks and under 4.	1 month and under 2.	2 months and under 3.	3 months and under 4.	4 months and under 5.	5 months and under 6.	6 months and under 7.	7 months and under 8.	8 months and under 9.	9 months and under 10.	10 months and under 11.	11 months and under 12.	12 months and under 18.	18 months to 2 years.	Over 2 years.	Unknown.	TOTAL.
1864–5	441	283	230	154	345	116	56	21	14	10	8	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	6	1,688
1865–6	324	218	154	119	232	89	51	21	15	15	7	4	2	–	2	1	1	–	–	1,255

MALE SURGICAL WARD.

TABLE showing the Time PATIENTS were in HOSPITAL from 1st June to 29th March in each Year.

Date.	Under 1 week.	1 week and under 2.	2 weeks and under 3.	3 weeks and under 4.	1 month and under 2.	2 months and under 3.	3 months and under 4.	4 months and under 5.	5 months and under 6.	6 months and under 7.	7 months and under 8.	8 months and under 9.	9 months and under 10.	10 months and under 11.	11 months and under 12.	12 months and under 18.	18 months and under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Unknown.	TOTAL.
1864–5	288	262	215	148	288	78	35	22	20	9	4	6	–	–	–	5	4	2	16	1,402
1865–6	139	185	146	99	271	110	59	23	18	21	10	5	3	3	4	6	–	–	4	1,106

EXPENDITURE on account of TRAINED NURSES during the Year ended March 1866.

Provisions and Necessaries.	Clothing, &c.	Salaries.	Furniture.	Building Repairs.	TOTAL.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2,000 1 3	200 12 0	559 1 2	351 12 11	89 6 9	3,200 14 [illegible]1

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5 Abercromby Square, Liverpool,
10th May 1866.

Sir,

Having been requested to report on the system of nursing by an entirely paid staff adopted in the male department of the Liverpool workhouse hospital during the past year, I beg to state,—

1st. That having no official connection with the surgical or infirm wards, my remarks will apply solely to the male medical wards.

2d. That in the medical wards of a general hospital the cases vary so much in nature and degree from year to year as to render it impossible to give a reliable statistical comparison of the value of a paid as distinguished from an unpaid staff of nurses. I am, therefore, necessarily compelled to report in general terms in the nursing of the last ten months in the male medical wards, premising that what I say in approbation of the new system and the new staff of nurses, must not been construed as an unfavourable reflection on the whole of the previous staff. The paid superintending nurses of departments, and a few of the unpaid pauper nurses, deserved great credit for their conduct, though their qualifications for the service were decidedly inferior to those of the trained "Nightingale Staff." With regard to the latter, I can cordially bear testimony to their ability and to their unwearied and uniformly kind attention to the patients under their charge. As to their nursing in its specific sense, I may state my belief that in every case my directions and those of the house surgeons have been rigidly carried out. The medicines, stimulants, &c. &c. have been carefully administered, and the other numerous but less agreeable duties have been faithfully and efficiently attended to. Under their charge I have perceived a marked improvement in the demeanour of the patients; in fact the discipline of the wards is completely changed. There has been no disorder or irregularity, but a sense of comfort, order, and quiet pervades the whole department. I believe further that every patient leaving the wards has been more or less morally elevated during his location there.

The impression I have formed of the value of paid nursing, after no little experience of the character and results of pauper nursing, may be inferred from my earnest desire to see the system introduced into all the parochial hospitals of the kingdom.

I am convinced that my testimony to the order and cleanliness of the hospital and of the patients, to the improved conduct of the latter, to the regularity and precision with which the prescribed remedies have been administered, and to the gentle and kind attention paid to the sick and the dying, will afford no less gratification to the Workhouse Committee and the inhabitants of Liverpool than to myself, who, during this season of probation, have had the pleasure of daily witnessing such admirable results.

I cannot close my report without referring to the Lady Superintendent, Miss Jones. She has occupied a most difficult and arduous post, but by indefatigable exertion she has nobly fulfilled her mission; and I may assert, without fear of contradiction, that her ability, devotion, and self-denial are beyond all praise.

I am, &c.
Robert Gee, M.D., M.R.C.P.,
Physician to the Liverpool Workhouse Hospitals, &c. &c.

The Chairman of the Workhouse Committee.

EXTRACTS from REPORT on the Success of the TRAINED NURSES introduced into the WARDS of the MALE HOSPITAL of the LIVERPOOL WORKHOUSE.

In regarding the success of any system, two points claim especial attention, namely, the cure of disease, and the relief of sickness.

Since my connection with the hospital last August, we have had somewhat approaching a hundred operations, many of them of a serious and dangerous character, requiring not only prompt assistance at the time, but most persevering attention night and day for a long time after. Almost all these operations have been in the male hospital, and I have no hesitation in saying that what success has attended them has been greatly owing to the most efficient assistance rendered by the trained nurses; and from my experience of the assistance received from the pauper nurses in the few cases of operation performed in the female hospital, I should feel great diffidence in undertaking on that side such operations as I have had on the other side; indeed on one or two occasions the pauper nurses ran away, and when induced to assist were so nervous and frightened as to be of little service.

Without any wish to speak harshly of the unpaid nurses employed on the female side of the hospital (who, I believe, strive to do their best, more especially since a feeling of emulation has been set up by the introduction of the paid trained nurses,) I am compelled to state my conviction that on that side my directions are not carried out with that necessary promptitude and skill that they are on the other side, and that in all I do there I feel as if I were working with blunted instruments. There is no want of inclination, but simply a want of ability, that integrity of disposition, promptitude of action, tact in manipulation, gentleness of demeanour, and kindly consideration necessary to make a nurse, are not found or to be found in the inmates of a workhouse, and no amount of education can work out of them what never was in them.

Persons of one class as a rule favour their own class, and there is a far better chance of double dealers being detected when under the observation and care of a trained nurse than when under the care of one of themselves. That such is the case my own experience testifies.

As far, therefore, as my experience extends of the system of trained nurses, whether regarding the saving of life, the restoration of health, or the relief of suffering, it has been an undoubted success.

(Signed) J. H. BARNES.

21*st March* 1866.

No. 17.

POOR RATE RETURN.—REMARKS on the Annual Poor Rate Return, Year ended Lady-day 1865. [*No.* 442. (D.) Session 1865.]

Series of Returns. The present Return is the *fifty-eighth* annual publication of the Poor Rate Returns.

Extent of the Return. This Return is, in respect of the number of places which it represents, the most complete of the Statistics of pauperism; for in it the sums levied and expended as Poor Rates throughout the whole of England and Wales are exhibited; excepting only some small Parishes,

which are stated by the overseers either to have "No poor," or to make no levy "yet."

Valuations to the Poor Rates.

The net annual value of property assessed to the Poor's Rate has been returned in respect of four parochial years. "The Gross Estimated Rental" is also returned for the last of these years.

YEARS.	Poor Rate Valuations.*		Amount of Poor Rates levied.	Rate in the £ of Levy on		Expended for Relief to the Poor.	Rate in the £ for Relief on	
	Gross Estimated Rental.	Net Annual Value.		Gross Estimated Rental.	Net Annual Value.		Gross Estimated Rental.	Net Annual Value.
	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	£	s. d.	s. d.
1840–41	Not known	62,540,030	6,351,828	- -	2 0·4	4,760,929	- -	1 6·3
1846–47	ditto -	67,320,587	6,964,825	- -	2 0·8	5,298,787	- -	1 6·9
1849–50	ditto -	67,700,153	7,270,493	- -	2 1·8	5,395,022	- -	1 7·1
1855–56	86,077,676	71,840,271	8,201,348	1 10·9	2 3·4	6,004,244	1 4·7	1 8·1

* The details of these Valuations will be found in the following papers, printed by order of the House of Commons, viz., No. 235 "Real Property," 1842; No. 735 "Poor Rates, &c.," 1848; No. 539 "Poor Rate Assessment," 1852; No. 63 "Population, &c. of Parishes," 1858; and No. 251 "Population, Inhabited Houses, &c.," 1859. The "Gross Estimated Rental," and the "Rateable Value" for each Parish is given with respect to the Parochial year 1856 in No. 491 "Poor Rates, &c." Session 1861.

Receipts and Expenditure in 1863, 1864, and 1865.

The Returns, in a contracted shape, are exhibited in the next Table, for the last three years, with the rate per head, on the estimated population, of the amount levied as Poor's Rate, and of the amount expended in relief:—

Years ended at Lady-day.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.			RATE per HEAD.	
	From Poor Rates.	Receipts in Aid.	TOTAL.	Relief to the Poor only.	All other Purposes.	TOTAL.	Levy.	Relief to the Poor.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.
1863	9,174,976	337,679	9,512,655	6,527,036	2,798,035	9,325,071	8 4	6 4½
1864	9,448,319	426,250	9,874,569	6,423,381	3,257,099	9,680,480	9 1¾	6 2½
1865	9,392,191	376,951	9,769,142	6,264,966	3,527,193	9,792,159	9 0	6 0

Large proportion of expenditure for purposes unconnected with relief.

The greater part of the expenditure, described in the last Table as for "All other Purposes," consists of payments which have no connexion whatever with relief to the poor. This part of the Poor Rate Expenditure, which is foreign to the object originally contemplated in the enactment of the rate, has greatly increased since the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act in 1834, in consequence of the imposition of new and the augmentation of old charges. The next Table exhibits, separately, all the charges referred to, so far as the returns permit. The heaviest item is the disbursement in respect of the "County, Hundred, or Borough Rate, or Police Rate." The payments made by the Overseers to Highway Boards are shown as separate items for the first time in the Return of the present year.

Table of Expenses *unconnected* with Relief.

Years ended at Lady-day.	POOR RATE EXPENDITURE FOR PURPOSES *UNCONNECTED* WITH RELIEF.						
	Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, or Borough Rate, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Constables' Expenses and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1834	691,548	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	691,548
1835	705,711	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	705,711
1836	699,845	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	699,845
1837	604,203	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	604,203
1838	681,842	- -	- -	35,662	- -	- -	717,504
1839	741,407	- -	- -	52,306	- -	- -	793,713
1840	855,552	- -	- -	51,228	- -	- -	906,780
1841	1,026,035	- -	- -	53,728	11,664	- -	1,091,427
1842	1,230,718	- -	- -	52,379	33,744	- -	1,316,841
1843	1,295,616	- -	- -	53,896	16,425	- -	1,365,937
1844	1,356,457	- -	- -	56,094	16,980	- -	1,429,531
1845	1,279,962	- -	57,988	57,388	25,905	20,153	1,441,396
1846	1,297,505	- -	52,240	54,821	27,447	21,556	1,453,569
1847	1,334,770	- -	51,565	59,328	18,115	25,041	1,488,819
1848	1,391,376	- -	58,265	56,982	21,965	24,329	1,552,917
1849	1,381,132	- -	62,776	57,200	29,375	28,564	1,559,047
1850	1,321,035	- -	65,120	58,637	23,642	28,773	1,497,207
1851	1,392,509	- -	61,259	56,676	25,248	28,257	1,563,949
1852	1,344,798	- -	60,325	58,960	25,895	30,533	1,520,511
1853	1,406,173	- -	55,376	60,810	27,576	30,994	1,580,929
1854	1,481,881	- -	56,514	60,339	45,729	31,622	1,676,085
1855	1,598,401	- -	58,342	65,119	54,727	31,418	1,808,007
1856	1,577,359	- -	61,006	63,873	44,503	31,247	1,777,988
1857	1,776,944	- -	59,396	63,850	41,256	32,767	1,974,213
1858	1,916,273	- -	50,043	64,978	40,761	32,466	2,104,521
1859	1,915,254	- -	46,059	66,441	46,472	32,301	2,106,527
1860	1,936,549	- -	42,083	67,917	46,005	34,226	2,126,780
1861	1,925,210	- -	43,566	66,992	47,730	34,910	2,118,408
1862	2,026,916	- -	45,162	67,633	42,520	35,976	2,218,207
1863	2,075,468	- -	43,273	69,130	45,662	36,586	2,270,119
1864	2,163,290	- -	41,608	72,946	62,653	37,509	2,378,006
1865	2,133,290	550,976	41,830	74,861	58,524	38,974	2,898,455

Considerably more than *one third* of the whole Poor Rates now levied are expended for purposes unconnected with relief to the poor. Besides the charges here shown, there are some others paid out of the Rate,

but which are not discriminated, such as the expenses incurred for sanitary purposes, and the cost of providing new burial grounds.

The principal heads of expenditure, which constitute "Relief to the Poor," are shown in the next Table, together with the average price of wheat for the three years.

Principal Charges which constitute Relief to the Poor.

Years ended at Lady-day.	EXPENDED FOR RELIEF TO THE POOR. (a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse Loan Repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury.*	(f) Other Expenses of, or immediately connected with Relief.	TOTAL.	Average Price of Wheat per Imperial Quarter.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.
1863	1,127,142	3,574,136	501,368	176,165	679,480	468,745	6,527,036	52 1
1864	1,095,814	3,466,392	524,166	177,247	696,098	463,664	6,423,381	43 2
1865	1,111,478	3,258,813	535,115	175,242	706,529	477,789	6,264,966	39 8

The total expenditure for relief, and the constituent amounts, so far as they can be discriminated under six heads, are shown in the next Table, for each division of the kingdom, during the year ended at Lady-day 1865 :—

DIVISIONS.	TOTAL RELIEF to the POOR.	WHEREOF WAS EXPENDED FOR (a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse Loan Repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury.*	(f) Other Expenses of, or immediately connected with Relief.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
I. THE METROPOLIS	905,640 0	306,338 12	223,674 12	106,320 0	48,018 14	103,107 8	118,180 14
II. SOUTH EASTERN -	730,486 0	144,837 1	353,631 5	62,814 7	16,209 4	97,615 10	55,378 13
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	525,730 15	74,227 12	310,000 3	43,683 17	3,372 3	62,278 13	32,168 7
IV. EASTERN - -	482,214 14	75,226 2	273,040 0	34,337 13	9,216 5	60,931 12	29,463 2
V. SOUTH WESTERN	621,590 2	73,251 18	393,076 2	48,299 12	7,365 13	75,758 14	23,838 3
VI. WEST MIDLAND -	640,202 16	109,381 13	326,088 11	70,520 17	14,624 6	78,076 0	41,511 9
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	378,748 17	53,267 16	233,472 14	32,404 11	2,685 18	40,439 3	16,478 15
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	810,971 2	143,191 10	403,115 19	48,432 1	40,791 14	83,461 9	91,978 9
IX. YORK - -	450,934 5	63,714 15	252,134 1	36,760 10	18,759 4	45,566 5	33,999 10
X. NORTHERN - -	273,816 3	36,643 11	161,100 19	23,837 5	7,888 4	26,072 5	18,273 19
XI. WELSH - -	444,631 15	31,397 17	329,478 19	27,704 12	6,311 2	33,221 13	16,517 12
ENGLAND AND WALES	6,264,966 9	1,111,478 7	3,258,813 5	535,115 5	175,242 7	706,528 12	477,788 13

Ratio of Principal Charges to total Relief.

In the next Table, the rate per head, for "Relief to the Poor," computed on the Census of 1861; and the per-centage, which each of the principal heads of relief bears to the total relief, are exhibited :—

DIVISIONS.	Population (Census 1861).	Rate per Head Expended in Relief to the Poor.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Relief, of					
			(*a*) In-Maintenance.	(*b*) Out-Relief.	(*c*) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums.	(*d*) Workhouse Loans and Interest.	(*e*) Salaries and Rations of Officers.	(*f*) Other Expenses of Relief.
		s. *d.*						
I. THE METROPOLIS -	2,803,989	6 5·5	33·8	24·2	11·8	5·3	11·4	13·5
II. SOUTH EASTERN -	1,847,661	7 10·9	19·8	48·4	8·6	2·2	13·4	7·6
III. SOUTH MIDLAND -	1,295,497	8 1·4	14·1	59·0	8·3	0·6	11·9	6·1
IV. EASTERN - -	1,142,580	8 5·3	15·6	56·6	7·1	1·9	12·7	6·1
V. SOUTH WESTERN -	1,835,714	6 9·3	11·8	63·2	7·8	1·2	12·2	3·8
VI. WEST MIDLAND -	2,436,568	5 3·1	17·1	50·9	11·0	2·3	12·2	6·5
VII. NORTH MIDLAND -	1,288,928	5 10·5	14·1	61·6	8·6	0·7	10·7	4·3
VIII. NORTH WESTERN -	2,935,510	5 6·3	17·7	49·7	6·0	5·0	10·3	11·3
IX. YORK - -	2,015,541	4 5·7	14·1	55·9	8·2	4·2	10·1	7·5
X. NORTHERN - -	1,151,372	4 9·2	13·4	58·8	8·7	2·9	9·5	6·7
XI. WELSH - -	1,312,334	6 9·3	7·1	74·1	6·2	1·4	7·5	3·7
ENGLAND AND WALES -	20,066,224	6 2·9	17·7	52·0	8·6	2·8	11·3	7·6

Medical Relief.

The column in the Return, which succeeds that of "Total Expenditure," contains the expense of *Medical Relief* only; this consists of salaries to the Medical Officers; extra Medical Fees paid to them under the General Consolidated Order; also, the cost (if any) of medical and surgical appliances, and drugs. The sums in this column are not additional to those given in Column 4. § A, of the Return; because, the various items of Medical Relief are included in sub-columns (*e*) or (*f*), as forming a portion of the "Relief to the Poor:" the "Medical Relief" is printed separately, as indicating an important and special subject of Poor Law administration.

The sums expended under this head during the last three years were as follows :

For 1862–63 - - - -	£248,286
1863–64 - - - -	253,204
1864–65 - - - -	259,833

School Districts.

Twenty-six Unions and single Parishes, chiefly Metropolitan, are combined into School Districts; the contributions which each Union makes to the treasurer of its district are included in the other items of relief, and, as such, entered in the proper columns of the Poor Rate Return; this, then, like the Medical Relief, does not represent any additional expenditure, having been heretofore properly included in the amounts printed opposite to the respective Unions concerned.

The sums contributed to the School Districts; and, the sums expended by each district during the parochial year 1864–65, are contained in the subjoined Table :—

YEAR ENDED AT LADY-DAY 1865.

School District Number.	SCHOOL DISTRICTS.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.				
		Contributions paid to the District School.	Other Receipts.	TOTAL.	Maintenance of Children at District School.	School Loan and Interest repaid.	Salaries and Rations of Officers and other *common Charges*	Other Expenses.	TOTAL.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	CENTRAL LONDON - -	19,891	121	20,012	8,363	6,180	9,218	306	24,067
2	SOUTH METROPOLITAN -	15,260	1,121	16,381	8,627	3,149	4,842	882	17,500
3	NORTH SURREY - - -	11,740	881	12,622	5,777	2,212	4,498	95	12,582
4	FARNHAM AND HARTLEY WINTNEY - - -	1,444	- -	1,444	794	94	600	3	1,491
5	READING AND WOKINGHAM	1,400	296	1,696	809	- -	814	- -	1,623
6	SOUTH EAST, SHROPSHIRE -	1,240	915	2,155	755	191	791	414	2,151
	TOTALS - -	50,975	3,334	54,309	25,125	11,826	20,763	1,700	59,414

The next Table exhibits the average number of children at the district schools during the year; and the annual cost per child for education under the principal heads of expenditure :— Cost per Child for Education.

YEAR ENDED AT LADY-DAY 1865.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.	Average Number of Children at School during the Year.*	Annual Cost per Child.	PROPORTION FOR			
			Maintenance at School.	School Loan and Interest Repaid.	Salaries and Rations of Officers, and other Establishment Charges.	Other Expenses.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CENTRAL LONDON - -	843	28 10 10	9 18 5	7 6 6	10 18 8	0 7 3
SOUTH METROPOLITAN -	933	18 15 2	9 4 11	3 7 6	5 3 9	0 19 0
NORTH SURREY - - -	781	16 2 1	7 7 11	2 16 8	5 15 1	0 2 5
FARNHAM AND HARTLEY WINTNEY - - -	132	11 5 10	6 0 3	0 14 3	4 10 10	0 0 6
READING AND WOKINGHAM	133	12 4 0	6 1 8	- - -	6 2 4	—
SOUTH EAST SHROPSHIRE -	159	13 10 5	4 14 11	1 4 0	4 19 6	2 12 0
TOTALS - -	2,981	19 18 7	8 8 7	3 19 4	6 19 3	0 11 5

* Computed on the number of children at school at the end of each half year.

The following Table shows the comparison of the expenditure of the two years 1863–64 and 1864–65 :— Decrease in relief to the Poor.

Years ended at Lady-day.	Expended for Relief of the Poor in England and Wales.	Decrease in 1865 as compared with 1864.	Decrease per Cent.	Rate per Head on the *estimated* Population.	Decreased Rate per Head on *estimated* Population.
	£	£		s. d.	s. d.
1864 -	6,423,383	158,422	2·5	6 2½	0 2½
1865 -	6,264,961			6 0	

The difference per cent. in the expenditure for Relief to the Poor, during the two years, is shown in the next Table for each Union county.

UNION COUNTIES which exhibit *Decreased* Expenditure :—

	DECREASE per Cent.		
Lancaster	19·4	Worcester	2·2
Derby	18·7	Suffolk	2·1
Westmorland	6·3	Hereford	1·1
Chester	5·0	Hunts	0·9
Nottingham	4·7	Somerset	0·9
Cambridge	3·8	Lincoln	0·8
Norfolk	3·7	Yorkshire, West Riding	0·7
Leicester	3·5	Northampton	0·6
Hertford	3·0	Stafford	0·6
Bucks	2·8	Kent (Extra-Metropolitan)	0·3
Wilts	2·4	Sussex	0·1
North Wales	2·2	Cornwall	0·0

UNION COUNTIES which exhibit *Increased* Expenditure :—

	INCREASE per Cent.		
Bedford	0·0	Gloucester	2·3
Salop	0·0	Southampton	2·3
Dorset	0·4	Northumberland	2·4
Middlesex (Extra-Metropolitan)	0·5	Surrey (Metropolitan)	2·6
Cumberland	0·6	Kent (Metropolitan)	3·0
South Wales	0·7	Middlesex (Metropolitan)	3·6
Oxford	0·8	Berks	3·9
Yorkshire, East Riding	0·9	Surrey (Extra-Metropolitan)	4·2
Monmouth	1·1	Yorkshire, North Riding	4·4
Essex	1·4	Durham	5·1
Devon	1·9	Rutland	10·7
Warwick	2·0		

Poor Law Board,
4th May 1866.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

No. 18.

SUMMARY of the POOR RATE RETURNS for the Year ended **Lady-day 1865.**

Population of England and Wales 20,066,224 (Census 1861).

No. 18.—Summary of the Poor Rate Returns for the Year ende

Number.	Divisions and Union-Counties.	Receipts. From Poor Rates.	Receipts. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, *inclusive of the Repayments by Her Majesty's Treasury.*	Receipts. Total Receipts.	Expenditure. (A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poor, and Purposes connect					
					1.—Relief					
					(a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse Loan repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury.*	(f) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief
	I. THE METROPOLIS.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£
1*	Middlesex (part of)	1,064,901 9	45,351 7	1,110,252 16	235,161 11	153,558 6	78,086 4	37,391 5	76,213 12	88,695
2*	Surrey (part of)	294,188 17	16,537 4	310,726 1	56,494 7	49,740 12	24,602 0	10,092 13	23,092 0	23,006
3*	Kent (part of)	78,039 5	8,374 10	86,413 15	14,682 14	20,375 14	3,631 16	534 16	3,801 16	6,478
	Totals	1,437,129 11	70,263 1	1,507,392 12	306,338 12	223,674 12	106,320 0	48,018 14	103,107 8	118,180
	II. SOUTH EASTERN.									
2*	Surrey (Extra-Metropolitan).	184,425 17	7,721 10	192,147 7	20,137 11	48,715 17	9,412 6	1,942 17	13,209 1	11,588
3*	Kent (Extra-Metropolitan).	315,121 19	12,745 9	327,867 8	40,976 0	83,341 9	16,730 7	5,987 5	26,439 17	13,815
4	Sussex	211,961 1	9,748 1	221,709 2	30,652 15	79,815 6	12,562 14	4,000 12	20,637 11	11,203
5	Southampton	255,710 4	10,878 9	266,588 13	37,982 11	96,611 0	15,023 17	3,153 0	23,799 3	12,252
6	Berks	132,090 9	6,067 4	138,157 13	15,088 4	45,147 13	9,085 3	1,125 10	13,529 18	6,519
	Totals	1,099,309 10	47,160 13	1,146,470 3	144,837 1	353,631 5	62,814 7	16,209 4	97,615 10	55,378
	III. SOUTH MIDLAND.									
1*	Middlesex (Extra-Metropolitan).	110,780 14	5,401 9	116,182 3	15,322 16	24,241 2	6,752 16	893 13	8,157 10	5,940
7	Hertford	103,554 8	3,340 9	106,894 17	12,198 6	40,113 18	5,402 14	224 19	8,864 5	4,341
8	Buckingham	88,145 6	3,167 5	91,312 11	7,238 14	41,850 16	5,813 3	282 3	8,050 17	1,912
9	Oxford	113,783 8	4,521 9	118,304 17	10,182 13	43,824 4	6,931 0	672 16	10,548 9	4,556
10	Northampton	154,910 0	4,017 13	158,927 13	9,576 19	60,645 1	7,861 10	374 1	9,080 6	5,788
11	Huntingdon	36,807 0	1,299 6	38,106 6	2,598 7	14,394 18	1,681 8	358 16	2,559 2	1,318
12	Bedford	79,555 19	2,380 8	81,936 7	6,492 10	30,624 10	4,208 3	393 5	5,643 15	4,183
13	Cambridge	113,494 9	3,368 18	116,863 7	10,617 7	54,305 11	5,033 3	172 10	9,374 9	4,127
	Totals	801,031 4	27,496 17	828,528 1	74,227 12	310,000 3	43,683 17	3,372 3	62,278 13	32,168
	IV. EASTERN.									
14	Essex	228,510 15	8,574 9	237,085 4	31,335 8	91,201 17	12,367 2	1,985 17	20,651 13	13,469
15	Suffolk	176,494 12	7,059 18	183,554 10	16,141 17	76,850 15	10,094 7	1,923 1	19,078 8	8,855
16	Norfolk	216,634 4	8,585 9	225,219 13	27,748 17	104,987 8	11,876 4	5,307 7	21,201 11	7,138
	Totals	621,639 11	24,219 16	645,859 7	75,226 2	273,040 0	34,337 13	9,216 5	60,931 12	29,463
	V. SOUTH WESTERN.									
17	Wilts	165,182 17	4,936 2	170,118 19	13,308 17	66,198 13	7,541 7	2,079 13	15,920 0	5,082
18	Dorset	116,025 9	3,225 8	119,205 17	6,795 7	48,147 12	5,335 12	841 9	10,442 7	2,790
19	Devon	281,561 4	13,710 7	295,271 11	22,170 13	123,445 8	17,070 17	1,344 2	19,840 1	5,723
20	Cornwall	136,248 1	4,669 18	140,917 19	10,386 7	48,412 6	7,272 6	1,830 12	8,762 15	4,220
21	Somerset	274,189 6	8,087 11	282,276 17	20,590 14	106,872 3	11,079 10	1,269 17	20,793 11	6,020
	Totals	973,206 17	34,629 6	1,007,836 3	73,251 18	393,076 2	48,299 12	7,365 13	75,758 14	23,838

ady-day, 1865. Population of England and Wales 20,066,224 (Census 1861).

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Summary of Poor Rate Returns for the Year ended Lady-day, 186

Number.	DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS. From Poor Rates.	Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, *inclusive of the Re-payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.*	TOTAL Receipts.	EXPENDITURE - - - - (A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poor, and Purposes connect 1.—Relief c (a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse Loan repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury.*	(f) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.
	VI. WEST MIDLAND.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£
22	Gloucester	255,773 5	8,504 5	264,277 10	27,313 2	84,182 17	17,054 1	3,060 9	17,242 5	9,124 1
23	Hereford	73,126 16	2,329 12	75,456 8	3,663 12	25,086 0	3,867 12	117 1	5,291 7	1,463
24	Salop	115,128 13	4,340 10	119,469 3	12,729 3	32,228 10	8,650 7	1,797 12	10,195 15	4,666 1
25	Stafford	228,428 16	7,146 13	235,575 9	26,864 5	72,365 9	14,917 2	5,351 15	18,030 7	7,526 1
26	Worcester	122,743 2	6,585 18	129,329 0	10,111 8	38,672 8	8,991 15	310 4	9,824 11	3,736
27	Warwick	243,308 14	7,557 16	250,866 10	28,700 3	73,553 7	17,040 0	3,987 5	17,491 15	14,993
	Totals	1,038,509 6	36,464 14	1,074,974 0	109,381 13	326,088 11	70,520 17	14,624 6	78,076 0	41,511
	VII. NORTH MIDLAND.									
28	Leicester	132,095 13	3,846 19	135,942 12	12,043 8	44,085 18	8,121 12	1,747 16	9,205 13	2,759
29	Rutland	13,880 11	444 19	14,325 10	1,171 16	5,346 13	550 19	..	1,102 9	623 1
30	Lincoln	201,357 18	7,218 15	208,576 13	16,700 12	96,580 9	9,737 4	355 8	15,255 14	5,547
31	Nottingham	145,412 6	5,375 7	150,787 13	14,336 17	55,493 4	7,425 13	205 6	8,476 7	4,673
32	Derby	89,111 4	2,619 12	91,730 16	9,015 3	31,966 10	6,569 3	377 8	6,399 0	2,876
	Totals	581,857 12	19,505 12	601,363 4	53,267 16	233,472 14	32,404 11	2,685 18	40,439 3	16,478 1
	VIII. NORTH WESTERN.									
33	Chester	205,434 14	6,107 4	211,541 18	15,837 15	65,721 9	8,855 18	4,566 6	13,597 2	12,685 1
34	Lancaster	923,851 0	54,389 11	978,240 11	127,353 15	337,394 10	39,576 3	36,225 8	69,864 7	79,292 1
	Totals	1,129,285 14	60,496 15	1,189,782 9	143,191 10	403,115 19	48,432 1	40,791 14	83,461 9	91,978
	IX. YORKSHIRE.									
35	West Riding	503,175 1	22,272 9	525,447 10	46,382 9	187,261 4	23,801 6	13,844 12	31,296 2	26,014 1
36	East Riding	94,633 5	3,698 6	98,331 11	10,740 13	31,883 15	7,534 9	2,107 8	7,410 7	4,160 1
37	North Riding	81,337 13	2,413 17	83,751 10	6,591 13	32,989 2	5,424 15	2,807 4	6,859 16	3,823 1
	Totals	679,145 19	28,384 12	707,530 11	63,714 15	252,134 1	36,760 10	18,759 4	45,566 5	33,999 1
	X. NORTHERN.									
38	Durham	177,002 0	5,413 2	182,415 2	12,338 17	64,425 0	7,901 14	3,558 16	9,183 17	8,739 1
39	Northumberland	145,896 13	4,125 11	150,022 4	11,549 5	62,332 8	9,799 14	1,826 9	9,126 5	4,246
40	Cumberland	76,009 8	2,516 0	78,525 8	9,799 11	26,035 18	5,007 6	2,443 9	5,419 4	3,622 1
41	Westmorland	22,310 1	1,481 2	23,791 3	2,955 18	8,307 13	1,128 11	59 10	2,351 19	1,665 1
	Totals	421,218 2	13,535 15	434,753 17	36,643 11	161,100 19	23,837 5	7,888 4	26,072 5	18,273 1
	XI. WELSH.									
42	Monmouth	83,288 5	3,967 7	87,255 12	6,912 4	39,031 5	5,975 11	823 5	5,238 7	2,961
43	South Wales	310,441 1	6,755 15	317,196 16	14,625 6	161,728 11	14,498 12	4,121 5	15,548 4	9,536
44	North Wales	216,128 6	4,070 16	220,199 2	9,860 7	128,719 3	7,230 9	1,366 12	12,435 2	4,020
	Totals	609,857 12	14,793 18	624,651 10	31,397 17	329,478 19	27,704 12	6,311 2	33,221 13	16,517 1
	TOTALS of England and Wales	9,392,190 18	376,950 19	9,769,141 17	1,111,478 7	3,258,813 5	535,115 5	175,242 7	706,528 12	477,788 1

pulation of England and Wales 20,066,224 (Census 1861)—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.																
with.		(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief.						(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.								
Poor.	2. Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	1. Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, or Borough Rate, or Police Rate.	2. Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	3. Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	4. Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	5. Vaccination Fees.	6. Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists.	1. Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	2. Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount Expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Number.
s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	
77 9	1,372 4	61,474 0	27,338 1	1,065 12	1,554 1	1,740 5	1,052 1	719 14	10,191 0	264,484 7	6,304 3	22
88 15	107 2	11,956 3	18,472 3	471 10	343 2	765 18	321 10	491 2	3,623 2	76,040 7	2,626 6	23
68 6	817 17	16,542 9	20,385 13	582 2	919 13	1,180 19	474 9	804 7	6,783 17	118,759 12	3,887 14	24
55 17	1,903 13	56,868 3	859 16	969 11	3,480 12	3,057 7	840 19	2,637 10	13,350 15	229,024 3	5,691 7	25
46 15	614 17	32,801 1	12,473 1	556 2	1,122 4	2,184 8	661 8	1,262 17	6,870 10	130,193 3	4,130 19	26
65 14	1,726 5	79,308 16	7,186 6	841 10	2,098 14	1,899 1	762 15	695 7	7,407 17	257,692 5	5,512 18	27
02 16	6,541 18	258,950 12	86,715 0	4,486 7	9,518 6	10,827 18	4,113 2	6,610 17	48,227 1	1,076,193 17	28,133 7	
63 7	449 3	22,731 2	22,666 6	720 16	993 5	1,226 13	506 19	814 18	5,506 17	133,579 6	3,486 11	28
95 9	11 17	2,567 11	1,855 15	89 2	86 15	37 17	112 16	20 11	719 14	14,297 7	410 12	29
76 9	960 4	39,954 8	2,123 6	1,460 18	1,561 14	1,247 6	1,487 7	1,190 11	9,688 0	203,850 3	5,500 7	30
10 7	1,112 11	30,690 7	14,445 10	868 0	1,156 6	919 15	734 18	1,595 1	8,215 16	150,348 11	3,209 1	31
03 5	241 13	22,954 2	1,174 5	449 9	1,040 19	748 17	414 7	1,082 13	7,721 6	93,030 16	2,078 10	32
48 17	2,775 8	118,897 10	42,265 2	3,588 5	4,838 19	4,180 8	3,256 7	4,703 14	31,851 13	595,106 3	14,685 1	
64 0	1,697 15	32,483 8	32,063 7	743 1	1,719 18	1,736 6	958 10	1,093 2	10,070 18	203,830 5	4,471 14	33
07 2	2,508 12	230,062 18	14,634 3	3,038 9	9,766 17	6,158 19	3,725 7	4,369 2	53,363 11	1,017,335 0	22,876 14	34
71 2	4,206 7	262,546 6	46,697 10	3,781 10	11,486 15	7,895 5	4,683 17	5,462 4	63,434 9	1,221,165 5	27,348 8	
00 12	5,050 19	131,050 10	5,623 11	4,331 10	6,329 8	3,380 15	2,879 1	4,541 16	30,470 10	522,258 12	10,766 14	35
37 8	359 18	23,298 15	..	339 14	1,067 18	562 0	375 10	413 9	5,998 0	96,252 12	2,323 3	36
96 5	351 17	18,265 13	19 2	434 16	714 9	607 3	262 14	724 19	3,855 11	83,732 9	2,502 9	37
34 5	5,762 14	172,614 18	5,642 13	5,106 0	8,111 15	4,549 18	3,517 5	5,680 4	40,324 1	702,243 13	15,592 6	
48 0	1,272 0	43,839 16	16,729 19	846 11	2,183 11	1,692 18	794 16	943 11	13,609 0	188,060 2	3,127 19	38
80 3	407 12	28,504 9	12,584 6	579 3	1,250 8	1,104 9	355 6	194 15	7,963 19	151,824 10	2,446 17	39
18 19	391 6	13,342 0	155 17	156 1	739 5	549 5	287 14	776 12	4,103 5	72,820 4	1,450 10	40
69 1	173 14	5,071 18	..	192 2	219 10	250 5	105 3	166 19	1,180 19	23,829 11	733 1	41
16 3	2,244 12	90,758 3	29,470 2	1,773 17	4,392 14	3,596 17	1,542 19	2,081 17	26,857 3	436,534 7	7,757 17	
41 14	43 6	18,240 4	325 16	795 8	764 0	827 6	299 14	226 1	5,117 1	87,580 10	1,659 5	42
58 0	1,583 16	66,611 10	2,662 13	1,469 19	2,677 8	2,435 16	1,063 12	4,253 5	15,286 2	318,102 1	6,026 1	43
32 1	908 1	33,774 0	5,884 5	925 0	1,402 7	1,680 13	1,168 19	1,699 13	10,080 15	221,155 14	5,920 12	44
31 15	2,535 3	118,625 14	8,872 14	3,190 7	4,843 15	4,943 15	2,532 5	6,178 19	30,483 18	626,838 5	13,605 18	
,966 9	47,065 4	2,133,290 6	550,975 19	41,830 1	74,860 19	58,523 16	38,974 2	63,438 0	518,233 17	9,792,158 13	259,833 8	

No. 19.—Comparative Statement of the Expenditure for the Relief of the Poor in England

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1861.	*INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS* in 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each.			
			Domestic.	Commercial.	Agricultural.	Industrial.
I. THE METROPOLIS.			(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*d*)
1.*Middlesex (part of) -	32,455	2,030,814	41·2	8·4	1·4	36·9
2.*Surrey (part of) - -	22,951	579,748	40·7	9·1	1·8	36·4
3.*Kent (part of) - -	22,591	193,427	41·1	6·2	2·7	26·8
Totals -	77,997	2,803,989	41·1	8·4	1·6	36·1
II. SOUTH EASTERN.						
2.*Surrey (part of) - -	476,191	273,264	41·1	3·2	16·2	21·2
3.*Kent (part of) - -	1,013,838	545,272	40·3	4·0	18·3	21·4
4. Sussex - - -	949,581	366,836	41·8	3·6	20·5	23·0
5. Southampton - -	1,061,608	456,654	40·0	4·5	14·7	23·0
6. Berks - - - -	564,717	205,635	38·8	2·2	25·6	22·8
Totals -	4,065,935	1,847,661	40·6	3·7	18·3	22·2
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.						
1.*Middlesex (part of) -	176,555	187,325	43·3	4·3	13·1	25·0
7. Hertford - - -	428,143	177,452	36·0	2·4	25·1	28·3
8. Buckingham - -	402,616	147,207	30·6	1·9	25·4	33·0
9. Oxford - - -	479,267	171,233	37·2	2·1	27·1	24·9
10. Northampton - -	632,219	231,079	31·9	2·2	23·2	35·3
11. Huntingdon - -	205,366	59,137	38·5	1·8	30·8	20·9
12. Bedford - - -	305,366	140,479	23·3	1·6	25·0	42·8
13. Cambridge - - -	571,758	181,585	38·5	2·0	31·6	19·1
Totals -	3,201,290	1,295,497	35·0	2·4	24·4	29·1
IV. EASTERN.						
14. Essex - - - -	983,443	379,705	39·2	4·0	25·3	22·1
15. Suffolk - - -	930,345	335,409	39·2	2·7	28·2	22·5
16. Norfolk - - -	1,300,311	427,466	38·1	2·9	26·5	24·9
Totals -	3,214,099	1,142,580	38·8	3·2	26·6	23·3
V. SOUTH WESTERN.						
17. Wilts - - -	777,453	236,027	35·3	1·8	29·3	24·4
18. Dorset - - -	615,783	182,193	35·6	3·0	23·9	27·4
19. Devon - - -	1,701,606	595,436	36·5	3·4	19·4	27·4
20. Cornwall - - -	889,263	364,848	39·7	3·6	18·8	31·1
21. Somerset - - -	1,009,555	457,210	35·0	2·5	21·7	30·7
Totals -	4,993,660	1,835,714	36·4	3·0	21·6	28·5
VI. WEST MIDLAND.						
22. Gloucester - - -	716,045	443,535	38·2	4·4	15·0	31·0
23. Hereford - - -	425,580	106,796	34·9	1·8	31·4	22·7
24. Salop - - - -	924,676	260,409	38 2	2·1	25·8	26·0

nd Wales, for the Years ended at Lady-day 1864 and 1865. Population, 20,066,224 (Census 1861).

EXPENDED FOR RELIEF OF THE POOR. Years ended Lady-day 1864	1865	DIFFERENCE between 1865 and 1864. Incr.	Decr.	DIFFERENCE per CENT. Incr.	Decr.	DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.
£	£	£	£			**I. THE METROPOLIS.**
645,947	669,106	23,159	- -	3·6	- -	1.*Middlesex (part of).
182,270	187,028	4,758	- -	2·6	- -	2.*Surrey (part of).
48,073	49,505	1,432	- -	3·0	- -	3.*Kent (part of).
876,290	905,639	29,349	- -	3·3	- -	- Totals.
						II. SOUTH EASTERN.
100,815	105,006	4,191	- -	4·2	- -	2.*Surrey (part of).
187,860	187,290	- -	570	- -	0·3	3.*Kent (part of).
158,955	158,872	- -	83	- -	0·1	4. Sussex.
184,499	188,822	4,323	- -	2·3	- -	5. Southampton.
87,139	90,496	3,357	- -	3·9	- -	6. Berks.
719,268	730,486	11,218	- -	1·6	- -	- Totals.
						III. SOUTH MIDLAND.
61,019	61,308	289	- -	0·5	- -	1.*Middlesex (part of).
73,355	71,145	- -	2,210	- -	3·0	7. Hertford.
67,000	65,148	- -	1,852	- -	2·8	8. Buckingham.
76,104	76,715	611	- -	0·8	- -	9. Oxford.
93,925	93,326	- -	599	- -	0·6	10. Northampton,
23,119	22,911	- -	208	- -	0·9	11. Huntingdon.
51,537	51,545	8	- -	0·0	- -	12. Bedford.
86,948	83,631	- -	3,317	- -	3·8	13. Cambridge.
533,007	525,729	- -	7,278	- -	1·4	- Totals.
						IV. EASTERN.
168,628	171,011	2,383	- -	1·4	- -	14. Essex.
135,775	132,944	- -	2,831	- -	2·1	15. Suffolk.
185,129	178,260	- -	6,869	- -	3·7	16. Norfolk.
489,532	482,215	- -	7,317	- -	1·5	- Totals.
						V. SOUTH WESTERN.
112,802	110,131	- -	2,671	- -	2·4	17. Wilts.
74,038	74,352	314	- -	0·4	- -	18. Dorset.
186,077	189,594	3,517	- -	1·9	- -	19. Devon.
80,920	80,885	- -	35	- -	0·0	20. Cornwall.
168,214	166,627	- -	1,587	- -	0·9	21. Somerset.
622,051	621,589	- -	462	- -	0·1	- Totals.
						VI. WEST MIDLAND.
154,497	157,977	3,480	- -	2·3	- -	22. Gloucester.
39,917	39,488	- -	429	- -	1·1	23. Hereford.
70,257	70,268	11	- -	0·0	- -	24. Salop.

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure for the Relief of the Poor in England and Wales, for

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1861.	*INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS* in 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each.			
			Domestic.	Commercial.	Agricultural.	Industrial.
VI. WEST MIDLAND—*cont.*			(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*d*)
25. Stafford	755,017	769,541	38·2	3·0	9·4	42·1
26. Worcester	434,076	294,953	36·2	3·3	15·5	36·4
27. Warwick	609,938	561,334	34·7	3·9	10·2	43·4
Totals	3,865,332	2,436,568	37·0	3·3	14·2	37·0
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.						
28. Leicester	535,346	243,648	32·0	2·3	19·1	40·6
29. Rutland	107,728	23,479	39·7	1·4	33·9	17·3
30. Lincoln	1,739,312	404,143	38·6	2·4	32·3	19·4
31. Nottingham	599,791	323,784	33·3	2·4	15·3	42·7
32. Derby	558,620	293,874	33·8	2·4	14·8	42·3
Totals	3,540,797	1,288,928	35·0	2·3	21·5	34·5
VIII. NORTH WESTERN.						
33. Chester	680,836	470,174	35·1	5·0	15·4	37·0
34. Lancaster	1,319,391	2,465,366	34·1	6·6	6·3	46·1
Totals	2,000,227	2,935,540	34·3	6·3	7·8	44·6
IX. YORK.						
35. West Riding	1,706,430	1,530,007	35·4	3·2	9·8	46·0
36. East Riding	717,144	274,425	39·6	6·5	18·6	26·7
37. North Riding	1,231,062	211,109	36·1	2·3	30·4	24·3
Totals	3,654,636	2,015,541	36·1	3·5	13·2	41·0
X. NORTHERN.						
38. Durham	754,183	542,125	41·5	6·8	7·5	36·7
39. Northumberland	1,249,299	343,025	40·2	6·6	13·6	31·8
40. Cumberland	1,001,273	205,276	34·8	3·3	23·1	32·0
41. Westmorland	487,567	60,946	31·8	1·9	30·8	28·8
Totals	3,492,322	1,151,372	39·2	5·9	13·5	33·9
XI. WELSH.						
42. Monmouth	432,906	196,977	39·1	3·5	13·1	34·9
43. South Wales	2,816,599	699,722	36·9	3·7	20·8	29·3
44. North Wales	1,969,083	416,135	36·2	3·0	27·7	25·3
Totals	5,218,588	1,312,834	37·0	3·5	21·9	28·8
TOTALS of England and Wales	37,324,883	20,066,224	37·4	4·6	14·6	34·1

the Years ended at Lady-day 1864 and 1865. Population, 20,066,224 (Census 1861)—*continued.*

EXPENDED FOR RELIEF OF THE POOR. Years ended Lady-day 1864	1865	DIFFERENCE between 1865 and 1864. Incr.	Decr.	DIFFERENCE per CENT. Incr.	Decr.	DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.
£	£	£	£			**VI. WEST MIDLAND**—*continued.*
145,958	145,056	-	902	-	0·6	25. Stafford.
73,283	71,647	-	1,636	-	2·2	26. Worcester.
152,643	155,766	3,123	-	2·0	-	27. Warwick.
636,555	640,202	3,647	-	0·6	-	- Totals.
						VII. NORTH MIDLAND.
80,761	77,964	-	2,797	-	3·5	28. Leicester.
7,947	8,795	848	-	10·7	-	29. Rutland.
145,340	144,176	-	1,164	-	0·8	30. Lincoln.
95,079	90,610	-	4,469	-	4·7	31. Nottingham.
70,331	57,203	-	13,128	-	18·7	32. Derby.
399,458	378,748	-	20,710	-	5·2	- Totals.
						VIII. NORTH WESTERN.
127,643	121,264	-	6,379	-	5·0	33. Chester.
856,048	689,707	-	166,341	-	19·4	34. Lancaster.
983,691	810,971	-	172,720	-	17·6	- Totals.
						IX. YORK.
330,925	328,601	-	2,324	-	0·7	35. West Riding.
63,248	63,837	589	-	0·9	-	36. East Riding.
56,033	58,496	2,463	-	4·4	-	37. North Riding.
450,206	450,934	728	-	0·2	-	- Totals.
						X. NORTHERN.
101,034	106,148	5,114	-	5·1	-	38. Durham.
96,557	98,880	2,323	-	2·4	-	39. Northumberland.
52,028	52,319	291	-	0·6	-	40. Cumberland.
17,572	16,469	-	1,103	-	6·3	41. Westmorland.
267,191	273,816	6,625	-	2·5	-	- Totals.
						XI. WELSH.
60,302	60,942	640	-	1·1	-	42. Monmouth.
218,544	220,058	1,514	-	0·7	-	43. South Wales.
167,288	163,632	-	3,656	-	2·2	44. North Wales.
446,134	444,632	-	1,502	-	0·3	- Totals.
6,423,383	6,264,961	-	158,422	-	2·5	Totals of England and Wales.

No. 20.—Amount of Poor Rates levied and expende

Number.	Names of Unions, &c.	Receipts. 1. From Poor Rates.	2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, *inclusive of any Re-payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.*	3. Total Receipts.	Expenditure - - (A.)—Expended for Reli Purposes connect t 1.—Relief (a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her*
	I. THE METROPOLIS.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£
	1.* MIDDLESEX (part of):								
1 *a*	Kensington* - - -	34,746 19	187 14	34,934 13	7,540 0	4,060 15	2,159 7	1,229 15	1,869
1 *b*	Fulham - - - -	25,067 2	1,687 0	26,754 2	3,636 11	6,003 12	1,768 12	1,204 4	1,528
1 *c*	Paddington* - - -	42,951 19	395 14	43,347 13	3,845 17	4,787 11	1,743 12	1,605 4	1,503
2	Chelsea* - - - -	28,307 5	416 15	28,724 0	5,555 5	5,959 0	3,057 5	543 5	1,685
3	St. George, Hanover-sq.‖ -	63,187 8	1,829 2	65,016 10	7,864 19	3,785 0	2,906 10	..	2,918
4	St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster.‖	38,175 11	874 16	39,050 7	7,927 1	3,859 11	2,741 9	1,746 2	2,802
5	St. Martin-in-the-Fields*	25,074 0	581 4	25,655 4	5,561 19	1,263 17	1,455 11	876 10	1,904
6	St. James, Westminster‖ -	42,761 7	1,973 15	44,735 2	9,836 7	2,828 4	2,212 19	2,794 18	1,857
7	St. Marylebone‖ - -	101,016 3	2,585 15	103,601 18	23,382 7	12,190 13	6,535 19	1,503 6	4,087
8	St. John Hampstead* -	10,845 9	218 12	11,064 1	1,360 19	702 3	774 1	764 8	734
9	St. Pancras‖ - - -	95,603 15	4,107 13	99,711 8	26,927 2	13,051 5	8,692 18	..	5,477
10	St. Mary Islington‖ - -	53,326 0	3,528 4	56,854 4	6,794 17	7,918 3	4,552 12	787 10	2,512
11	Hackney - - - -	21,264 0	519 13	21,783 13	4,739 13	5,584 5	2,465 5	650 1	2,247
12	St. Giles and St. George Bloomsbury.‖	28,545 0	1,175 8	29,720 8	8,217 4	2,069 12	1,741 11	532 9	2,325
13	Strand - - - -	33,900 14	1,633 10	35,534 4	7,129 9	5,536 13	2,909 9	676 3	3,762
13 *a*	*Middle Temple* - -	No Rate.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Holborn - - - -	20,224 10	1,860 16	22,085 6	3,923 7	2,596 6	1,695 17	241 0	1,747
14 *a*	*Gray's Inn* - - -	No Rate.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 *b*	*Charterhouse* - - -	No Rate.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	St. James Clerkenwell‖ -	26,014 7	2,824 4	28,838 11	6,384 4	5,108 13	2,635 12	480 0	1,540
16	St. Luke‖ - - - -	28,406 3	839 1	29,245 4	9,224 3	4,425 16	1,612 16	..	2,313
17	East London - - -	25,150 10	1,746 10	26,897 0	8,292 19	6,041 3	1,832 2	1,660 14	1,936
18	West London - - -	19,292 8	354 13	19,647 1	5,869 15	6,042 4	1,693 12	..	1,775
18 *a*	*Inner Temple* - - -	No Rate.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note.—Places marked in the Table thus * are single parishes under the Poor Law Amendment Act; ‖ are singl parishes under Local Acts; § are incorporations under Gilbert's Act; † are incorporations under Local Acts; *place printed in italics* are parishes under the 43d Elizabeth.

(A) St. George, Hanover-square.—Including payments of 1,870*l.*, to Burial Board, and 2,425*l.* 17*s.* for Baths and Washhouses

(B) St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster.—Including payments of 991*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Baths and Washhouses, 62*l.* 10*s.* to Burial Board, and 1,066*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* Westminster Improvement Commissioners.

ring the Year ended at Lady-day 1865.

- - - - - - - - - EXPENDITURE.																		
the Poor, and erewith.			(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief.							(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Number.
e Poor.		2.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.		1.	2.			
(f) Other Expenses immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, or Borough Rate, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Constables' Expenses and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz. Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.		Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.			
£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	
940 17	17,800 4	102 5	14,384 3	..	..	265 17	87 4	92 7		..	2,235 3	34,967 3	438 12	1 *a*
,310 17	16,452 1	62 12	7,486 9	..	17 2	159 11	113 15	33 5		65 17	1,388 13	25,779 5	451 13	1 *b*
,201 3	14,686 8	4 5	25,488 15	..	9 12	252 6	90 4	193 8		..	944 9	41,669 7	368 2	1 *c*
,023 3	19,822 18	97 3	10,659 16	..	1 13	214 2	94 11	38 3		..	899 16	31,828 2	577 17	2
,919 10	21,394 18	36 16	35,839 14	..	35 12	249 4	82 12	288 1		..	5,404 6 (A)	63,331 3	792 19	3
,310 12	22,387 15	..	15,993 8	..	27 4	246 16	115 6	168 4		..	3,439 3 (B)	42,377 16	821 2	4
,863 17	12,925 17	85 5	10,368 14	..	6 8	74 18	20 10	113 12		..	1,772 14	25,367 18	334 15	5
,176 19	21,706 14	330 19	17,943 4	..	..	97 16	28 7	88 10		..	864 2	41,059 12	350 0	6
,113 16	52,813 1	208 3	40,290 12	..	..	523 11	183 9	37 14		..	6,470 12 (C)	100,527 2	2,209 13	7
,041 17	5,378 5	..	4,541 3	..	94 7	50 14	34 10	59 8		..	590 9	10,748 16	165 10	8
7,909 12	62,058 12	1,791 6	35,043 9	..	96 19	696 7	229 16	381 6		..	3,587 7 (D)	103,885 2	3,047 13	9
4,399 15	26,965 6	134 14	28,237 7	..	..	585 0	223 7	504 18		..	2,969 13	59,620 5	1,508 0	10
1,766 8	17,453 3	..	15,486 19	..	4 14	289 2	63 7	319 8		66 5	2,194 5 (E)	35,877 3	500 0	11
1,270 0	16,156 8	413 12	10,604 11	..	56 13	208 13	44 7	107 2		..	2,446 19	30,038 5	981 18	12
2,365 18	22,380 3	116 13	11,026 19	..	13 19	141 4	58 11	227 18		115 15	1,086 15	35,167 17	694 7	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	13 *a*
2,289 16	12,493 11	39 17	7,506 5	..	193 18	147 3	53 15	121 16		127 9	1,077 14	21,761 8	604 3	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	14 *a*
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	14 *b*
1,154 15	17,304 1	..	8,888 1	..	5 1	201 10	78 3	61 2		..	816 16	27,354 14	542 7	15
2,696 0	20,272 2	48 10	7,178 10	..	399 17	225 17	111 0	182 2		..	863 8	29,281 6	937 15	16
4,567 4	24,330 15	52 19	233 13	..	87 19	122 11	36 3	189 18		9 15	1,627 11	26,691 4	571 10	17
3,870 14	19,251 8	2 8	306 0	..	6 8	123 5	21 2	117 2		247 5	1,534 12	21,609 10	593 4	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..		..	..	..	..	18 *a*

(C) St. Marylebone.—Including payments of 1,500*l.* to Burial Board, and 1,111*l.* 12*s.* Fire Engine Establishment and Fire Rewards.
(D) St. Mary, Islington.—Including 1,810*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, Burial Board Expenses.
(E) St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury.—Including payments of 500*l.* to Baths and Washhouses, and 196*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* Fire Rewards, but excluding 2,782*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* paid for purchase of Holme Court Stepney.

Amount of Poor Rates levied and expended duri

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS, &c.	RECEIPTS. 1. From Poor Rates.	2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, *inclusive of any Re-payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.*	3. TOTAL Receipts.	EXPENDITURE - - (A.)—Expended for Rel Purposes connect 1.—Relief (a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her*
	I. THE METROPOLIS—*cont.*	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£
	1.* MIDDLESEX (part of)—*continued.*								
19	City of London - - -	48,710 6	4,825 11	53,535 17	13,194 4	12,732 18	2,552 2	6,033 9	6,501
20	St. Leonard Shoreditch ‖ -	43,100 9	2,198 1	45,298 10	7,787 12	6,990 0	4,038 10	2,657 7	4,440
21	Bethnal Green* - -	27,858 16	735 5	28,594 1	10,517 3	2,717 1	3,484 5	780 0	2,486
22	Whitechapel - - -	44,463 18	1,089 19	45,553 17	7,894 10	4,428 19	3,444 18	3,519 11	4,744
23	St. George-in-the-East* -	30,323 16	947 4	31,271 0	9,406 14	5,302 2	2,366 17	681 5	3,202
24*a*	Stepney - - - -	40,746 18	(A) 3,215 4	43,962 2	9,852 17	3,920 2	3,306 16	3,673 19	3,968
24*b*	Mile End Old Town* -	26,683 11	1,953 4	28,636 15	6,290 1	3,031 11	1,481 18	2,750 5	2,352
25	Poplar - - - -	39,153 5	1,047 0	40,200 5	6,203 18	10,621 7	2,223 19	..	1,988
	2.* SURREY (part of):								
26	St. Saviour, Southwark -	23,501 7	1,010 10	24,511 17	6,043 3	3,062 2	1,881 14	989 3	1,844
27	St. Olave, Southwark -	14,251 5	974 8	15,225 13	2,822 11	1,826 7	903 18	..	1,660
28	Bermondsey* - - -	25,714 18	1,070 5	26,785 3	4,215 8	3,604 5	2,247 11	712 2	1,289
29	St. George-the-Martyr Southwark.*	27,061 14	3,477 6	30,539 0	9,651 13	4,353 7	1,803 12	1,804 15	3,600
30	St. Mary Newington ‖ -	29,153 1	3,021 10	32,174 11	7,120 2	4,715 3	3,914 1	1,243 8	2,337
31	Lambeth* - - -	91,789 2	2,589 17	94,378 19	10,288 11	15,346 2	7,963 16	2,992 19	6,720
32	Wandsworth and Clapham	42,137 6	2,049 15	44,187 1	7,902 10	7,740 0	2,918 19	526 18	1,883
33	Camberwell* - - -	25,972 11	244 13	26,217 4	6,498 15	6,720 6	1,368 18	1,056 4	2,200
34	St. Mary Rotherhithe* -	14,607 13	2,099 0	16,706 13	1,951 14	2,373 0	1,599 11	767 4	1,555
	3.* KENT (part of):								
35	Greenwich - - -	52,783 1	7,429 6	60,212 7	11,967 10	16,170 13	2,696 11	534 16	2,598
36	Lewisham - - - -	25,256 4	945 4	26,201 8	2,715 4	4,205 1	935 5	..	1,203
	II. SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.								
	2.* SURREY (Extra-Metropolitan).								
37	Epsom .. - .. - -	14,598 13	441 14	15,040 7	1,258 12	3,505 9	855 3	107 7	1,138
38	Chertsey - - - -	11,971 5	591 0	12,562 5	2,485 12	3,815 0	621 16	114 10	913
39	Guildford - - - -	25,241 0	597 1	25,838 1	1,709 16	8,066 7	1,254 5	533 17	1,612
40	Farnham - - - -	11,378 11	967 16	12,346 7	1,347 10	3,391 3	503 16	215 13	849

(A) Exclusive of 2,000*l.* borrowed under order of Poor Law Board, 29th September 1863.
(B) Including 2,028*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* cost of erecting new Vestry Hall.

Year ended at Lady-day 1865—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

he Poor, and rewith.			(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief.						(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.				
Poor.		2.	1.	2.	2.	4.	5.	6.	1.	2.			
(f) immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, or Borough Rate, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Number.
£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	
164 1	46,478 3	386 19	26 5	..	41 12	104 14	21 4	960 10	620 8	3,766 13	52,406 8	798 14	19
406 4	31,320 2	222 1	9,024 9	..	..	498 0	141 0	318 4	..	1,749 0	43,272 16	754 17	20
276 11	22,261 16	..	6,231 10	..	..	419 2	188 6	161 3	..	866 14	30,128 11	866 8	21
745 3	28,777 4	33 2	10,750 19	..	88 1	316 7	98 5	178 11	27 16	4,002 15	44,273 0	1,019 10	22
068 14	25,027 17	..	7,137 12	..	24 4	211 6	72 17	60 19	..	1,314 17	33,849 12	649 19	23
557 11	29,279 6	1,075 2	7,635 5	..	13 0	203 1	80 2	144 11	528 18	(B) 6,368 3	45,327 8	906 6	24*a*
901 18	17,808 1	52 18	7,024 6	..	2 19	288 11	39 3	163 19	..	1,571 8	26,951 5	550 3	24*b*
082 11	24,120 5	39 14	12,289 2	..	31 12	339 18	176 14	189 0	124 18	4,141 0	41,452 3	706 11	25
431 5	17,251 16	283 1	6,157 19	..	4 11	119 8	81 3	118 9	..	873 4	24,889 11	350 0	26
285 4	7,498 4	12 19	4,113 10	..	11 18	76 8	16 3	61 11	5 5	(C) 2,596 15	14,392 13	206 16	27
957 16	17,026 7	..	7,240 14	..	..	224 1	83 3	211 18	309 19	2,016 4	27,112 6	370 18	28
846 14	22,060 13	12 13	5,779 3	..	..	202 12	46 16	408 18	..	3,839 14	32,350 9	868 16	29
211 9	21,541 7	..	9,546 2	..	..	299 5	106 15	250 12	..	1,316 1	33,060 2	705 17	30
578 14	44,890 7	207 1	26,100 1	..	539 10	610 7	316 7	481 12	150 0	8,178 16	81,474 1	1,845 16	31
605 1	24,577 5	383 14	13,551 5	..	286 19	256 9	202 7	106 0	738 7	3,283 5	43,385 11	866 12	32
642 7	20,487 2	59 19	7,040 3	..	..	282 4	123 2	201 11	..	841 15	29,035 16	705 14	33
448 7	11,695 8	401 15	3,345 9	..	7 13	93 1	25 7	24 9	..	282 6	15,875 8	197 0	34
290 10	38,258 14	419 5	11,313 13	..	157 12	455 12	176 6	431 2	..	6,801 10	58,013 14	881 14	35
188 1	11,246 13	129 0	11,016 11	246 0	20 1	237 15	118 13	122 0	436 9	2,498 15	26,071 17	340 0	36
397 9	7,262 16	851 15	3,804 16	1,791 5	350 11	78 8	20 2	14 19	51 1	1,301 15	15,527 8	423 17	37
131 4	8,082 0	..	2,238 5	1,326 14	68 13	64 1	46 18	12 19	30 0	857 18	12,727 8	431 18	38
695 0	14,871 6	11 15	4,755 17	2,197 0	86 5	101 11	113 13	28 0	750 0	865 3	23,780 10	745 1	39
592 0	7,899 3	13 17	1,558 16	551 10	46 6	98 1	54 0	5 3	1,002 6	803 7	12,032 9	401 11	40

(c) Bermondsey Parish.—Including 800*l.* paid to Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses.

Amount of Poor Rates levied and expended during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS, &c.	RECEIPTS. 1. From Poor Rates.	2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, *inclusive of any Repayments by Her Majesty's Treasury.*	3. TOTAL Receipts.	EXPENDITURE. (A.)—Expended for Relief Purposes connected				
					1.—Relief				
					(*a*) In Maintenance.	(*b*) Out-Relief.	(*c*) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(*d*) Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(*e*) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her*
	II. SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£
	2.* SURREY (Extra-Metropolitan)—*cont.*								
41*a*	Ash §	1,733 6	47 12	1,780 18	168 17	700 9	42 19	30 5	74
41*b*	Farnborough §	2,292 14	63 19	2,356 13	198 4	476 18	118 18	..	277
41*c*	Headley §	1,872 7	71 0	1,943 7	49 8	828 14	..	5 0	240
42	Hambledon	11,107 15	456 14	11,564 9	860 10	4,124 5	459 9	..	878
43	Dorking	8,181 8	247 5	8,428 13	1,114 13	2,493 4	494 11	..	828
44	Reigate	18,036 9	313 15	18,350 4	1,509 3	3,408 17	1,063 4	84 16	1,211
45	Godstone	7,970 3	258 0	8,228 3	368 18	2,652 8	360 16	..	804 1
46	Croydon	29,041 13	746 13	29,788 6	3,127 13	5,697 18	1,647 12	334 18	1,850 1
47	Kingston	29,151 12	1,384 2	30,535 14	3,850 0	7,992 10	1,225 8	516 11	1,375
48	Richmond	11,849 1	1,534 19	13,384 0	2,088 15	1,562 15	764 9	..	1,154 11
	3.* KENT (Extra-Metropolitan).								
49	Bromley	14,127 4	439 6	14,566 10	1,883 16	1,702 7	446 9	267 17	973 1
50	Dartford	17,978 19	525 17	18,504 16	2,053 8	4,628 16	1,096 12	192 5	1,126 1
51	Gravesend and Milton	6,793 12	113 0	6,906 12	1,994 7	1,251 8	556 14	459 17	712 1
52	North Aylesford	12,071 17	346 5	12,418 2	1,781 19	2,232 6	708 11	223 3	958
53	Hoo	3,376 6	62 7	3,438 13	439 14	310 16	81 11	..	360 1
54	Medway	14,665 4	3,516 18	18,182 2	4,096 8	2,850 9	1,282 3	1,286 3	1,799
55	Malling	15,457 10	294 19	15,752 9	2,490 15	4,277 1	625 2	..	1,238 8
56	Sevenoaks	14,452 5	478 0	14,930 5	1,846 16	3,321 15	577 6	1,093 13	1,576 8
57	Tunbridge	17,797 14	546 4	18,343 18	1,826 2	6,908 8	782 10	195 9	1,544 10
58	Maidstone	26,429 7	524 10	26,953 17	2,539 13	7,649 6	1,321 2	382 10	1,774 6
59	Hollingbourn	12,794 11	379 0	13,173 11	1,608 13	3,945 10	554 4	..	1,110 2
60	Cranbrook	10,360 5	330 15	10,691 0	862 10	3,344 1	642 19	..	923 9
61	Tenterden	9,597 12	272 12	9,870 4	783 18	2,808 8	290 11	342 7	954 4
62	West Ashford	11,528 17	307 2	11,835 19	770 7	3,290 5	372 1	..	837 13
63	East Ashford	10,167 5	310 1	10,477 6	843 13	2,829 8	210 14	..	874 19
64	Bridge	8,503 7	251 15	8,755 2	1,136 6	2,361 4	303 8	75 10	691 4

the Year ended at Lady-day 1865—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

to the Poor, and therewith.		(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief.						(C.)—Expended for purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.				
the Poor.		2.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	1.	2.		
(*f*) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, or Borough Rate, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for RegisterOffices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount Expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Number.
£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	
61 2	1,077 19	1 18	308 17	348 0	6 19	7 8	10 11	1 5	..	54 16	1,817 13	98 0	41*a*
317 1	1,388 9	..	296 18	339 10	2 8	18 0	13 2	2 9	..	169 7	2,230 3	92 10	41*b*
76 15	1,199 17	..	224 14	470 0	..	12 7	4 3	..	..	28 15	1,939 16	121 0	41*c*
146 19	6,469 5	0 10	1,578 16	2,524 3	58 19	41 12	53 10	12 11	20 13	933 1	11,693 0	425 18	42
655 2	5,585 18	33 0	1,564 11	1,256 0	67 6	35 12	68 15	8 3	..	572 17	9,192 2	227 4	43
560 8	7,837 11	111 12	4,951 1	3,350 13	103 14	62 17	94 16	46 10	326 7	1,698 5	18,583 6	1,115 4	44
683 17	4,870 18	139 6	1,437 11	1,657 18	71 19	32 13	39 16	5 6	121 6	253 18	8,630 11	405 7	45
2,349 16	15,008 8	319 5	11,514 1	1,208 18	211 13	166 13	97 18	59 12	373 7	2,638 9	31,598 4	998 16	46
2,889 4	17,849 1	908 7	7,395 8	1,290 12	152 12	159 4	92 0	51 1	369 6	1,699 9 (A)	29,967 0	762 0	47
32 10	5,603 8	37 15	4,507 0	1,183 17	0 14	73 4	34 8	15 2	171 2	1,606 8	13,232 18	322 4	48
960 10	6,234 16	100 3	3,780 2	2,562 3	28 17	67 1	35 11	32 9	457 4	556 1	13,854 7	481 7	49
1,979 9	11,077 5	204 6	4,622 18	1,982 17	96 4	110 19	43 11	58 18	115 7	863 8	19,175 13	423 11	50
673 11	5,648 14	59 19	2,181 15	..	39 9	76 10	45 17	13 12	..	344 17	8,410 13	179 15	51
61 0	5,965 0	39 18	2,434 6	2,227 18	98 6	82 19	49 6	33 10	50 0	992 18	11,974 1	410 6	52
14 6	1,206 19	2 6	825 12	1,102 0	21 0	12 3	10 15	6 16	10 0	166 2	3,363 13	124 0	53
286 6	11,600 14	339 3	1,599 11	35 9	220 9	192 18	99 18	166 12	174 0	1,213 6	15,642 0	275 0	54
1,146 10	9,777 16	59 13	2,450 18	2,429 0	96 11	78 10	89 11	19 4	..	344 4	15,345 7	543 18	55
639 19	9,055 17	65 10	2,190 11	3,681 15	112 13	78 13	69 13	24 8	211 15	409 10	15,900 5	620 13	56
618 16	11,875 15	98 8	3,311 17	2,427 0	174 12	102 16	160 13	43 3	..	1,094 3	19,288 7	828 9	57
992 15	14,659 12	179 18	4,528 2	3,014 0	77 3	150 2	83 14	60 0	238 12	2,320 8	25,311 11	836 18	58
868 2	8,086 11	7 4	1,821 9	2,839 10	106 17	62 16	55 4	24 3	104 4	160 4	13,268 2	418 10	59
434 3	6,207 2	33 11	1,140 18	2,009 0	23 18	52 18	47 1	10 13	115 0	700 1	10,340 2	415 18	60
513 15	5,693 3	..	1,435 18	2,323 10	45 12	30 16	12 3	16 10	..	239 8	9,797 0	278 17	61
403 4	5,673 10	18 4	1,394 8	3,212 6	42 1	47 15	33 2	15 4	105 0	1,119 18	11,661 8	384 4	62
295 8	5,054 2	2 14	1,696 19	3,019 0	94 7	54 5	48 9	19 12	126 0	252 7	10,367 15	334 6	63
334 8	4,902 0	63 15	1,683 3	1,312 13	65 6	33 14	34 2	20 13	..	171 11	8,286 17	290 15	64

(A) Kingston Union.—Including 584*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* paid to Burial Board.

Amount of Poor Rates levied and expended during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS, &c.	RECEIPTS. 1. From Poor Rates.	2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, *inclusive of any Repayments by Her Majesty's Treasury.*	3. TOTAL Receipts.	EXPENDITURE - - - (A.) — Expended for Relief Purposes connected 1.—Relief of (a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury.*
	II. SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*								
	3.* KENT (Extra-Metropolitan)—*cont.*	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
65	Canterbury † - - - -	7,474 10	173 2	7,647 12	976 3	2,066 19	347 6	498 2	792 12
66	Blean - - - -	8,715 13	421 14	9,137 7	901 8	2,182 11	445 10	212 16	790 5
67	Faversham - - -	11,414 0	372 18	11,786 18	1,394 11	3,292 15	671 19	204 11	1,100 16
68	Milton - - - -	10,201 14	265 9	10,467 3	787 17	2,270 3	435 6	..	754 2
69	Sheppey - - - -	4,658 10	725 13	5,384 3	716 1	1,258 18	386 9	26 8	685 1
70	Isle of Thanet - - -	16,311 17	612 4	16,924 1	2,783 0	4,250 7	1,103 16	429 4	1,076 6
71	Eastry - - - -	14,921 3	464 19	15,386 2	2,285 19	4,697 11	1,054 17	..	1,170 14
72	Dover - - - -	15,672 8	395 15	16,068 3	2,301 9	4,976 18	1,676 7	97 10	973 9
73	Elham - - - -	12,333 18	290 7	12,624 5	1,430 6	2,958 17	608 5	..	943 10
74	Romney Marsh - -	7,316 11	324 17	7,641 8	441 1	1,675 2	148 15	..	696 12
	4. SUSSEX.								
75	Rye - - - - -	11,502 6	280 16	11,783 2	1,180 13	3,736 11	459 14	287 10	1,269 19
76	Hastings - - - -	11,461 10	265 9	11,726 19	1,081 7	4,532 15	661 5	120 0	865 4
77	Battle - - - -	10,870 10	499 18	11,370 8	1,374 3	4,629 9	427 15	..	945 9
78	Eastbourne - - -	7,835 8	377 2	8,212 10	1,235 11	2,568 18	578 15	439 9	1,046 14
79	Hailsham - - - -	8,682 3	418 3	9,100 6	1,019 14	3,373 18	508 18	42 15	847 1
80	Ticehurst - - - -	8,776 18	356 2	9,133 0	974 11	3,161 11	650 9	112 17	1,049 19
81	Uckfield - - - -	9,355 17	572 18	9,928 15	882 11	4,336 4	612 2	..	1,083 18
82	East Grinstead - - -	9,349 17	447 2	9,796 19	1,088 7	3,170 7	424 17	500 7	966 8
83	Cuckfield - - - -	9,580 13	465 19	10,046 12	1,126 5	3,511 17	543 18	422 16	1,110 11
84*a*	Chailey - - - -	5,919 13	380 9	6,300 2	767 9	2,358 4	384 8	..	619 17
84*b*	Lewes - - - -	6,181 2	439 4	6,620 6	1,288 18	2,145 2	345 10	..	615 17
84*c*	West Firle - - -	2,446 0	71 6	2,517 6	308 8	814 19	68 8	..	392 19
84*d*	Newhaven - - -	3,601 1	169 3	3,770 4	490 8	1,240 11	139 8	..	467 6
85	Brighton ‖ - - - -	36,500 11	2,130 12	38,631 3	8,259 11	11,542 12	2,800 14	1,982 6	2,046 16
86	Steyning - - - -	9,630 18	588 12	10,219 10	860 3	3,814 19	665 6	..	918 2
87	Horsham - - - -	11,762 17	317 1	12,079 18	1,193 19	6,079 0	329 13	..	1,001 5

the Year ended at Lady-day 1865—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.																
to the Poor, and therewith.			(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief.						(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.				Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	
the Poor.		2.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	1.	2.				
(f) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, or Borough Rate, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	Payments on Account of the Registration of Births, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.			Number.
£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	
481 19	5,163 1	..	2,331 13	..	41 3	53 14	7 5	64 19	..	30 0	7,691 15	130 18	65	
372 3	4,904 13	..	1,842 0	962 0	70 17	66 6	34 14	30 13	594 9	497 3	9,002 15	216 0	66	
77 1	6,741 13	..	2,837 18	2,094 0	96 15	77 4	102 6	17 3	..	879 15	12,846 14	480 0	67	
125 0	4,372 8	9 0	1,706 12	2,028 10	67 14	65 19	79 2	12 4	1,300 0	606 16	10,248 5	274 9	68	
154 8	3,227 5	..	1,302 8	325 0	23 11	68 8	37 13	9 2	29 17	344 7	5,367 11	188 13	69	
639 9	10,282 2	5 17	2,847 12	2,514 0	54 0	109 18	66 17	19 3	424 7	804 12	17,128 8	355 2	70	
481 11	9,690 12	9 5	3,418 1	1,699 19	68 2	86 14	75 6	81 6	72 10	497 11	15,699 6	396 17	71	
1,037 9	11,063 2	83 17	3,661 13	921 15	75 18	102 7	31 13	80 8	100 5	1,348 6	17,469 4	315 7	72	
63 11	6,004 9	53 10	3,135 18	2,657 11	89 6	89 0	155 11	40 6	..	1,434 15	13,660 6	300 19	73	
160 8	3,121 18	20 15	994 9	2,569 5	36 11	25 7	10 16	14 12	52 2	209 3	7,054 18	306 13	74	
519 5	7,453 12	2 1	1,650 10	874 4	14 10	44 17	54 9	22 17	143 8	837 16	11,098 4	287 11	75	
350 2	7,610 13	281 2	2,816 4	385 0	62 10	89 16	92 16	102 7	63 14	554 11	12,058 13	289 6	76	
400 12	7,777 8	54 14	1,424 3	1,258 18	58 17	56 6	59 3	18 17	294 6	843 12	11,846 4	379 3	77	
643 3	6,512 10	98 17	1,486 3	..	45 9	35 18	53 16	15 17	101 14	620 18	8,971 2	379 9	78	
445 7	6,237 13	1 16	1,505 9	127 0	65 12	34 2	50 16	13 7	100 0	542 15	8,678 10	422 13	79	
71 13	6,021 0	9 19	1,526 5	730 0	38 5	48 14	44 3	16 5	27 4	681 16	9,143 11	535 9	80	
515 7	7,430 2	11 3	1,697 7	..	73 10	73 8	137 6	20 18	..	449 6	9,893 0	518 2	81	
638 15	6,789 1	24 1	1,473 17	492 0	41 2	44 11	50 11	19 4	202 13	249 16	9,386 16	469 3	82	
738 14	7,454 1	12 14	2,262 5	20 0	41 2	52 9	60 2	27 4	..	551 3	10,481 0	485 16	83	
277 5	4,407 3	22 12	1,080 0	..	35 0	29 10	38 1	11 9	..	214 15	5,838 10	296 10	84*a*	
536 5	4,931 12	22 14	1,020 16	..	26 4	33 19	16 5	22 14	86 15	316 7	6,477 6	179 10	84*b*	
94 4	1,678 18	26 17	513 4	..	4 7	7 8	6 0	5 15	65 0	236 4	2,543 13	112 3	84*c*	
247 5	2,584 18	4 10	844 18	..	41 6	23 8	23 5	6 9	30 0	74 6	3,633 0	153 7	84*d*	
3,383 4	30,015 3	73 15	9,500 0	..	53 19	240 17	192 4	303 15	..	1,565 11	41,945 4	729 1	85	
96 0	6,354 10	43 2	2,489 8	..	57 10	67 14	104 10	79 0	..	809 14	10,005 8	382 7	86	
440 3	9,044 0	4 0	1,325 1	..	57 19	56 9	43 18	49 6	..	290 18	10,871 11	490 12	87	

Amount of Poor Rates levied and expended during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS, &c.	RECEIPTS. 1. From Poor Rates.	2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, *inclusive of any Re-payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.*	3. Total Receipts.	EXPENDITURE. (A.)—Expended for Relief Purposes connected. 1.—Relief of (a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury.*
	II. SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*								
	4. SUSSEX—*continued.*	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
88	Petworth	5,405 11	313 3	5,718 14	972 4	2,254 3	274 17	..	713 19
89	Thakeham	5,137 0	121 0	5,258 0	617 14	2,179 19	199 14	..	674 7
90*a*	East Preston §	7,586 12	81 7	7,667 19	1,054 12	2,882 18	260 0	20 0	317 15
90*b*	Arundel §	1,296 10	42 15	1,339 5	544 8	520 7	77 19	72 12	20 0
90*c*	*Heene*, &c.	225 19	..	225 19	20 10	56 10	..	..	20 16
90*d*	Sutton § (part of)	385 0	17 0	402 0	73 2	142 4	..	..	15 10
91	West Hampnett	8,729 19	663 15	9,393 14	1,086 16	2,555 18	864 4	..	1,361 13
92*a*	Sutton § (part of)	3,111 8	117 16	3,229 4	680 12	1,627 18	..	..	131 1
92*b*	Chichester †	4,167 8	90 17	4,258 5	837 12	1,224 15	710 10	..	607 19
93	Midhurst	8,019 16	353 13	8,373 9	831 18	3,866 4	332 4	..	1,026 17
94	Westbourne	4,438 14	166 19	4,605 13	801 9	1,487 13	242 6	..	500 9
	5. SOUTHAMPTON.								
95	Havant	4,215 0	437 3	4,652 3	805 18	1,546 2	299 18	42 0	476 7
96	Portsea Island	58,877 14	1,145 7	60,023 1	12,557 0	21,125 16	4,230 1	1,737 1	3,342 14
97	Alverstoke §	8,053 11	327 10	8,381 1	2,568 14	2,254 6	370 4	190 2	940 9
98	Fareham	9,012 2	275 7	9,287 9	1,306 17	3,134 8	580 4	..	856 12
99	Isle of Wight	13,177 8	2,678 3	15,855 11	3,370 7	4,763 17	1,429 0	..	2,002 10
100	Lymington	6,759 2	305 18	7,065 0	979 16	2,832 15	331 19	57 7	616 1
101	Christchurch	4,280 11	139 13	4,420 4	374 8	1,682 13	316 3	..	443 8
102	Ringwood	3,471 13	145 6	3,616 19	451 16	1,183 1	146 3	..	404 0
103	Fordingbridge	4,242 19	151 7	4,394 6	524 11	1,878 10	107 2	..	488 19
104	New Forest	8,326 14	368 6	8,695 0	1,191 16	3,102 17	481 19	..	1,023 1
105	Southampton †	24,736 3	671 0	25,407 3	3,042 2	9,216 15	1,554 5	336 16	1,851 14
106	South Stoneham	11,024 8	423 5	11,447 13	1,335 7	4,013 12	416 16	451 7	1,003 0
107	Romsey	4,537 17	234 10	4,772 7	552 16	1,490 12	159 1	..	681 7
108	Stockbridge	4,465 0	219 14	4,684 14	477 5	2,050 1	215 1	..	503 19

the Year ended at Lady-day 1865—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

to the Poor, and therewith.		(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief.						(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.				
the Poor.		2.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	1.	2.			
(*f*) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Cost of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, or Borough Rate, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Number.
£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	
144 16	4,359 19	24 16	809 19	..	19 1	37 13	16 0	5 10	73 14	112 0	5,458 12	273 0	88
89 14	3,761 8	4 18	999 19	..	35 18	43 8	13 16	20 16	9 0	183 15	5,072 18	191 11	89
257 7	4,792 12	39 6	1,890 8	..	32 11	38 8	27 10	11 7	27 6	492 9	7,351 17	393 18	90*a*
26 2	1,261 8	49 7	191 15	..	6 8	13 3	3 4	9 3	..	57 10	1,591 18	82 2	90*b*
10 0	107 16	2 5	101 10	..	5 1	0 9	0 9	2 18	..	0 3	220 11	16 16	90*c*
1 11	232 7	..	109 0	..	7 2	2 11	..	1 18	..	8 17	361 15	36 16	90*d*
311 4	6,179 15	32 16	2,398 12	..	84 1	61 3	63 19	28 12	219 0	258 13	9,326 11	566 15	91
181 12	2,621 3	1 0	639 7	..	24 15	16 3	6 16	6 13	..	75 3	3,391 0	194 17	92*a*
207 12	3,588 8	..	..	..	27 1	41 2	0 11	26 14	..	282 1	3,965 17	106 13	92*b*
105 9	6,162 12	4 15	1,241 8	..	68 13	47 2	47 9	34 5	98 9	495 6	8,199 19	410 9	93
470 9	3,502 6	100 0	908 7	..	21 18	25 7	19 11	9 9	..	152 13	4,739 11	176 17	94
623 16	3,794 1	..	788 13	265 12	16 4	25 4	24 15	3 1	98 5	28 18	5,044 13	201 11	95
3,546 0	46,538 12	56 2	9,016 10	..	231 10	449 9	311 6	86 5	..	2,408 19	59,098 13	988 13	96
584 7	6,908 2	108 1	814 11	..	26 11	81 16	128 7	8 6	..	392 19	8,468 13	254 17	97
715 12	6,593 13	103 6	1,324 18	899 10	18 0	50 3	73 10	6 16	21 1	414 3	9,505 0	355 17	98
765 12	12,331 6	211 7	4,612 10	..	11 18	169 7	169 12	..	..	8 3	17,514 3	871 10	99
611 14	5,429 12	26 4	721 4	660 11	20 3	39 2	40 13	34 5	37 12	150 5	7,159 11	278 10	100
149 1	2,965 13	25 9	909 8	..	9 17	38 6	18 12	25 2	35 0	354 6	4,381 13	163 0	101
211 17	2,406 17	25 16	451 8	330 0	16 6	19 13	17 6	4 8	23 18	289 15	3,585 7	141 10	102
154 17	3,153 19	64 2	672 13	423 10	19 16	34 3	31 1	6 4	87 5	224 16	4,717 9	201 10	103
59 19	5,859 12	7 17	999 16	1,511 0	33 14	34 12	49 14	7 16	50 10	344 16	8,899 7	395 8	104
1,013 19	17,015 11	135 1	6,030 13	..	54 11	169 6	232 5	87 9	..	594 4	24,319 0	560 9	105
44 10	7,264 12	53 8	2,348 17	282 0	45 14	86 5	61 12	26 3	104 6	914 5	11,187 2	354 10	106
127 8	3,011 4	..	1,006 7	418 13	25 6	32 3	34 2	9 4	..	751 3 (A)	5,288 2	235 8	107
57 19	3,304 5	..	888 14	699 16	26 13	22 3	9 8	6 6	11 19	69 15	5,038 19	272 8	108

(A) Romsey Union.—Including 121*l.* paid to Burial Board.

Amount of Poor Rates levied and expended during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS, &c.	RECEIPTS. 1. From Poor Rates.	2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, *inclusive of any Repayments by Her Majesty's Treasury.*	3. TOTAL Receipts.	EXPENDITURE - - (A.)—Expended for Relief Purposes connected 1.—Relief of (a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury.*
	II. SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*								
	5. SOUTHAMPTON—*continued.*	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
109*a*	New Winchester - -	15,677 0	521 19	16,198 19	1,027 5	7,215 15	823 7	..	1,242 13
109*b*	Hursley - - - -	1,605 10	58 2	1,663 12	249 16	345 18	64 1	..	238 11
110	Droxford - - - -	6,877 1	283 8	7,160 9	848 15	2,030 18	528 3	..	818 1
111	Catherington - - -	1,437 0	52 12	1,489 12	246 4	600 4	81 16	..	229 12
112	Petersfield - - - -	7,194 9	165 5	7,359 14	589 1	2,285 16	93 7	..	563 17
113	Alresford - - - -	4,712 15	331 0	5,043 15	555 19	1,799 6	230 11	..	692 11
114	Alton - - - - -	9,048 19	416 8	9,467 7	960 1	3,424 5	193 11	49 2	924 16
115	Hartley Wintney - -	6,744 6	266 13	7,010 19	679 0	2,746 0	244 16	..	719 1
116	Basingstoke - - -	14,251 18	480 9	14,732 7	1,281 3	6,334 2	777 12	..	1,139 14
117	Whitchurch - - -	4,150 5	148 3	4,298 8	279 8	1,761 2	88 4	219 7	469 16
118	Andover - - - -	11,481 6	442 8	11,923 14	1,228 2	5,157 2	704 3	..	1,274 17
119	Kingsclere - - - -	7,349 13	189 13	7,539 6	499 4	2,535 7	546 10	69 18	851 13
	6. BERKSHIRE.								
120	Newbury - - - -	13,388 17	475 6	13,864 3	1,302 5	5,642 18	1,757 7	..	1,347 8
121	Hungerford - - -	12,255 18	554 6	12,810 4	1,185 6	3,959 4	896 11	498 0	1,287 15
122	Faringdon - - - -	12,944 0	608 12	13,552 12	988 9	1,950 17	452 8	..	1,135 15
123	Abingdon - - - -	14,055 7	842 18	14,898 5	1,427 17	5,564 9	864 15	..	1,567 11
124	Wantage - - - -	13,883 17	509 19	14,393 16	606 9	4,447 16	584 2	..	907 5
125	Wallingford - - -	12,092 11	397 14	12,490 5	995 2	5,654 11	702 6	..	1,093 7
126	Bradfield - - - -	11,263 19	410 11	11,674 10	1,264 6	4,582 9	510 2	48 4	1,278 8
127	Reading - - - -	12,357 10	529 10	12,887 0	2,025 1	2,800 5	951 8	..	668 13
128	Wokingham - - -	10,109 7	433 0	10,542 7	1,010 10	4,466 6	836 19	409 6	827 8
129	Cookham - - - -	6,057 6	572 2	6,629 8	1,345 9	2,661 5	263 19	27 12	1,702 0
130	East Hampstead - -	4,501 0	257 11	4,758 11	575 14	1,370 15	262 14	33 2	565 8
131	Windsor - - - -	9,180 17	475 15	9,656 12	2,361 16	2,046 18	1,002 12	109 6	1,149 0

the Year ended at Lady-day 1865—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

to the Poor, and therewith.		(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief.						(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.				
the Poor.		2.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	1.	2.			
(*f*) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Cost of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, or Borough Rate, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Number.
£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	
254 14	10,563 14	16 15	3,012 8	1,128 0	59 2	67 14	75 12	62 16	50 0	846 9	15,882 10	662 10	109*a*
157 11	1,055 17	..	332 1	184 0	6 13	7 4	9 16	1 1	22 10	38 15	1,657 17	89 0	109*b*
501 6	4,727 3	18 1	980 18	1,107 8	15 15	39 13	67 6	3 7	87 17	190 1	7,237 9	293 15	110
129 14	1,287 10	..	281 10	267 0	8 8	9 0	9 6	2 1	..	15 1	1,879 16	81 19	111
57 1	3,689 2	73 2	789 11	1,956 0	24 6	32 19	35 14	4 13	65 5	511 19	7,182 11	223 16	112
285 9	3,563 16	29 0	769 0	955 10	26 1	21 11	13 1	0 11	..	75 6	5,453 16	235 10	113
881 14	6,433 9	89 9	1,220 18	1,307 11	19 3	71 11	161 4	5 3	..	338 16	9,646 18	365 11	114
502 3	4,891 0	..	1,021 10	884 10	14 9	44 6	39 15	5 5	70 0	329 4	7,299 19	373 17	115
496 2	10,028 13	6 14	2,264 0	1,934 0	44 18	52 19	52 14	10 6	66 12	197 2	14,657 18	588 0	116
192 4	3,010 1	13 4	733 1	383 15	8 19	17 16	19 16	2 10	..	48 15	4,237 17	189 3	117
82 0	8,446 4	42 2	2,249 3	935 0	43 14	65 3	41 8	16 15	80 0	600 7	12,519 16	490 10	118
46 5	4,548 17	59 0	883 17	949 13	22 18	25 15	43 3	7 8	142 3	368 7	7,051 1	320 16	119
931 12	10,981 10	104 1	2,666 9	70 8	29 15	98 0	87 4	20 16	47 2	372 3	14,477 8	607 0	120
622 13	8,449 9	20 5	2,638 16	1,238 0	52 18	67 11	45 13	22 7	231 19	194 2	12,961 0	542 16	121
837 15	5,365 4	129 17	2,922 9	4,897 12	55 5	54 14	47 0	26 0	553 16	160 12	14,212 9	490 17	122
638 17	10,063 9	24 13	2,437 17	2,163 10	94 8	67 7	60 17	69 9	114 8	302 10	15,398 8	617 0	123
399 18	6,945 10	3 13	3,205 8	3,564 0	37 6	67 11	31 0	16 11	541 15	269 2	14,681 16	386 0	124
234 12	8,679 18	2 5	2,224 13	550 3	87 1	50 14	29 9	69 0	15 13	263 3 (A)	11,971 19	425 3	125
772 11	8,456 0	18 18	2,498 6	479 2	55 10	48 14	53 10	28 5	44 2	386 7	12,068 14	388 2	126
18 8	6,463 15	15 13	4,461 5	..	37 17	88 0	50 15	107 0	35 13	260 17	11,520 15	293 15	127
345 18	7,896 7	23 2	2,079 13	..	46 15	42 16	54 18	17 14	..	655 10	10,816 15	364 10	128
761 3	6,761 8	283 19	1,487 1	..	34 15	47 4	42 19	88 10	98 11	731 6	9,575 13	324 12	129
43 18	2,851 11	20 13	753 5	663 0	14 5	41 2	30 5	11 0	140 6	544 12	5,069 19	195 9	130
912 6	7,581 18	130 19	1,172 17	411 5	80 9	72 14	57 17	32 10	172 10	765 7	10,478 6	280 9	131

(A) Wallingford Union.—Including 60*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* Cemetery Rate.

Amount of Poor Rates levied and expended during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS, &c.	RECEIPTS. 1. From Poor Rates.	2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, *inclusive of any Repayments by Her Majesty's Treasury.*	3. TOTAL Receipts.	EXPENDITURE. (A.)—Expended for Relief Purposes connected 1.—Relief of (a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury.*
	III. SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
	1.* MIDDLESEX (extra-metropolitan).								
132	Staines	10,850 17	481 1	11,331 18	1,795 15	2,221 13	642 17	..	974 1
133	Uxbridge	14,089 19	390 14	14,480 13	1,643 16	4,505 11	959 19	21 0	1,158 2
134	Brentford	27,485 16	1,958 5	29,444 1	3,546 19	6,803 6	2,002 0	..	1,738 15
135	Hendon	19,102 1	620 9	19,722 10	1,650 12	3,068 7	674 1	519 19	1,350 16
136	Barnet	11,707 14	455 18	12,163 12	1,719 16	2,895 7	622 8	36 0	1,110 17
137	Edmonton	27,544 7	1,495 2	29,039 9	4,965 18	4,746 18	1,851 11	316 14	1,824 19
	7. HERTFORDSHIRE.								
138	Ware	12,437 5	334 9	12,771 14	1,361 16	5,314 14	459 12	..	864 14
139	Bishop's Stortford	14,089 11	514 0	14,603 11	1,809 0	5,672 17	796 8	..	1,611 15
140*a*	Buntingford	3,748 12	121 2	3,869 14	500 12	1,069 16	133 9	12 11	460 13
140*b*	Royston	9,248 16	359 6	9,608 2	1,151 6	4,408 3	436 16	..	733 9
141	Hitchin	13,701 8	330 2	14,031 10	1,633 15	6,906 2	550 15	..	1,059 4
142	Hertford	9,078 16	223 1	9,301 17	867 0	4,182 11	463 0	..	748 3
143*a*	Hatfield	4,289 18	277 10	4,567 8	763 15	1,129 0	342 18	..	320 15
143*b*	Welwyn	1,176 0	90 3	1,266 3	186 1	349 19	103 9	..	172 8
144	St. Albans	8,877 6	252 7	9,129 13	1,257 2	2,224 3	754 10	116 9	636 5
145	Watford	13,483 14	227 6	13,711 0	1,397 1	4,335 4	683 10	..	1,154 4
146	Hemel Hempstead	6,519 14	343 6	6,863 0	727 15	2,064 16	454 19	..	567 10
147	Berkhampstead	6,903 8	267 17	7,171 5	543 3	2,456 13	223 8	95 19	535 5
	8. BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.								
148	Amersham	9,601 1	281 8	9,882 9	1,059 2	4,365 6	891 11	..	1,481 0
149	Eton	12,388 13	389 14	12,778 7	1,388 8	3,965 8	789 1	..	971 13
150	Wycombe	17,938 11	1,216 14	19,155 5	1,774 11	10,012 2	1,403 0	9 0	1,434 3
151	Aylesbury	17,124 17	507 17	17,632 14	1,074 2	8,358 6	1,171 14	189 17	1,338 7
152	Winslow	4,884 13	176 1	5,060 14	266 19	2,250 15	235 15	..	867 10
153	Newport Pagnell	16,219 1	270 16	16,489 17	1,106 3	8,055 19	1 011 9	83 6	997 9
154	Buckingham	9,988 10	324 15	10,313 5	569 9	4,843 0	310 13	..	960 15

the Year ended at Lady-day 1865—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

to the Poor, and therewith.		(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief.						(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.				
the Poor.	2.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	1.	2.			
(*f*) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, or Borough Rate, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Number.
£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	
941 14	6,576 0	..	3,201 18	..	108 10	62 2	57 3	42 14	50 0	352 5	10,450 12	301 8	132
352 15	8,641 3	48 14	3,952 5	..	103 10	89 8	59 11	41 3	267 6	1,230 4	14,433 4	627 7	133
2,755 7	16,846 7	95 7	9,274 6	..	322 13	164 9	183 7	68 3	527 13	2,248 17	29,731 2	702 0	134
231 13	7,495 8	2 12	6,086 14	3,481 6	224 7	70 7	32 10	80 6	101 18	1,952 12	19,528 0	458 12	135
70 12	6,455 0	56 16	4,543 17	..	94 7	63 17	19 11	71 3	13 10	1,141 19	12,460 0	368 18	136
1,588 6	15,294 6	126 17	10,368 19	..	202 19	200 0	89 3	88 8	114 15	2,361 3	28,846 10	694 8	137
416 11	8,417 7	321 7	2,197 9	..	46 17	47 18	24 15	35 1	263 9	855 14	12,209 17	412 8	138
354 2	10,244 2	11 6	2,403 4	..	51 12	62 16	36 12	17 12	..	2,094 9	14,921 13	859 0	139
112 12	2,289 13	1 7	1,010 18	..	28 2	25 10	13 13	8 16	..	202 15	3,580 14	198 5	140*a*
855 11	7,585 5	264 18	1,997 13	..	59 12	72 4	57 0	37 13	314 7	136 19	10,525 11	413 12	140*b*
491 18	10,641 14	4 19	2,860 3	..	64 9	89 11	47 19	32 2	..	704 6	14,445 3	472 10	141
410 6	6,671 0	..	1,570 3	..	43 13	43 12	32 13	77 13	30 0	233 18	8,702 12	284 12	142
380 11	2,936 19	1 8	945 8	..	13 18	18 18	22 3	8 0	20 0	98 9	4,065 3	129 18	143*a*
1 12	813 9	6 16	271 4	..	5 0	8 14	6 6	3 2	4 15	85 6	1,204 12	50 0	143*b*
515 4	5,503 13	90 7	2,195 13	..	115 11	62 17	52 1	26 17	148 16	310 19	8,506 14	255 0	144
356 15	7,926 14	9 2	2,454 8	..	49 7	66 0	93 17	28 4	342 15	1,887 1	12,851 8	566 14	145
342 6	4,157 6	..	1,314 5	..	17 16	56 17	42 13	17 19	45 0	286 3	5,937 19	249 11	146
103 15	3,958 3	..	1,349 16	..	25 16	46 19	19 10	18 6	45 0	154 12	5,618 2	292 3	147
296 11	8,093 10	59 16	514 8	..	41 19	65 5	46 14	35 16	..	1,042 2	9,899 10	562 16	148
95 10	7,210 0	78 17	2,855 12	..	53 9	99 9	53 6	43 8	170 13	991 18	11,556 12	445 15	149
284 5	14,917 1	92 6	465 15	..	116 1	134 5	65 1	142 9	640 6	1,699 2	18,272 6	810 2	150
710 2	12,842 8	24 7	2,866 2	..	87 5	94 3	87 8	102 13	301 2	580 11	16,985 19	560 1	151
21 0	3,641 19	27 3	1,150 1	..	9 5	28 7	6 7	23 11	..	502 9	5,389 2	468 10	152
388 0	11,642 6	..	3,149 12	..	139 5	88 4	71 6	59 16	553 0	704 2	16,407 11	470 8	153
117 4	6,801 1	8 11	2,253 15	..	95 13	60 14	26 12	68 8	155 19	718 17	10,189 10	508 0	154

Amount of Poor Rates levied and expended during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS, &c.	RECEIPTS. 1. From Poor Rates.	2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, *inclusive of any Repayments by Her Majesty's Treasury.*	3. Total Receipts.	EXPENDITURE - - - (A.)—Expended for Relief Purposes connected 1.—Relief of (a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury.*
	III. SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—*cont.*								
	9. OXFORDSHIRE.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
155	Henley	13,935 2	552 10	14,487 12	1,741 18	6,835 11	718 0	..	1,326 1
156	Thame	10,418 18	448 9	10,867 7	630 3	4,831 10	368 7	..	1,145 8
157	Headington	6,838 18	245 6	7,084 4	692 9	2,734 17	955 4	..	736 4
158	Oxford†	11,307 11	546 10	11,854 1	3,157 7	1,947 15	892 13	587 11	1,567 9
159	Bicester	10,318 12	366 2	10,684 14	401 14	3,308 4	457 14	..	793 2
160	Woodstock	10,049 13	283 8	10,333 1	676 5	3,424 4	538 12	85 5	832 10
161	Witney	15,892 0	618 5	16,510 5	857 19	5,506 12	950 11	..	1,769 8
162	Chipping Norton	10,717 0	299 7	11,016 7	518 19	4,944 15	687 3	..	935 15
163	Banbury	24,305 14	1,161 12	25,467 6	1,505 19	10,290 19	1,362 16	..	1,442 12
	10. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.								
164	Brackley	9,687 6	186 11	9,873 17	609 8	4,241 17	332 8	..	810 12
165	Towcester	9,739 11	279 16	10,019 7	373 8	4,395 7	313 0	..	684 10
166	Potterspury	7,038 15	244 9	7,283 4	633 9	2,848 8	542 0	..	519 17
167	Hardingstone	6,985 11	116 11	7,102 2	272 2	2,673 3	253 7	..	517 14
168	Northampton	18,620 2	460 6	19,080 8	1,684 14	6,230 5	1,260 17	297 3	1,040 3
169	Daventry	16,524 12	351 6	16,875 18	1,106 6	6,374 16	879 18	..	773 0
170	Brixworth	15,486 2	308 11	15,794 13	633 19	5,342 6	714 7	43 2	817 8
171	Wellingborough	15,778 13	505 13	16,284 6	1,124 10	6,061 10	696 10	..	850 14
172	Kettering	14,691 3	302 9	14,993 12	677 16	6,358 1	622 2	..	809 1
173	Thrapston	10,866 6	224 14	11,091 0	387 14	4,215 19	419 3	..	726 4
174	Oundle	11,970 13	346 5	12,316 18	890 3	3,915 9	845 7	33 16	811 16
175	Peterborough	17,521 6	691 2	18,212 8	1,183 10	7,988 0	982 11	..	719 7
	11. HUNTINGDONSHIRE.								
176	Huntingdon	14,736 9	469 1	15,205 10	1,020 8	5,940 18	527 16	332 0	1,071 1
177	St. Ives	11,212 6	437 7	11,649 13	884 6	4,174 5	656 13	26 16	869 15
178	St. Neot's	10,858 5	392 18	11,251 3	693 13	4,279 15	496 19	..	618 6

the Year ended at Lady-day 1865—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

to the Poor, and therewith.			(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief.						(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.				
the Poor.		2.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	1.	2.			
(*f*) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, or Borough Rate, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Number.
£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	
1,016 9	11,637 19	21 19	1,683 15	80 8	64 19	63 2	85 4	41 0	149 3	238 12	14,066 1	601 1	155
255 16	7,231 4	37 18	2,132 18	138 12	54 17	45 12	40 14	34 9	267 1	356 5	10,339 10	497 8	156
335 3	5,453 17	99 13	998 14	..	40 5	62 13	68 15	54 7	155 2	185 15	7,119 1	219 10	157
951 16	9,104 11	32 8	..	..	28 10	80 1	41 3	87 0	..	1,538 0	10,911 13	380 12	158
95 17	5,056 11	9 14	1,983 3	2,205 0	73 16	50 19	19 4	42 1	253 2	483 2	10,176 12	325 15	159
279 16	5,836 12	0 11	1,822 6	1,475 1	57 11	50 10	68 5	48 19	..	249 12 (A)	9,609 7	301 11	160
340 13	9,425 3	186 19	2,622 14	3,887 0	80 12	89 3	53 16	69 16	35 0	382 2	16,832 5	582 11	161
333 17	7,420 9	9 4	2,119 19	1,502 0	41 0	52 0	58 15	40 17	220 0	229 13	11,693 17	365 11	162
946 17	15,549 3	123 2	4,501 15	2,906 10	79 13	97 18	110 2	107 13	5 0	764 7	24,245 3	577 5	163
335 15	6,330 0	21 5	1,613 1	1,735 0	68 10	50 3	50 18	25 3	..	205 10	10,099 10	364 18	164
221 14	5,987 19	86 5	1,020 7	1,614 16	49 6	51 0	31 14	21 19	125 16	211 1	9,200 3	320 10	165
351 9	4,895 3	28 1	964 4	992 19	58 12	42 3	16 1	19 4	109 12	356 10	7,482 9	199 3	166
209 18	3,926 4	..	1,100 18	1,792 0	39 9	47 16	31 10	16 9	15 8	264 11	7,234 5	133 17	167
1,102 9	11,615 11	99 12	6,882 1	1,477 0	143 1	178 18	41 15	164 6	22 0	611 19	21,236 3	263 18	168
709 5	9,843 5	21 3	2,955 3	3,592 0	75 9	59 1	24 8	28 10	..	361 5	16,960 4	319 12	169
506 5	8,057 7	2 1	2,080 10	4,394 14	84 10	69 12	25 5	29 12	174 14	228 3	15,146 8	464 3	170
187 0	8,920 4	34 3	1,910 18	3,902 5	69 15	88 12	70 7	49 3	117 6	1,127 3	16,289 16	362 9	171
500 17	8,967 17	36 15	1,705 1	3,167 9	60 3	75 17	42 19	29 0	97 10	738 13	14,921 4	407 10	172
389 13	6,138 13	..	1,324 10	3,360 0	44 5	56 9	14 5	21 5	75 0	127 15	11,162 2	378 13	173
498 0	6,994 11	38 5	1,784 18	3,032 6	70 9	53 8	61 5	29 6	..	200 16	12,265 4	427 16	174
776 1	11,649 9	68 2	3,923 19	795 5	67 0	112 3	115 4	76 11	121 15	730 4	17,659 12	586 5	175
554 18	9,447 1	12 2	2,602 9	2,159 10	57 13	78 11	50 19	63 9	..	807 18	15,279 12	444 18	176
142 16	6,754 11	26 17	2,170 9	1,987 0	73 1	74 6	200 4	31 4	1 2	197 14	11,496 8	332 4	177
620 19	6,709 12	57 10	2,035 14	1,904 17	69 3	55 2	56 0	36 9	1 3	445 18	11,371 8	406 7	178

(A) Woodstock Union.—Including 139*l.* 18*s.* 0*d.* paid to Burial Board.

Amount of Poor Rates levied and expended during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS, &c.	RECEIPTS. 1. From Poor Rates.	2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, *inclusive of any Re-payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.*	3. Total Receipts.	EXPENDITURE (A.)—Expended for Relief Purposes connected 1.—Relief of (a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury.*
	III. SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—*cont.*								
	12. BEDFORDSHIRE.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
179	Bedford	22,649 15	935 12	23,585 7	1,747 11	8,829 6	1,251 10	101 10	1,023 3
180	Biggleswade	16,298 1	387 2	16,685 3	1,290 8	7,632 13	557 6	39 12	1,058 1
181	Ampthill	9,555 0	281 18	9,836 18	519 2	3,951 11	516 12	..	911 0
182	Woburn	8,256 14	297 19	8,554 13	821 1	3,285 13	372 19	152 0	812 18
183	Leighton Buzzard	10,822 17	232 6	11,055 3	779 13	2,928 0	819 4	..	968 2
184	Luton	11,973 12	245 11	12,219 3	1,334 15	3,997 7	690 12	100 3	870 11
	13. CAMBRIDGESHIRE.								
185	Caxton and Arrington	6,702 4	281 5	6,983 9	614 19	2,653 7	169 2	..	993 6
186	Chesterton	12,513 18	240 10	12,754 8	782 1	7,699 18	407 18	..	844 4
187	Cambridge	19,865 2	500 19	20,366 1	1,466 2	7,672 8	1,020 6	..	1,636 8
188	Linton	9,909 7	324 6	10,233 13	913 11	5,805 17	484 9	..	863 17
189	Newmarket	19,189 8	509 13	19,699 1	1,495 3	10,255 6	934 0	65 19	1,471 9
190	Ely	10,787 5	382 14	11,169 19	805 9	4,640 8	541 8	..	965 12
191	North Witchford	8,989 11	334 14	9,324 5	1,675 18	3,005 9	559 0	106 11	825 0
192	Whittlesey*	5,419 1	65 0	5,484 1	659 19	1,845 2	138 1	..	429 0
193	Wisbeach	20,118 13	729 17	20,848 10	2,204 5	10,727 16	778 19	..	1,345 13
	IV. EASTERN COUNTIES.								
	14. ESSEX.								
194	West Ham	36,857 11	1,299 12	38,157 3	6,838 13	10,540 12	1,650 18	626 15	2,489 12
195	Epping	9,421 12	260 12	9,682 4	730 9	3,468 17	620 7	247 4	986 18
196	Ongar	7,287 14	245 15	7,533 9	1,136 0	3,253 16	280 10	..	894 15
197	Romford	16,946 16	806 0	17,752 16	3,559 7	6,163 3	1,004 14	143 1	1,550 19
198	Orsett	5,761 8	204 18	5,966 6	1,121 8	1,628 16	386 1	130 9	734 5
199	Billericay	8,861 13	619 11	9,481 4	1,818 11	2,758 16	418 3	..	1,035 11
200	Chelmsford	19,864 3	796 11	20,660 14	2,240 6	10,223 13	1,022 11	..	2,056 1
201	Rochford	11,385 3	452 13	11,837 16	1,314 5	2,302 18	712 7	335 0	1,070 17
202	Maldon	13,555 7	592 17	14,148 4	1,595 6	6,068 14	629 0	..	1,158 7

(A) Woburn Union.—Including 76*l.* Burial Board Loan.
(B) North Witchford Union.—Including 28*l.* paid to Burial Board

the Year ended at Lady-day 1865—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.																
to the Poor, and therewith.			(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief.						(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.						
the Poor.		2.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	1.	2.					
(*f*) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, or Borough Rate, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Number.
£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	
1,371 9	14,324 9	43 4	4,662 12	3,070 13	75 18	143 2	74 12	111 8	104 7	965 5	23,575 10	422 12	179
827 16	11,405 16	..	2,392 16	1,663 10	46 2	94 2	65 15	62 18	300 0	280 16	16,311 15	545 10	180
526 16	6,425 1	18 3	1,746 17	1,692 0	39 13	59 11	44 16	43 1	126 13	149 8	10,345 3	445 1	181
74 18	5,519 9	24 5	1,461 0	1,041 0	44 15	37 0	24 19	35 16	20 0	(A) 503 18	8,712 2	332 14	182
589 6	6,084 5	27 14	2,156 12	1,598 0	44 3	61 5	70 15	37 13	..	135 10	10,215 17	270 0	183
792 19	7,786 7	..	2,614 11	1,262 0	98 16	115 3	86 19	54 7	133 17	433 14	12,585 14	362 4	184
361 15	4,792 9	7 19	959 3	302 10	82 6	34 6	41 9	29 7	..	165 13	6,415 2	392 8	185
388 11	10,122 12	..	2,525 1	..	93 10	114 3	116 16	51 10	323 13	127 11	13,474 16	401 16	186
156 18	11,952 2	259 1	7,515 11	..	13 12	93 16	72 3	186 18	53 13	622 19	20,769 15	343 17	187
446 10	8,514 4	1 16	1,218 9	..	42 8	56 1	35 2	25 17	25 0	84 10	10,003 7	427 13	188
721 9	14,943 6	8 18	2,779 16	288 0	129 7	97 17	68 8	44 6	250 5	829 13	19,439 16	874 9	189
360 14	7,313 11	..	2,511 10	..	20 11	72 5	57 13	32 11	270 2	327 6	10,605 9	437 9	190
594 8	6,766 6	5 6	2,034 14	..	45 16	51 7	85 14	25 8	30 7	(B) 428 9	9,473 7	335 8	191
138 16	3,210 18	40 11	1,189 8	..	4 3	30 0	19 16	9 2	..	(C) 390 0	4,893 18	149 2	192
958 17	16,015 10	39 11	4,260 1	..	122 7	117 0	186 9	88 7	625 8	740 10	22,195 3	909 14	193
1,483 17	23,630 7	65 1	8,284 17	70 13	189 7	248 6	70 7	— 7	..	3,886 17	36,446 2	1,062 9	194
988 3	7,041 18	..	2,046 17	..	37 6	54 3	26 2	15 0	104 12	293 13	9,619 11	474 0	195
655 18	6,220 19	..	1,327 11	..	50 3	34 11	27 3	13 17	135 6	121 0	7,930 10	479 10	196
767 12	13,188 16	75 4	3,733 11	..	18 4	87 17	34 0	12 5	11 12	692 17	17,854 6	491 18	197
587 3	4,588 2	..	1,324 8	..	43 9	37 7	26 13	14 9	106 15	172 7	6,313 10	300 7	198
647 15	6,678 16	316 1	1,151 9	..	64 19	54 6	16 15	12 13	103 0	247 14	8,645 13	506 17	199
1,104 6	16,646 17	71 16	3,029 11	..	128 15	122 14	64 7	18 4	13 6	1,183 13	21,284 3	1,069 8	200
1,204 17	6,940 4	26 3	1,993 17	1,538 0	43 0	72 13	42 9	10 18	141 11	500 18	11,309 13	385 0	201
630 3	10,081 10	2 15	2,787 15	..	67 13	70 2	84 13	76 9	30 0	761 18	13,962 15	830 18	202

(c) Whittlesey Parish.—Including payment to Burial Board.

Amount of Poor Rates levied and expended during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS, &c.	RECEIPTS. 1. From Poor Rates.	2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, *inclusive of any Re-payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.*	3. TOTAL Receipts.	EXPENDITURE (A.)—Expended for Relief Purposes connected 1.—Relief of (a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury.*
	IV. EASTERN COUNTIES—*continued.*								
	14. ESSEX—*cont.*	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
203	Tendring	13,332 14	548 5	13,880 19	1,229 8	6,519 6	829 0	98 15	1,379 8
204	Colchester	13,671 18	392 14	14,064 12	1,713 6	5,241 19	770 17	77 18	1,080 17
205	Lexden and Winstree	11,940 19	333 6	12,274 5	1,496 11	4,829 9	706 10	..	811 17
206	Witham	10,844 7	438 10	11,282 17	1,221 12	5,035 1	734 17	..	676 0
207	Halstead	9,596 17	370 1	9,966 18	1,236 14	4,214 17	330 7	133 1	1,150 7
208	Braintree	10,481 10	247 17	10,729 7	1,283 13	4,456 3	751 19	155 0	1,086 18
209	Dunmow	14,789 5	597 11	15,386 16	1,475 3	7,680 14	756 11	38 14	1,357 1
210	Saffron Walden	13,911 18	367 16	14,279 14	1,324 16	6,815 3	762 10	..	1,132 0
	15. SUFFOLK.								
211	Risbridge	13,521 14	211 1	13,372 15	1,123 13	5,463 3	541 18	729 19	951 5
212	Sudbury	21,493 8	744 0	22,237 8	1,522 6	10,484 2	1,138 13	224 15	1,611 9
213	Cosford	11,229 15	620 6	11,850 1	918 1	3,965 16	546 13	200 0	1,034 5
214	Thingoe	10,960 16	489 17	11,450 13	695 9	5,297 3	377 9	..	1,188 14
215	Bury St. Edmund's†	6,261 3	145 12	6,406 15	888 1	2,887 2	589 14	..	890 5
216	Mildenhall	7,256 5	169 9	7,425 14	246 0	3,392 4	205 17	..	568 4
217	Stow	11,572 13	584 15	12,157 8	628 3	5,291 17	309 9	..	1,165 14
218	Hartismere	11,365 1	407 1	11,772 2	1,217 18	3,972 2	395 11	286 17	1,344 11
219	Hoxne	8,264 4	199 5	8,463 9	962 8	3,468 2	444 8	63 8	1,106 18
220	Bosmere and Claydon	8,071 6	450 16	8,522 2	830 15	3,787 17	261 5	..	1,190 4
221	Samford	5,603 19	257 13	5,861 12	617 13	2,125 10	321 7	..	901 0
222	Ipswich	16,562 7	351 9	16,913 16	1,776 0	6,359 6	1,727 15	255 5	1,455 10
223	Woodbridge	11,119 6	541 18	11,661 4	908 19	5,607 9	862 19	..	1,280 11
224	Plomesgate	8,965 18	677 13	9,643 11	718 10	4,864 6	549 3	..	1,157 5
225	Blything	10,786 4	496 19	11,283 3	1,350 16	4,086 2	597 7	..	1,438 18
226	Wangford	6,747 10	426 3	7,173 13	1,051 9	2,752 16	537 19	..	1,053 1
227	Mutford and Lothingland	6,713 3	286 1	6,999 4	685 16	3,045 18	687 0	162 17	740 14

(A) Sudbury Union.—Incuding 420*l.* 17*s.* paid to Burial Board.

the Year ended at Lady-day 1865—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

to the Poor, and therewith.			(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief.						(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.				
the Poor.		2.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	1.	2.			
(*f*) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, or Borough Rate, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Number.
£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	
646 4	10,702 1	136 5	2,777 16	..	108 4	90 16	103 0	35 18	..	587 4	14,541 4	644 1	203
240 15	9,125 12	71 11	2,516 12	..	60 13	80 6	50 1	36 0	202 16	1,563 19	13,707 10	394 19	204
612 7	8,456 14	6 5	2,152 15	..	133 17	102 9	75 10	15 2	70 0	867 9	11,880 1	583 3	205
1,498 15	9,166 5	..	1,568 17	..	60 7	68 17	49 3	6 18	20 0	545 5	11,485 12	482 4	206
176 6	7,241 12	29 3	1,521 8	..	36 9	58 14	25 5	7 8	21 6	561 15	9,503 0	497 3	207
734 9	8,468 2	9 3	1,525 2	..	33 5	55 13	46 6	6 3	..	672 13	10,816 7	452 11	208
1,027 14	12,335 17	13 14	1,835 10	1,558 10	56 3	72 16	40 18	11 15	241 14	286 11	16,453 8	710 13	209
463 2	10,497 11	51 6	2,112 18	..	48 0	73 0	56 15	16 14	155 10	900 9	13,912 3	474 15	210
843 19	9,653 17	..	1,544 8	2,020 0	53 15	82 0	47 3	22 7	282 11	158 1	13,864 2	1,030 0	211
897 14	15,878 19	33 3	3,383 10	1,288 12	95 1	137 1	105 13	33 5	419 15	898 14 (A)	22,273 13	708 15	212
689 9	7,354 4	15 10	1,676 4	1,103 16	52 10	58 0	46 8	22 16	12 16	751 16	11,094 0	429 19	213
551 15	8,110 10	..	1,804 0	1,520 5	62 11	73 13	72 14	29 8	..	82 14	11,755 15	618 1	214
415 5	5,670 7	..	232 18	..	11 18	68 16	29 1	62 0	..	523 2 (B)	6,598 2	217 2	215
199 7	4,611 12	..	944 9	1,145 0	36 4	38 10	66 5	10 11	..	212 5	7,064 16	244 18	216
545 12	7,940 15	494 18	1,874 16	1,073 6	66 0	85 9	169 2	30 9	210 10	750 17	12,696 2	503 7	217
417 4	7,634 3	72 3	1,446 8	1,803 18	81 11	56 3	141 9	50 4	31 5	454 10	11,771 14	493 10	218
112 9	6,157 13	..	1,400 5	..	50 9	46 0	65 3	36 11	25 0	398 10	8,179 11	463 1	219
793 9	6,863 10	..	1,508 0	..	57 8	54 2	36 2	44 11	..	56 9	8,620 2	390 0	220
177 17	4,143 7	..	1,179 18	..	57 6	37 15	73 6	19 6	44 18	73 15	5,629 11	471 19	221
884 2	12,457 18	203 19	2,612 0	..	46 12	129 7	64 16	87 17	139 2	1,142 14	16,884 5	526 0	222
835 11	9,495 9	9 11	1,902 5	..	92 19	49 4	66 10	26 3	15 0	401 5	12,058 6	546 10	223
456 6	7,745 10	85 3	1,561 14	..	77 15	69 18	58 1	32 13	57 19	363 15	10,052 8	530 8	224
431 13	7,904 16	8 8	2,190 6	..	94 10	78 1	91 1	43 3	68 15	165 12	10,644 12	470 10	225
431 13	5,826 18	22 1	951 3	..	64 3	76 13	43 11	32 17	63 13	382 6	7,463 5	274 10	226
172 4	5,494 9	2 2	1,217 4	..	54 18	79 0	87 18	29 5	..	165 19	7,130 15	253 0	227

(B) Bury St. Edmund's Union.—Including 416*l.* 16*s.* paid to Burial Board.

Amount of Poor Rates levied and expended during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS, &c.	RECEIPTS. 1. From Poor Rates.	2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, *inclusive of any Re-payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.*	3. TOTAL Receipts.	EXPENDITURE - - - (A.)—Expended for Relief Purposes connected 1.—Relief of (a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury.*
	IV. EASTERN COUNTIES—*continued.*								
	16. NORFOLK.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
228	Great Yarmouth* - -	14,600 0	213 6	14,813 6	3,758 4	5,558 15	806 18	265 19	1,505 1
229	East and West Flegg† -	3,922 4	142 3	4,064 7	417 0	1,792 9	111 17	..	467 9
230	Tunstead and Happing† -	6,602 3	431 12	7,033 15	656 12	3,101 2	370 1	..	704 11
231*a*	Erpingham - - -	9,776 18	345 4	10,122 2	1,000 15	4,563 6	472 17	373 5	1,143 18
231*b*	Brinton§ - - - -	226 13	4 4	230 17	21 8	134 3	..	17 7	5 0
232	Aylsham - - - -	10,080 12	320 13	10,401 5	794 14	4,766 14	337 6	749 8	1,083 16
233	St. Faith - - - -	4,947 18	321 3	5,269 1	531 15	2,161 17	304 13	..	739 9
234	Norwich - - - -	32,386 5	1,230 3	33,616 8	7,545 17	14,449 18	2,967 6	2,384 10	1,840 11
235	Forehoe† - - - -	6,975 18	455 8	7,431 6	839 10	3,593 8	353 14	550 0	775 10
236	Henstead - - - -	6,745 4	240 11	6,985 15	571 19	3,287 5	464 1	..	753 9
237	Blofield - - - -	6,604 0	227 18	6,831 18	864 8	2,817 4	435 3	..	733 5
238	Loddon and Clavering -	7,036 11	333 11	7,370 2	902 9	3,055 17	550 11	..	856 14
239	Depwade - - - -	11,559 9	947 15	12,507 4	1,304 8	6,655 17	479 15	..	1,184 6
240	Guiltcross - - - -	6,660 8	323 7	6,983 15	884 6	3,074 10	346 6	..	791 18
241	Wayland - - - -	5,938 16	281 5	6,220 1	317 7	3,528 19	225 11	..	731 5
242	Mitford and Launditch -	15,075 17	577 18	15,653 15	1,545 15	7,720 16	777 7	..	1,409 6
243	Walsingham - -	13,302 3	284 0	13,586 3	744 1	8,324 19	481 0	..	1,050 10
244	Docking - - - -	10,073 5	325 6	10,398 11	701 11	4,678 5	275 16	..	1,002 6
245	Freebridge Lynn - -	6,602 10	237 14	6,840 4	559 4	3,638 4	250 11	64 0	789 17
246	King's Lynn - - -	10,083 7	381 19	10,465 6	1,611 19	4,267 19	597 7	833 5	916 17
247	Downham - - - -	10,097 11	317 8	10,414 19	873 16	5,130 8	454 19	69 13	988 15
248	Swaffham - - - - -	7,309 10	314 9	7,623 19	440 0	4,157 5	405 18	..	1,071 15
249	Thetford - - - -	10,027 2	328 12	10,355 14	861 19	4,528 8	407 7	..	656 3
	V. SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.								
	17. WILTSHIRE.								
250	Highworth and Swindon -	14,154 15	257 19	14,412 14	1,107 4	3,384 17	383 9	465 6	1,039 6
251	Cricklade and Wootton Bassett.	10,364 16	186 16	10,551 12	463 15	3,631 2	319 3	..	948 11

the Year ended at Lady-day 1865—*continued*.

EXPENDITURE.																
to the Poor, and therewith.			(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief.						(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.						
the Poor.		2.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	1.	2.					
(*f*) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, or Borough Rate, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Number.
£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	
1,171 14	13,066 11	161 11	..	..	48 9	120 8	164 3	69 16	..	554 11	14,185 9	396 3	228
359 4	3,147 19	6 0	856 10	..	41 19	29 16	60 3	25 13	..	173 15	4,341 15	190 5	229
386 18	5,219 4	..	1,486 15	..	73 5	22 3	68 16	37 13	..	157 14	7,065 10	276 1	230
384 16	7,938 17	12 3	1,446 10	..	80 17	61 19	84 3	55 0	78 8	388 8	10,146 5	517 0	231*a*
..	177 18	..	43 8	..	3 17	0 13	1 6	..	..	9 17	236 19	5 0	231*b*
320 16	8,052 14	..	1,631 16	..	76 14	86 17	78 14	53 17	145 16	388 0	10,514 8	401 6	232
89 3	3,826 17	27 15	966 15	..	51 14	37 9	32 18	32 5	85 8	465 11	5,526 9	264 11	233
86 15	29,274 17	39 15	..	..	66 11	254 15	207 6	343 6	138 5	3,043 12	33,368 7	823 13	234
290 4	6,402 6	111 3	1,063 0	..	83 3	38 19	24 7	34 4	18 14	228 3	8,003 19	284 8	235
84 7	5,161 1	..	1,135 0	..	71 12	31 16	27 0	35 12	..	461 15	6,923 16	226 10	236
347 15	5,197 15	1 4	1,297 10	..	37 18	35 15	93 3	48 7	111 18	169 10	6,993 0	230 1	237
129 17	5,495 8	1 4	1,478 0	..	64 2	56 16	95 5	44 19	21 14	659 8	7,916 16	339 15	238
608 4	10,232 10	22 19	1,993 5	..	93 3	96 11	67 4	64 13	4 11	336 11	12,911 7	521 3	239
80 0	5,177 0	2 16	948 0	..	42 18	40 2	63 17	30 2	..	650 18	6,955 13	326 0	240
300 19	5,104 1	74 8	993 5	..	40 8	40 0	32 8	25 15	32 3	132 13	6,475 1	313 14	241
233 7	11,686 11	126 12	2,481 19	..	126 5	96 13	142 1	66 6	..	322 16	15,049 3	679 13	242
727 15	11,328 5	50 11	1,755 15	..	83 1	69 5	113 16	42 4	..	297 1	13,739 18	462 0	243
108 17	6,766 15	15 2	1,421 10	1,824 15	47 18	58 4	149 14	29 8	..	1,033 18	11,347 4	371 15	244
71 16	5,373 12	9 11	1,139 14	..	58 2	62 1	42 7	24 4	44 11	423 10	7,177 12	332 3	245
582 13	8,810 0	68 7	74 15	..	28 0	51 13	14 11	25 18	70 0	383 8	9,526 12	214 10	246
167 12	7,685 3	13 13	1,911 0	..	71 10	90 2	89 8	44 3	71 18	674 10	10,651 7	428 0	247
121 4	6,196 2	26 4	1,195 10	..	54 5	50 9	35 9	25 14	20 0	443 13	8,047 6	504 10	248
484 11	6,938 8	77 2	1,577 0	774 0	27 7	56 15	161 8	61 13	87 17	396 3	10,157 13	442 18	249
870 10	7,250 12	239 8	1,954 14	3,878 15	65 9	87 12	65 13	93 14	..	268 2	13,903 19	457 19	250
245 5	5,607 16	7 6	1,524 12	2,743 9	36 5	45 8	43 6	33 4	..	301 11	10,342 17	275 10	251

Amount of Poor Rates levied and expended during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS, &c.	RECEIPTS. 1. From Poor Rates.	2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, *inclusive of any Repayments by Her Majesty's Treasury.*	3. TOTAL Receipts.	EXPENDITURE — (A.) — Expended for Relief Purposes connected — 1.—Relief of (a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury.*
	V. SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*								
	17. WILTSHIRE—*cont.*	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
252	Malmesbury	10,382 9	257 17	10,640 6	981 8	3,795 12	291 9	..	791 11
253	Chippenham	15,385 6	587 1	15,972 7	1,430 10	6,092 0	616 4	980 16	1,116 11
254	Calne	7,629 10	458 19	8,088 9	652 4	3,251 16	434 —	316 17	766
255	Marlborough	6,055 6	174 5	6,229 11	423 19	2,559 0	258 16	..	691 11
256	Devizes	12,667 9	501 17	13,169 6	866 2	4,923 5	817 4	125 0	1,565
257	Melksham	11,565 4	245 9	11,810 13	1,133 15	5,797 16	649 6	..	1,050 11
258	Bradford	8,324 12	181 18	8,506 10	905 14	2,344 11	456 19	61 0	805 11
259	Westbury and Whorwellsdown.	9,150 8	241 18	9,392 6	347 13	4,407 19	305 17	..	874
260	Warminster	11,419 2	376 17	11,795 19	673 10	6,298 9	558 12	..	1,136
261	Pewsey	6,366 12	211 7	6,577 19	491 1	2,515 16	338 15	75 0	695 1
262	Amesbury	4,962 2	236 13	5,198 15	575 0	1,745 12	193 5	..	695 1
263	Alderbury	9,493 16	247 4	9,741 0	778 10	3,927 13	664 0	48 0	942
264	Salisbury†	6,344 13	66 14	6,411 7	749 7	1,770 17	373 13	..	607
265	Wilton	8,002 19	344 3	8,347 2	696 15	4,128 11	327 3	7 14	935
266	Tisbury	6,917 12	153 7	7,070 19	692 9	3,040 14	335 0	..	702
267	Mere	5,996 6	205 18	6,202 4	340 1	2,582 16	218 10	..	557 1
	18. DORSETSHIRE.								
268	Shaftesbury	9,581 18	236 16	9,818 14	392 17	4,036 18	482 17	..	675
269	Sturminster	9,407 17	163 11	9,571 8	433 19	3,335 4	255 4	..	669 1
270	Blandford	10,203 6	248 9	10,451 15	635 3	4,478 7	471 3	637	836 1
271	Wimborne and Cranborne	8,962 4	292 10	9,254 14	653 7	3,752 12	320 4	..	995
272	Poole	7,284 3	190 8	7,474 11	830 8	3,313 1	562 0	162 0	893
273	Wareham and Purbeck	11,551 13	339 16	11,891 9	771 0	6,129 8	467 13	42 0	898 1
274	Weymouth	12,484 4	383 7	12,867 11	946 1	4,611 3	681 11	..	1,081
275 *a*	Dorchester	11,761 11	296 15	12,058 6	327 10	5,185 2	590 14	..	959 1

the Year ended at Lady-day 1865—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.																
to the Poor, and therewith.			(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief.						(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.							
the Poor.		2.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	1.	2.						
(*f*) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, or Borough Rate, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Number.
£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	
397 14	6,258 4	135 1	1,810 12	1,992 0	72 5	47 18	96 6	47 15	..	139 2	10,599 3	367 10	252
491 7	10,727 15	42 1	2,400 8	3,100 13	50 4	63 7	83 9	46 0	..	123 14	16,637 11	510 7	253
313 8	5,734 12	..	1,093 4	957 0	23 7	27 17	10 6	20 8	..	27 0	7,893 14	297 17	254
285 18	4,219 8	4 16	1,016 10	707 7	28 3	43 3	30 12	29 7	161 0	73 12	6,313 18	285 10	255
323 18	8,620 14	3 5	2,407 1	2,031 9	43 17	88 19	76 14	31 19	197 8	464 19	13,966 5	583 10	256
690 5	9,321 12	13 13	973 6	430 13	38 4	58 1	37 4	19 19	35 7	784 18	11,712 17	310 19	257
43 10	4,617 9	95 8	914 3	691 4	31 16	53 4	25 6	14 12	27 17	1,116 13	7,587 12	290 0	258
169 10	6,105 8	31 4	1,166 0	1,403 0	19 4	40 1	53 1	20 11	67 15	739 5	9,645 9	323 13	259
79 8	8,740 5	40 9	1,448 1	940 10	63 12	60 10	62 16	10 6	..	612 5	11,978 14	483 10	260
92 10	4,211 16	0 13	1,435 4	1,362 5	46 17	39 13	67 15	10 17	18 17	42 8	7,236 5	295 2	261
269 10	3,479 3	..	1,212 1	535 8	37 14	36 4	24 2	8 11	..	11 0	5,344 3	248 12	262
152 2	6,512 5	170 7	1,461 19	892 12	43 12	72 0	44 6	13 11	25 0	563 3	9,798 15	404 4	263
290 14	3,792 6	82 17	1,142 9	..	19 6	27 15	12 19	13 17	..	548 7	5,639 16	138 4	264
159 0	6,254 4	..	1,406 17	856 10	42 7	47 5	43 16	17 16	23 15	430 5	9,122 15	532 8	265
97 4	4,867 8	1 4	1,015 3	1,052 14	33 15	30 18	27 11	15 15	6 19	323 15	7,375 2	297 12	266
111 5	3,810 11	..	873 5	903 0	22 4	23 19	31 13	10 19	21 10	215 5	5,912 6	225 0	267
316 15	5,904 10	6 17	1,368 18	1,961 0	25 6	41 9	46 4	75 1	50 0	362 2	9,841 7	302 10	268
242 11	4,936 10	..	1,545 1	1,877 17	8 1	34 1	70 15	14 8	1 14	469 8	8,957 15	298 12	269
300 11	7,359 11	4 17	1,331 6	879 5	1 1	43 17	85 10	14 8	..	320 11	10,040 6	411 0	270
437 8	6,158 12	10 1	1,962 16	858 13	1 13	68 8	36 7	41 2	50 0	571 12	9,759 4	387 10	271
403 10	6,164 8	12 18	352 18	261 10	15 15	57 17	48 0	57 2	136 1	349 3	7,455 12	280 0	272
134 10	8,443 8	..	1,484 0	1,105 0	3 14	69 7	73 13	76 6	49 10	674 13	11,979 11	481 10	273
440 4	7,760 2	19 2	2,207 2	1,847 6	26 11	90 10	29 19	76 8	467 10	512 7	13,036 17	458 8	274
285 2	7,348 3	51 6	2,308 7	1,324 1	5 9	50 2	33 9	38 11	30 0	(A) 387 19	11,577 7	488 12	275*a*

(A) Dorchester Union.—Including 300*l.* paid to Burial Board.

Amount of Poor Rates levied and expended during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS, &c.	RECEIPTS. 1. From Poor Rates.	2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, *inclusive of any Repayments by Her Majesty's Treasury.*	3. TOTAL Receipts.	EXPENDITURE. (A.)—Expended for Relief Purposes connected. 1.—Relief of: (a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury.*
V. SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*									
	18. DORSETSHIRE—*cont.*	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
275 b	Cerne	5,419 4	175 18	5,595 2	312 19	1,889 6	303 2	..	512 17
276	Sherborne	9,276 19	342 0	9,618 19	488 10	3,399 9	333 17	..	834 1
277	Beaminster	10,552 1	305 5	10,857 6	473 13	4,181 12	425 7	..	1,246 9
278	Bridport	9,540 9	250 13	9,791 2	530 0	3,835 10	442 2	..	839 2
	19. DEVONSHIRE.								
279	Axminster	13,121 6	489 8	13,610 14	832 2	5,668 16	555 16	46 4	1,061 1
280	Honiton	15,302 0	354 19	15,656 19	558 0	7,477 16	867 13	..	1,054 8
281	St. Thomas	23,942 19	800 12	24,743 11	1,391 1	11,398 19	2,192 16	..	1,622 18
282	Exeter†	14,149 16	734 5	14,884 1	2,007 18	3,853 12	1,736 2	..	1,149 15
283	Newton Abbot	23,004 2	611 7	23,615 9	1,252 3	10,334 19	1,485 13	19 11	1,378 7
284	Totnes	14,178 4	577 14	14,755 18	1,292 4	4,529 4	1,246 1	..	1,068 3
285	Kingsbridge	12,349 8	662 13	13,012 1	746 3	4,585 9	475 16	..	1,026 0
286	Plympton St. Mary	10,823 12	446 14	11,270 6	620 6	4,449 8	662 4	..	790 19
287	Plymouth†	24,725 1	415 19	25,141 0	3,807 12	11,962 6	1,422 11	480 8	1,732 8
288	East Stonehouse*	4,465 9	341 17	4,807 6	618 14	1,864 0	273 0	..	374 5
289	Stoke Damerel‖	10,779 16	5,204 3	15,983 19	2,795 6	5,341 16	1,313 18	660 5	1,130 16
290	Tavistock	15,207 10	419 0	15,626 10	969 0	6,999 8	530 13	21 0	786 0
291	Okehampton	11,305 9	313 10	11,618 19	574 1	5,181 12	460 8	..	698 19
292	Crediton	13,368 5	306 15	13,675 0	618 10	6,871 10	543 5	..	876 6
293	Tiverton	22,131 10	493 12	22,625 2	633 2	10,706 5	997 9	..	1,088 19
294	South Molton	11,126 3	472 15	11,598 8	642 5	4,711 14	341 17	..	965 11
295	Barnstaple	17,530 16	467 12	17,998 8	1,199 17	7,360 9	893 8	..	1,218 17
296	Torrington	9,873 10	260 4	10,133 14	691 9	4,269 15	304 10	..	769 16
297	Bideford	8,784 5	162 11	8,946 16	632 9	4,185 3	575 13	..	651 6
298	Holsworthy	5,392 3	174 17	5,567 0	288 11	1,693 7	192 4	116 14	395 7

the Year ended at Lady-day 1865—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.														
to the Poor, and therewith.			(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief.						(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.					
the Poor.		2.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	1.	2.				
(*f*) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, or Borough Rate, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Number.	
£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.		
27 1	3,045 5	1 17	1,203 9	987 15	13 3	21 17	15 12	5 3	..	213 15	5,507 16	230 13	275	
63 11	5,119 8	74 6	1,652 8	1,628 5	6 2	46 5	36 15	13 4	..	407 8	8,984 1	384 17	276	
111 3	6,438 4	2 13	2,028 3	2,043 4	3 7	49 11	37 8	12 5	27 14	432 18	11,075 7	424 0	277	
27 19	5,674 11	20 4	1,443 13	1,592 17	21 18	56 13	74 19	38 13	..	697 7	9,620 15	302 13	278	
221 0	8,384 19	2 7	1,772 19	1,958 5	34 19	63 14	38 10	38 18	3 2	935 19	13,233 12	540 17	279	
437 2	10,394 19	5 18	1,995 4	1,780 9	44 3	65 15	32 5	33 10	..	309 6	14,661 9	591 16	280	
155 3	16,760 17	93 19	4,279 17	2,518 3	104 1	162 17	144 8	53 8	150 0	1,729 8	25,996 18	847 7	281	
110 16	8,858 3	238 4	3,788 17	..	63 11	108 15	43 3	55 17	..	1,762 7	14,918 17	230 1	282	
1,044 5	15,514 18	133 7	4,598 10	1,567 6	116 17	176 11	87 2	60 4	89 7	1,208 2	23,552 4	577 11	283	
441 9	8,577 1	10 16	4,658 14	1,528 0	57 17	104 11	60 5	48 2	140 15	472 8	15,658 9	368 4	284	
314 6	7,147 14	2 12	1,811 10	2,431 0	95 1	65 7	49 5	19 12	36 16	367 1	12,025 18	348 2	285	
104 18	6,627 15	12 15	1,821 5	2,684 15	62 5	63 7	69 9	17 1	..	691 12	12,050 4	161 11	286	
138 5	19,543 10	..	3,430 0	..	75 7	194 8	104 0	73 7	..	710 4	24,130 16	460 18	287	
122 11	3,252 10	288 15	708 15	..	43 17	55 12	15 12	17 10	..	398 1	4,780 12	82 10	288	
636 12	11,878 13	46 6	3,657 0	..	14 9	127 9	65 5	42 12	..	547 8	16,379 2	300 0	289	
153 1	9,459 2	13 10	2,132 13	2,977 6	67 0	139 15	106 10	33 12	160 0	793 19	15,883 7	257 10	290	
213 6	7,128 6	39 12	1,430 11	2,266 3	47 8	53 17	46 12	31 15	26 15	244 4	11,315 3	255 0	291	
255 14	9,165 5	11 16	1,890 15	2,200 7	69 0	65 10	66 18	25 11	33 13	313 1	13,841 16	398 2	292	
250 0	13,675 15	64 7	4,714 8	2,378 19	79 3	120 15	158 16	36 18	63 0	1,177 17	22,469 18	528 4	293	
149 18	6,811 5	53 9	1,560 8	1,944 0	52 14	54 8	37 1	32 15	91 1	736 18	11,373 19	470 15	294	
281 15	10,954 6	296 12	3,236 3	2,122 0	56 12	100 5	131 12	70 10	55 0	1,062 6	18,085 6	563 15	295	
500 4	6,535 14	33 2	1,062 15	1,379 19	43 5	47 9	49 10	28 8	35 0	281 6	9,496 8	300 15	296	
99 5	6,143 16	90 8	1,180 16	1,418 6	36 5	63 15	32 7	21 6	14 17	506 0	9,507 16	261 19	297	
93 16	2,779 19	..	718 16	1,819 0	22 18	38 4	33 9	35 3	30 0	32 8	5,509 17	162 11	298	

Amount of Poor Rates levied and expended during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS, &c.	RECEIPTS. 1. From Poor Rates.	2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, *inclusive of any Repayments by Her Majesty's Treasury.*	3. TOTAL Receipts.	EXPENDITURE - - (A.) — Expended for Relief Purposes connected 1.—Relief of (a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury.*
V. SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*									
	20. CORNWALL.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
299	Stratton	4,752 17	80 15	4,833 12	124 0	1,788 18	100 17	..	408 17
300	Camelford	5,047 19	126 8	5,174 7	288 16	1,881 8	129 15	133 11	353 17
301	Launceston	9,371 16	206 14	9,578 10	443 12	3,623 5	236 3	..	566 1
302	St. Germans	9,585 3	311 16	9,896 19	513 9	3,464 13	535 11	..	636 6
303	Liskeard	15,731 11	383 16	16,115 7	824 10	6,879 16	675 14	..	736 c
304	Bodmin	10,107 3	302 13	10,409 16	959 0	3,553 6	570 18	..	697 14
305	St. Columb Major	8,680 2	249 4	8,929 6	524 4	2,434 19	325 15	31 1	568 8
306	St. Austell	16,505 4	237 6	16,742 10	1,397 5	7,131 15	808 8	..	686 c
307	Truro	15,778 12	781 5	16,559 17	1,301 10	6,692 3	953 0	819 12	1,175 6
308	Falmouth	8,050 4	606 13	8,656 17	939 9	1,757 14	475 12	368 8	569 7
309	Helston	11,044 8	694 18	11,739 6	991 2	3,264 9	727 4	478 0	669 3
310	Redruth	11,396 3	376 13	11,772 16	1,207 3	3,791 12	902 19	..	954 11
311	Penzance	10,029 3	299 19	10,329 2	828 4	2,098 18	819 9	..	724 c
312	*Scilly Islands*	167 16	11 18	179 14	44 3	49 10	11 1	..	17 5
	21. SOMERSETSHIRE.								
313*a*	Williton	14,393 7	315 8	14,708 15	996 17	5,718 2	446 2	..	1,161 6
313*b*	Dulverton	5,641 16	204 0	5,845 16	290 11	2,168 10	111 12	275 5	471 1
314	Wellington	14,331 10	413 5	14,744 15	672 19	5,430 4	578 11	26 5	1,098 c
315	Taunton	22,071 1	691 11	22,762 12	1,385 14	8,656 8	968 15	..	1,432 13
316	Bridgwater	20,507 9	559 6	21,066 15	1,559 3	9,078 14	544 17	..	1,805 5
317	Langport	10,131 2	540 8	10,671 10	570 4	3,250 5	474 9	..	906 5
318	Chard	13,210 5	422 0	13,632 5	688 11	5,981 12	678 4	51 10	1,121 11
319	Yeovil	14,038 16	336 6	14,375 2	844 18	5,759 0	524 4	91 8	1,028 7
320	Wincanton	14,822 13	357 5	15,179 18	679 17	6,164 14	496 16	..	1,111 14
321	Frome	14,398 13	497 15	14,896 8	996 15	6,880 2	644 14	..	1,373 19
322	Shepton Mallet	12,858 2	430 16	13,288 18	707 3	6,220 13	558 9	400 8	1,087 11
323	Wells	14,048 4	500 14	14,548 18	1,160 17	5,201 7	376 4	..	1,106 6
324	Axbridge	23,704 8	671 18	24,376 6	1,067 2	7,860 4	900 18	..	1,450 11

he Year ended at Lady-day 1865—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.																
o the Poor, and herewith.			(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief.						(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Number.
ie Poor.		2.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	1.	2.			
(*f*) Medical expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, or Borough Rate, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.			
£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	
19 0	2,441 12	..	643 18	1,492 2	21 3	25 0	40 19	22 3	94 5	70 5	4,851 7	166 10	299
25 18	2,813 5	29 18	675 1	1,188 0	58 3	24 15	19 5	15 9	27 14	240 5	5,091 15	108 19	300
44 5	4,913 6	24 17	1,320 0	2,719 1	37 10	64 15	44 12	38 18	13 19	170 19	9,347 17	213 7	301
76 0	5,225 19	0 3	1,151 13	2,717 9	20 7	64 3	51 19	23 12	..	579 10	9,834 15	206 12	302
..	9,116 0	46 0	1,808 1	4,532 5	32 7	137 10	159 5	44 0	61 13	992 13	16,929 14	298 5	303
336 8	6,117 6	57 2	1,411 6	2,140 2	16 7	64 8	50 13	51 16	86 1	160 13	10,155 14	277 0	304
283 13	4,168 0	21 6	1,383 17	2,446 0	53 6	50 6	37 19	26 8	31 10	313 5	8,531 17	211 5	305
678 3	10,701 11	20 3	1,573 13	3,605 7	37 14	109 0	124 4	31 1	290 12	538 8	17,031 13	228 11	306
534 16	11,476 7	25 19	1,710 17	1,733 1	24 14	144 12	78 18	55 14	250 0	759 1	16,259 3	469 7	307
760 15	4,871 5	16 18	1,705 16	1,002 12	44 19	78 3	34 2	52 16	120 0	541 1	8,467 12	117 12	308
359 8	6,489 6	51 4	1,768 14	3,176 14	28 17	99 16	65 16	40 11	43 8	361 2	12,125 8	250 3	309
589 16	7,446 1	11 13	1,559 11	1,795 18	54 4	188 15	41 2	23 0	29 11	1,113 16	12,263 11	214 19	310
503 18	4,974 9	2 14	1,710 8	2,003 17	87 11	191 3	56 15	78 2	160 5	885 10	10,150 14	233 13	311
8 16	130 15	..	..	..	7 9	8 4	0 10	..	..	36 0	182 18	..	312
515 3	8,837 10	18 14	1,893 8	3,425 10	43 15	60 1	117 1	24 7	77 14	334 15	14,832 15	649 9	313*a*
150 8	3,467 7	39 4	670 1	1,468 3	19 2	19 3	21 16	14 0	20 18	182 11	5,922 5	241 17	313*b*
764 13	8,570 12	24 2	1,668 4	2,635 4	65 16	66 7	47 9	25 15	23 0	529 10	13,655 19	407 4	314
554 8	13,097 18	78 1	3,221 1	3,573 7	114 13	100 6	82 16	83 0	254 11	1,471 12	22,077 5	761 0	315
540 2	13,627 19	11 0	3,917 12	3,628 5	63 5	111 7	101 12	67 9	38 1	698 1	22,264 11	944 2	316
282 16	5,483 19	10 11	1,758 12	2,267 3	43 3	63 18	157 12	27 2	20 10	160 11	9,993 1	350 16	317
201 4	8,722 13	7 18	1,986 4	1,495 18	30 1	86 15	60 9	32 2	9 17	1,013 10	13,445 7	448 0	318
343 5	8,590 16	34 17	1,946 19	2,519 8	44 15	95 2	61 10	31 14	99 2	1,046 17	14,471 0	399 0	319
120 2	8,573 3	..	2,155 6	3,177 0	49 10	64 3	65 11	25 8	38 3	789 18	14,938 2	482 15	320
21 2	9,916 12	24 13	1,740 1	2,339 10	96 18	69 8	91 4	44 6	45 0	711 2	15,078 14	476 6	321
199 14	9,273 19	9 2	1,633 5	1,813 15	70 14	47 19	64 18	25 8	44 17	354 17	13,338 14	483 0	322
142 13	7,987 1	37 19	2,146 3	2,510 0	59 5	59 4	32 13	48 2	463 7	1,239 17	14,583 11	448 12	323
42 5	11,421 0	24 4	3,802 10	4,287 18	66 19	141 14	236 0	67 12	51 13	753 8	20,852 18	688 12	324

Amount of Poor Rates levied and expended duri

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS, &c.	RECEIPTS. 1. From Poor Rates.	2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, *inclusive of any Re-payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.*	3. TOTAL Receipts.	EXPENDITURE - - (A.)—Expended for Re Purposes connec 1.—Relie (*a*) In-Maintenance.	(*b*) Out-Relief.	(*c*) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(*d*) Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(*e*) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the*
V. SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*									
21.	SOMERSETSHIRE—*cont.*	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£
325	Clutton - - - -	16,641 2	382 10	17,023 12	740 2	7,767 18	839 2	..	1,086
326	Bath - - - - -	27,588 12	806 3	28,394 15	5,565 19	6,162 18	1,131 19	425 1	2,198
327	Keynsham - - - -	12,504 13	463 14	12,968 7	794 9	5,070 6	569 14	..	1,013
328	Bedminster - - -	23,297 13	494 12	23,792 5	1,869 13	9,501 6	1,235 0	..	1,341
VI. WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.									
22.	GLOUCESTERSHIRE.								
329	Bristol† - - - -	49,599 15	2,094 18	51,694 13	9,446 16	12,993 13	3,265 17	1,429 3	3,566
330	Clifton - - - -	45,259 5	1,028 8	46,287 13	5,082 17	11,885 18	2,565 9	1,240 4	1,763
331	Chipping Sodbury - -	13,102 13	354 8	13,457 1	594 5	4,153 16	521 1	..	943
332	Thornbury - - -	9,355 7	367 0	9,722 7	569 1	2,985 14	859 0	..	658
333	Dursley - - - -	8,421 4	271 13	8,692 17	676 0	4,330 7	572 9	..	832
334	Westbury-on-Severn -	7,818 18	552 5	8,371 3	890 17	2,953 11	537 3	98 16	826
335	Newent - - - -	9,809 16	218 6	10,028 2	365 1	4,595 6	303 10	..	633
336	Gloucester - - -	12,336 17	581 4	12,918 1	1,332 7	3,978 0	1,600 9	..	1,046
337	Wheatenhurst - - -	5,664 18	129 5	5,794 3	333 12	1,865 8	172 14	..	440
338	Stroud - - - -	15,539 1	816 17	16,355 18	1,631 4	7,652 3	1,682 9	..	1,262
339	Tetbury - - - -	3,721 10	108 4	3,829 14	127 14	1,228 16	249 3	..	349
340	Cirencester - - -	15,800 2	537 6	16,337 8	1,473 3	4,562 19	1,275 11	135 1	1,079
341	Northleach - - -	8,416 9	505 7	8,921 16	600 2	1,635 7	598 11	11 7	706
342	Stow-on-the-Wold - -	7,077 6	138 4	7,215 10	571 7	2,030 2	413 0	..	594
343	Winchcomb - - -	7,751 7	122 1	7,873 8	386 7	2,167 10	422 18	..	497
344	Cheltenham - - -	27,391 19	457 12	27,849 11	2,637 14	11,947 0	1,441 5	145 18	1,339
345	Tewkesbury - - -	8,706 18	221 7	8,928 5	594 15	3,217 7	573 12	..	694
23.	HEREFORDSHIRE.								
346	Ledbury - - - -	9,010 16	342 7	9,353 3	353 4	3,008 16	551 9	..	911
347	Ross - - - - -	11,522 2	355 13	11,877 15	596 4	4,819 8	671 4	..	844
348*a*	Hereford - - - -	17,393 7	738 17	18,132 4	927 0	6,650 16	1,162 16	117	1,124

(A) Stroud Union.—Including 284*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* paid to Burial Board.
(B) Stow-on-the-Wold Union.—Including payments to Burial Board.

the Year ended at Lady-day 1865—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.																
to the Poor, and therewith.			(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief.						(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.						
the Poor.		2.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	1.	2.					
(*f*) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, or Borough Rate, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Office, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Number.
£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	
399 6	10,832 12	58 18	1,780 12	3,260 0	126 6	75 12	117 12	38 8	297 2	703 7	17,290 9	441 12	325
1,112 10	16,596 19	74 7	5,920 19	1,753 0	90 16	207 14	56 0	151 6	14 7	3,296 0	28,161 8	485 10	326
158 15	7,606 12	105 12	1,742 9	2,008 14	45 11	70 0	103 7	29 5	30 0	574 11	12,316 1	320 10	327
72 12	14,020 1	63 13	4 937 17	1,458 7	120 5	142 15	143 13	110 2	15 0	1,585 6	22,596 19	403 13	328
3,407 6	34,109 0	99 2	17,731 14	..	128 0	275 1	281 15	216 5	52 10	1,326 15	54,220 2	613 11	329
1,151 14	23,689 14	845 4	16,658 12	1,145 0	257 14	354 10	240 16	260 7	112 3	2,278 9	45,842 9	481 0	330
119 10	6,332 7	12 0	2,257 14	3,804 10	42 17	58 3	188 2	35 15	..	344 14	13,076 2	317 0	331
192 18	5,264 17	..	2,413 19	1,934 13	38 18	48 1	81 8	30 12	..	298 13	10,111 1	251 0	332
71 15	6,483 5	38 19	1,071 10	454 10	21 16	46 8	38 5	17 12	9 9	502 4	8,683 18	295 5	333
457 18	5,765 1	165 16	1,382 0	..	63 0	75 7	138 3	32 1	84 18	374 0	8,080 6	347 10	334
691 16	6,589 8	..	1,308 9	2,141 5	33 9	41 5	44 10	28 19	43 2	122 17	10,353 4	380 0	335
137 11	8,094 18	..	1,774 11	2,166 9	65 16	119 5	89 1	115 11	40 18	1,153 4	13,619 13	415 2	336
73 19	2,892 6	4 2	1,091 12	1,280 1	27 18	21 16	125 1	11 5	48 3	182 2	5,684 6	154 19	337
695 2	12,923 13	17 9	2,128 9	408 18	50 14	119 7	160 19	96 8	24 16	(A) 1,916 1	16,946 14	506 14	338
43 19	1,998 16	..	865 13	513 0	18 11	19 15	3 11	9 18	15 0	126 13	3,570 17	161 10	339
366 17	8,893 6	61 6	2,457 3	3,546 5	61 16	67 12	45 18	52 2	159 17	162 4	15,507 9	503 10	340
286 8	3,838 4	4 5	1,447 14	3,027 0	29 11	34 5	37 19	16 3	..	105 18	8,540 19	250 14	341
231 11	3,840 12	0 14	1,087 8	1,978 17	31 19	30 14	28 19	13 19	68 18	(B) 109 11	7,191 11	192 7	342
211 1	3,685 1	17 14	1,425 1	2,629 0	34 5	35 3	43 4	19 2	10 0	(C) 169 16	8,663 6	190 0	343
712 3	18,223 16	36 12	4,241 1	1,753 10	132 19	155 12	124 6	64 0	..	1,358 3	26,683 19	871 11	344
273 7	5,353 5	69 1	2,131 10	555 3	26 9	51 17	68 8	32 2	50 0	559 16	8,897 11	372 10	345
363 9	5,194 9	..	1,110 9	2,482 0	50 10	45 14	108 1	29 7	..	247 17	9,268 7	463 11	346
37 6	6,966 2	0 2	1,524 12	1,853 0	58 6	53 18	94 12	25 16	169 19	798 12	11,544 19	382 13	347
430 12	10,408 17	43 4	4,281 2	3,021 14	114 5	98 3	181 2	137 18	197 11	1,202 8	19,686	606 1	348*a*

(c) Winchcomb Union.—Including 57*l.* 15*s.* paid to Burial Board.

Amount of Poor Rates levied and expended during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS, &c.	RECEIPTS. 1. From Poor Rates.	2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, *inclusive of any Repayments by Her Majesty's Treasury.*	3. TOTAL Receipts.	EXPENDITURE (A.)—Expended for Relief Purposes connected 1.—Relief of (a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury.*
	VI. WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES—*cont.*								
	24. HEREFORDSHIRE—*cont.*	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
348 *b*	Dore	7,752 5	198 13	7,950 18	581 0	1 813 15	338 0	..	568 19
349	Weobley	6,417 0	196 10	6,613 10	428 2	1,527 5	226 2	..	588 1
350	Bromyard	8,262 19	240 6	8,503 5	273 0	2,973 9	303 1	..	608 16
351	Leominster	12,768 7	257 6	13,025 13	505 2	4,292 11	615 0	..	645 8
	24. SHROPSHIRE.								
352	Ludlow	11,488 9	451 13	11,940 2	848 2	4,449 1	689 14	..	1,080 12
353	Clun	8,223 9	183 11	8,407 0	783 14	2,590 3	377 7	47 10	604 3
354	Church Stretton	4,084 12	152 17	4,237 9	236 18	1,233 7	174 5	..	392 15
355	Cleobury Mortimer	5,642 17	181 10	5,824 7	423 10	1,411 5	413 0	..	496 9
356	Bridgnorth	8,063 0	212 14	8,275 14	810 9	1,913 12	627 7	367 7	580 6
357	Shiffnal	4,949 17	132 6	5,082 3	288 19	2,404 18	179 17	..	509 12
358	Madeley	9,420 17	234 13	9,655 10	710 1	2,641 11	986 9	..	892 14
359	Atcham	8,111 10	314 12	8,426 2	1,321 11	717 5	702 13	..	817 2
360	Shrewsbury †	7,102 3	326 19	7,429 2	1,843 10	1,868 2	1,185 15	56 17	327 0
361	Oswestry †	11,243 19	737 12	11,981 11	1,387 2	2,377 12	658 4	521 6	1,014 16
362	Ellesmere	6,016 4	245 1	6,261 5	907 7	1,408 9	466 1	..	714 0
363 *a*	Wem	5,541 14	372 4	5,913 18	623 9	1,737 9	357 17	27 0	543 14
363 *b*	Whitchurch	4,674 7	234 16	4,909 3	554 14	1,469 10	402 11	160 3	520 16
364	Drayton	4,814 13	111 18	4,926 11	466 11	867 5	451 7	232 14	498 13
365	Wellington	8,948 17	366 16	9,315 13	831 17	3,156 9	529 7	48 0	693 6
366	Newport	6,802 5	81 8	6,883 13	691 9	1,982 12	448 13	336 15	509 17
	25. STAFFORDSHIRE.								
367	Stafford	8,292 8	329 7	8,621 15	1,293 12	2,019 12	531 15	36 0	848 18
368	Stone	6,819 1	215 2	7,034 3	939 1	1,299 13	664 10	..	732 10
369	Newcastle-under-Lyme	6,840 5	405 10	7,245 15	840 15	1,169 19	332 14	..	690 6
370	Wolstanton and Burslem	16,558 13	446 15	17,005 8	1,043 14	5,057 13	844 17	..	1,768 14
371	Stoke-upon-Trent*	22,765 12	798 17	23,564 9	3,137 13	5,406 2	1,509 13	..	1,735 8

the Year ended at Lady-day 1865—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

to the Poor, and therewith.		(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief.						(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Number.
the Poor.		2.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	1.	2.			
(*f*) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, or Borough Rate, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.			
£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	
196 6	3,498 0	26 0	968 2	3,214 0	66 0	31 8	45 3	13 10	123 12	346 11	8,332 6	265 5	348
129 11	2,899 1	..	964 16	2,332 0	81 15	27 11	166 10	14 1	..	210 11	6,696 5	188 0	349
275 19	4,434 5	6 12	1,145 5	1,906 0	37 18	37 9	34 4	37 7	..	308 12	7,947 12	390 16	350
30 0	6,088 1	31 4	1,961 17	3,663 9	62 16	48 19	136 6	63 11	..	508 11	12,564 14	310 0	351
223 13	7,291 2	14 6	1,504 18	2,561 15	30 14	61 18	73 1	42 13	127 0	299 5	12,006 12	399 7	352
151 10	4,518 7	3 13	694 16	2,465 19	25 16	37 18	31 1	18 16	..	147 3	7,943 9	235 4	353
146 9	2,183 14	..	361 4	1,303 13	21 2	22 9	9 15	17 1	17 3	126 12	4,062 13	163 6	354
310 0	3,054 4	2 8	638 18	2,013 0	25 10	28 15	31 4	17 4	..	165 7	5,976 10	288 6	355
270 14	4,569 15	6 16	1,321 12	2,012 15	34 19	44 3	29 9	56 9	20 0	371 13	8,467 11	228 15	356
390 16	3,774 2	5 11	864 15	416 18	28 19	40 14	106 18	16 1	31 10	171 19	5,457 7	191 7	357
257 1	5,487 16	70 4	1,711 14	74 0	14 18	127 19	323 11	59 3	230 0	363 7	8,462 12	232 7	358
93 15	3,652 6	..	1,461 17	2,446 0	60 0	65 11	66 18	33 13	3 12	665 10	8,455 7	350 18	359
163 12	5,441 16	34 14	1,238 18	28 11	57 12	92 0	84 11	34 2	5 5	(A) 1,427 8	8,447 17	359 2	360
603 12	6,562 12	8 10	1,215 9	2,057 0	63 8	95 15	92 17	38 8	..	854 10	10,988 9	320 0	361
592 9	4,088 6	42 4	1,376 16	680 0	48 11	45 18	43 13	54 2	30 0	380 13	6,790 10	193 5	362
312 17	3,602 6	22 10	653 16	1,292 10	26 14	37 15	57 0	14 5	..	179 12	5,886 8	206 9	363
230 7	3,338 1	..	731 19	814 10	34 5	43 0	85 5	21 11	100 0	207 17	5,376 8	165 7	363
158 15	2,675 5	61 0	992 12	997 0	24 7	48 9	30 13	20 0	1 7	79 0	4,929 13	145 19	364
268 6	5,527 5	386 1	719 3	788 10	59 0	83 5	62 5	18 7	238 10	964 8	8,846 14	243 0	365
529 3	4,198 9	160 0	1,054 2	433 12	26 0	44 4	52 18	12 14	..	379 13	6,661 12	165 2	366
77 2	4,806 19	50 3	1,960 5	..	37 8	86 5	184 13	34 4	20 0	1,084 5	8,264 2	221 5	367
87 13	3,723 7	16 8	2,188 14	..	18 6	73 8	52 9	17 13	..	639 16	6,730 1	211 14	368
393 16	3,427 10	..	2,071 11	..	27 7	90 7	70 10	37 17	21 0	286 15	6,032 17	120 0	369
591 18	9,306 16	16 3	3,121 10	..	10 11	255 4	150 4	50 7	29 7	483 17	13,423 19	294 4	370
,148 2	12,936 18	315 17	4,277 17	..	72 18	335 4	201 6	89 11	846 12	1,977 16	21,053 19	473 10	371

(A) Shrewsbury Incorporation.—Including 777*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* paid to Burial Board.

Amount of Poor Rates levied and expended during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS, &c.	RECEIPTS. 1. From Poor Rates.	2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, *inclusive of any Re-payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.*	3. Total Receipts.	EXPENDITURE (A.) — Expended for Relief Purposes connected 1.—Relief c (a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury*
VI. WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES—*cont.*									
	25. STAFFORDSHIRE—*cont.*	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
372*a*	Leek	7,864 11	197 15	8,062 6	583 5	3,031 7	371 3	..	759
372*b*	Alstonefield§ (part of)	525 11	..	525 11	107 3	188 7	24 3	..	..
373	Cheadle	5,772 19	267 17	6,040 16	624 4	1,740 3	333 15	..	567 1
374	Uttoxeter	5,975 15	241 14	6,217 9	586 19	2,121 3	318 16	..	582 1
375	Burton-on-Trent	13,765 12	502 19	14,268 11	842 16	3,929 17	903 18	..	1,106
376	Tamworth	8,028 9	446 12	8,475 1	548 3	3,010 3	262 1	715 9	632 1
377	Lichfield	9,849 9	343 5	10,192 14	809 7	4,344 2	619 16	..	750 1
378	Penkridge	6,476 2	234 7	6,710 9	747 17	1,967 13	413 3	..	576 1
379*a*	Seisdon	5,195 17	289 17	5,485 14	612 16	1,349 1	385 5	263 1	469 1
379*b*	Wolverhampton	28,023 13	597 14	28,621 7	5,021 4	7,854 10	2,284 8	645 0	2,267
380	Walsall	13,643 2	198 9	13,841 11	1,857 17	5,017 6	1,357 9	107 18	1,039 1
381	West Bromwich	28,574 14	614 4	29,188 18	3,074 11	10,266 15	2,100 7	1,903 9	1,788 1
382	Dudley	33,457 3	1,016 9	34,473 12	4,193 8	12,592 3	1,659 9	1,680 18	1,713
	26. WORCESTERSHIRE.								
383	Stourbridge	11,536 17	800 7	12,337 4	2,435 13	3,307 8	1,450 12	106 5	1,094
384	Kidderminster	14,639 7	623 16	15,263 3	1,504 4	5,529 13	1,313 4	96 0	1,448 1
385	Tenbury	5,093 11	112 0	5,205 11	320 10	1,343 0	148 10	75 5	404
386	Martley	10,697 11	489 8	11,186 19	494 5	3,571 5	506 12	..	831 1
387	Worcester	14,340 17	945 8	15,286 5	1,334 7	4,402 16	1,531 9	..	918
388	Upton-on-Severn	10,955 6	700 12	11,655 18	474 0	4,666 3	761 4	..	909
389	Evesham	9,432 17	240 12	9,673 9	718 12	2,684 16	297 13	..	743 1
390	Pershore	8,419 6	454 10	8,873 16	336 2	3,362 11	630 6	..	750 1
391	Droitwich	9,582 8	1,321 5	10,903 13	703 3	2,776 14	693 7	..	1,067 1
392	Bromsgrove	11,284 2	412 14	11,696 16	937 10	3,775 19	785 9	..	844 1
393	King's Norton	16,761 0	485 6	17,246 6	853 2	3,252 3	873 9	32 14	811 1

the Year ended at Lady-day 1865—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.																
to the Poor, and therewith.			(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief.						(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.						
the Poor.		2.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	1.	2.					
(*f*) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, or Borough Rate, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Number.		
£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.			
211 3	4,955 18	52 13	1,633 10	..	24 6	79 1	35 9	24 0	59 11	479 12	7,344 0	207 14	372*a*		
0 4	319 17	0 10	170 8	..	5 9	4 7	1 5	2 4	..	10 8	514 8	5 4	372*b*		
118 14	3,384 8	18 3	2,227 18	..	27 15	72 13	65 5	23 15	6 0	569 9	6,395 6	175 11	373		
208 13	3,818 1	106 1	1,722 3	..	32 12	50 11	66 5	21 10	19 18	192 15	6,029 16	194 10	374		
336 17	7,119 11	18 10	4,055 15	255 9	82 16	161 10	104 3	50 11	101 5	315 10	12,265 0	450 15	375		
41 5	5,209 17	12 7	1,916 7	..	54 13	61 0	31 7	51 14	147 15	433 12	7,918 12	258 7	376		
323 10	6,847 5	32 1	2,769 9	..	48 19	106 5	120 10	56 9	..	413 3	10,394 1	303 11	377		
319 6	4,024 14	150 3	2,324 17	..	38 10	69 6	40 7	20 3	..	212 16	6,880 16	186 17	378		
242 12	3,322 12	13 10	1,641 6	44 7	31 7	53 12	86 3	11 5	73 6	277 15	5,555 3	202 19	379*a*		
1,430 17	19,503 8	907 14	1,818 10	..	22 12	507 13	440 3	94 5	690 0	1,228 4	31,575 9	652 4	379*b*		
265 12	9,645 16	64 16	1,690 15	..	57 14	476 11	333 15	54 9	235 10	1,643 8	14,202 14	413 2	380		
1,258 9	20,392 7	38 0	6,203 17	560 0	201 3	363 8	659 8	66 13	140 0	1,200 4	29,825 0	680 0	381		
471 6	22,310 13	90 14	8,710 11	..	175 5	634 7	414 5	134 9	247 6	1,901 10	34,619 0	640 0	382		
803 10	9,197 16	10 9	3,940 12	271 16	70 2	278 4	307 19	64 10	30 0	467 12	14,639 0	361 0	383		
279 4	10,171 2	98 4	4,205 3	623 0	54 13	126 6	193 9	91 6	363 16	739 19	16,666 18	561 12	384		
91 0	2,382 5	14 10	905 10	1,423 10	34 7	23 16	82 6	16 16	78 4	219 19	5,181 3	173 0	385		
336 1	5,739 14	41 18	1,969 4	2,742 10	54 11	47 15	137 18	33 1	49 5	425 11	11,241 7	423 15	386		
694 13	8,881 10	278 14	5,358 14	75 0	23 8	143 12	299 7	139 13	131 8	433 2	15,764 8	345 15	387		
467 18	7,278 11	29 13	2,663 0	1,369 17	37 11	80 17	293 17	33 14	13 0	611 14	12,411 14	356 1	388		
228 14	4,673 13	..	1,896 13	3,195 13	35 1	41 5	69 12	36 9	20 0	221 14	10,190 0	252 12	389		
100 9	5,179 18	0 18	1,996 14	1,081 0	58 3	41 0	210 19	30 18	10 5	286 9	8,896 4	436 9	390		
523 8	5,764 2	24 9	3,321 4	815 3	60 11	68 7	116 7	90 7	255 0	354 3	10,869 13	536 15	391		
144 0	6,487 11	..	3,147 18	743 12	74 7	100 17	197 0	50 14	54 1	1,297 11	12 153 11	304 18	392		
67 12	5,890 13	116 2	3,396 9	132 0	53 8	170 5	275 14	74 0	257 18	1,812 16	12, 79 5	379 2	393		

Amount of Poor Rates levied and expended during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS, &c.	RECEIPTS. 1. From Poor Rates.	2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, *inclusive of any Repayments by Her Majesty's Treasury.*	3. TOTAL Receipts.	EXPENDITURE. (A.)—Expended for Relief Purposes connected. 1.—Relief of (a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury.*
	VI. WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES—*cont.*	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
	27. WARWICKSHIRE.								
394	Birmingham ‖	116,424 6	2,943 1	119,367 7	16,700 18	29,006 0	8,190 19	2,969 14	6,479 15
395	Aston	7,429 9	564 5	7,993 14	2,069 8	1,432 7	1,235 3	..	1,196 4
396	Meriden	5,871 7	163 16	6,035 3	444 15	2,536 3	541 0	..	567 12
397	Atherstone	5,378 13	189 17	5,568 10	307 8	2,183 1	195 15	..	602 12
398	Nuneaton	7,145 3	208 3	7,353 6	625 11	3,482 1	390 6	..	513 3
399	Foleshill	7,058 3	240 2	7,298 5	868 0	2,651 1	473 11	622 18	562 16
400	Coventry†	12,463 15	399 9	12,863 4	1,832 12	3,608 17	1,137 14	390 3	998 12
401	Rugby	11,788 2	568 0	12,356 2	692 7	3,226 6	547 8	..	827 7
402	Solihull	5,877 6	255 6	6,132 12	395 18	1,466 16	453 9	4 10	498 0
403	Warwick	23,642 3	1,005 14	24,647 17	1,880 3	8,882 6	2,069 7	..	1,631 1
404	Stratford-on-Avon	13,829 16	337 17	14,167 13	772 12	5,670 10	779 19	..	1,077 16
405	Alcester	7,958 3	207 19	8,166 2	615 6	2,717 17	10 19	..	1,055 6
406	Shipston-on-Stour	12,910 11	294 7	13,204 18	901 3	4,022 1	752 3	..	972 4
407	Southam	5,531 17	180 0	5,711 17	594 2	2,668 1	262 7	..	509 7
	VII. NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.								
	28. LEICESTERSHIRE.								
408	Lutterworth	9,549 1	365 17	9,914 18	721 0	3 755 18	564 7	..	748 7
409	Market Harborough	15,141 4	778 8	15,919 12	823 0	5,273 14	631 8	..	831 2
410	Billesdon	7,249 12	249 18	7,499 10	228 13	1,523 13	82 8	178 7	427 0
411	Blaby	7,759 3	160 6	7,919 9	329 8	2,649 6	441 4	..	684 4
412	Hinckley	8,747 2	154 6	8,901 8	771 15	4,259 0	757 10	49 13	749 10
413	Market Bosworth	9,613 14	142 19	9,756 13	763 1	4,240 14	454 16	..	634 19
414	Ashby-de-la-Zouch	12,065 1	163 0	12,228 1	1,186 0	5,486 11	876 19	..	959 12
415	Loughborough	12,126 4	224 10	12,350 14	1,309 6	4,513 7	510 18	..	736 4
416	Barrow-on-Soar	9,412 3	641 0	10,053 3	433 16	3,823 18	784 14	..	691 5
417	Leicester	24,181 12	668 6	24,849 18	4,289 9	5,986 1	2,412 8	1,519 16	1,847 10
	Melton Mowbray	16,256 17	298 9	16,549 6	1,188 0	2,573 16	605 0	..	896 0

the Year ended at Lady-day 1865—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.																
to the Poor, and therewith.			(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief.							(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.						
the Poor.		2.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.		1.	2.					
(*f*) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, or Borough Rate, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.		Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Number.		
£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.			
7,810 7	71,157 13	509 11	471,39 9	..	85 6	833 3	568 1	203 6		..	1,796 11	122,293 0	1,701 11	394		
490 0	6,423 2	13 7	3,373 4	..	11 10	398 16	302 1	61 19		..	588 4	11,172 3	387 13	395		
172 13	4,262 3	51 7	1,777 2	..	53 0	34 16	48 0	35 11		100 0	167 15	6,529 14	146 16	396		
207 4	3,496 0	..	1,221 9	112 0	67 7	48 8	30 17	27 3		56 11	262 2	5,321 17	188 11	397		
451 5	5,462 6	37 18	1,109 10	..	44 15	61 12	29 12	22 3		77 11	273 5	7,118 12	213 19	398		
248 12	5,426 18	92 17	1,218 19	..	25 18	63 7	76 19	28 6		179 17	366 5	7,479 6	217 15	399		
1,512 6	9,480 4	62 15	4,110 18	..	22 3	125 8	109 15	102 17		..	210 0	14,224 0	254 0	400		
66 12	5,360 0	27 16	3,805 11	724 0	101 0	80 16	103 18	50 15		1 9	947 16	11,203 1	336 5	401		
222 6	3,040 19	4 6	1,987 9	326 13	22 13	42 1	46 4	38 8		..	175 7	5,684 0	216 1	402		
873 16	15,336 13	756 0	5,133 8	90 0	119 3	164 6	174 1	92 6		75 12	1,396 19	23,338 8	475 0	403		
367 10	8,668 7	37 3	2,475 4	1,668 4	111 8	81 7	136 11	25 10		50 0	411 14	13,665 8	437 0	404		
2,093 10	6,492 18	1 17	1,792 3	1,587 1	55 17	63 11	91 9	25 3		..	196 14	10,306 13	333 17	405		
108 16	6,756 7	126 8	2,520 14	2,633 8	74 17	71 9	122 14	32 15		110 0	541 0	12,989 12	421 10	406		
368 7	4,402 4	5 0	1,643 16	45 0	46 13	29 14	58 19	16 13		44 7	74 5	6,366 11	183 0	407		
84 9	5,874 1	23 13	1,830 4	1,497 0	80 4	63 8	112 0	36 19		161 1	670 18	10,349 8	427 9	408		
265 1	7,824 5	2 17	2,180 16	3,601 12	92 8	63 3	107 3	38 0		160 2	522 4	14,592 10	453 3	409		
108 1	2,548 2	5 7	1,268 5	2,809 10	60 8	23 12	59 14	36 2		174 19	175 9	7,261 8	187 11	410		
294 7	4,398 9	44 9	1,110 16	1,608 1	55 9	47 12	113 6	24 2		26 15	328 12	7,757 11	234 6	411		
260 13	6,848 1	109 17	1,015 19	682 0	19 1	67 2	40 1	27 13		7 14	506 13	9,324 1	280 0	412		
124 0	6,217 10	84 14	1,417 9	1,156 5	22 7	46 2	58 13	33 3		4 5	267 18	9,308 6	227 0	413		
26 3	8,535 5	116 17	1,882 6	775 1	89 1	105 19	102 13	41 16		6 17	176 15	11,832 10	295 15	414		
135 12	7,205 7	..	1,793 18	1,473 17	84 18	79 15	31 2	36 19		5 0	1,426 0	12,136 16	298 15	415		
209 18	5,943 11	26 13	1,698 7	2,637 12	79 12	75 19	57 13	62 7		48 5	473 6	11,103 4	343 12	416		
915 8	16,970 12	32 6	6,067 4	..	33 15	296 10	473 12	82 15		115 7	565 17	24,637 18	468 0	417		
335 8	5,598 4	2 10	2,465 18	6,425 8	103 13	124 3	70 16	87 3		104 14	393 5	15,375 14	271 0	418		

Amount of Poor Rates levied and expended during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS, &c.	RECEIPTS. 1. From Poor Rates.	2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, *inclusive of any Repayments by Her Majesty's Treasury.*	3. TOTAL Receipts.	EXPENDITURE. (A.)—Expended for Relief Purposes connected. 1.—Relief of (a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics, in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury.*
	VII. NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—*continued.*								
	29. RUTLANDSHIRE.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
419	Oakham	6,695 19	234 16	6,930 15	591 9	2,653 17	318 16	..	549 1
420	Uppingham	7,184 12	210 3	7,394 15	580 7	2,692 16	232 3	..	553 8
	30. LINCOLNSHIRE.								
421	Stamford	10,542 19	331 18	10,874 17	1,369 16	5,318 19	329 2	55 1	764 19
422	Bourn	9,770 2	469 3	10,239 5	1,098 9	4,508 2	429 15	..	834 16
423	Spalding	12,594 17	371 8	12,966 5	1,560 5	4,190 5	816 9	..	1,095 0
424	Holbeach	9,393 9	223 18	9,617 7	1,078 3	3,804 18	634 19	153 18	944 7
425	Boston	21,549 9	628 1	22,177 10	1,682 8	10,945 2	1,053 12	120 0	1,313 9
426	Sleaford	12,073 13	511 9	12,585 2	834 13	5,535 1	471 18	..	976 18
427	Grantham	14,104 19	740 3	14,845 2	1,182 1	6,559 17	892 8	..	1,345 18
428	Lincoln	20,643 3	617 16	21,260 19	1,676 11	10,309 18	1,185 13	..	1,279 9
429	Horncastle	11,976 14	369 18	12,346 12	1,213 19	6,589 16	515 4	..	954 18
430	Spilsby	15,262 2	530 2	15,792 4	879 11	9,374 6	800 12	..	1,032 9
431	Louth	20,890 14	564 8	21,455 2	1,253 2	10,391 2	775 2	..	1,375 13
432	Caistor	14,792 15	688 6	15,481 1	1,019 2	6,337 1	560 7	..	1,117 18
433	Glanford Brigg	16,516 9	585 14	17,102 3	764 10	7,948 4	889 9	26 9	1,220 2
434	Gainsborough	11,246 13	586 11	11,833 4	1,088 2	4,767 18	382 14	..	999 18
	31. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.								
435	East Retford	10,769 7	221 0	10,990 7	519 6	3,740 12	420 6	75 19	858 6
436	Worksop	7,782 16	475 12	8,258 8	983 6	3,463 3	264 19	..	791 13
437	Mansfield	13,266 2	541 11	13,807 13	1,214 1	7,393 1	726 13	..	811 0
438	Basford	26,903 18	493 9	27,397 7	2,279 9	11,660 19	1,581 19	129 7	1,282 0
439	Radford	8,184 15	128 8	8,313 3	586 14	3,836 13	833 11	..	473 8

the Year ended at Lady-day 1865—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.														
to the Poor, and therewith.			(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief.						(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.					
the Poor.		2.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	1.	2.				
(*f*) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, or Borough Rate or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Number.
£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	
60 0	4,173 3	10 1	1,237 11	202 0	33 4	47 17	22 12	61 1	20 0	628 1	6,435 10	200 6	419
563 12	4,622 6	1 16	1,330 0	1,653 15	55 18	38 18	15 5	51 15	0 11	91 13	7,861 17	210 6	420
256 18	8,094 15	20 5	1,552 4	213 14	58 4	69 12	34 4	106 13	40 0	507 5	10,696 16	237 15	421
169 1	7,040 3	81 19	1,954 13	..	46 9	69 4	80 10	83 13	15 0	606 14	9,978 5	340 9	422
374 17	8,036 16	54 0	2,740 6	..	62 16	86 3	85 11	65 1	38 18	385 11	11,555 2	397 12	423
447 10	7,063 15	..	2,556 12	..	51 17	80 6	97 15	69 8	29 12	873 12	10,822 17	327 13	424
290 7	15,404 18	75 2	4,434 18	..	169 15	127 19	81 6	196 18	105 4	1,641 11	22,237 11	614 17	425
410 4	8,228 14	0 2	2,565 9	..	68 2	102 17	65 9	97 16	54 10	451 12	11,634 11	267 8	426
147 11	10,127 15	16 6	2,100 4	1,229 0	68 13	102 17	70 15	101 13	80 10	1,303 11	15,201 4	347 10	427
744 15	15,196 6	51 12	2,960 3	..	121 1	174 15	133 10	210 14	132 17	1,026 18	20,007 16	386 12	428
425 13	9,699 10	21 2	2,533 16	..	111 12	84 4	90 18	80 16	40 0	199 9	12,861 7	306 16	429
314 10	12,401 8	103 13	3,033 19	..	136 8	116 9	74 8	94 1	30 0	483 1	16,473 7	438 5	430
502 9	14,297 8	262 0	3,951 10	..	171 19	136 7	149 7	89 17	339 10	905 12	20,303 10	515 0	431
615 0	9,649 8	164 8	3,572 2	..	142 3	138 16	76 3	126 12	..	469 15	14,339 7	386 6	432
500 6	11,349 0	69 19	3,391 19	..	145 15	110 10	143 4	81 9	93 13	569 18	15,955 7	506 18	433
348 1	7,586 13	39 16	2,606 13	680 12	106 4	161 15	64 6	82 16	190 17	263 11	11,783 3	427 6	434
99 3	5,713 12	9 1	2,324 13	2,475 19	60 6	75 15	155 4	121 4	91 13	(A) 468 10	11,495 17	251 15	435
38 2	5,541 3	125 17	1,910 8	424 17	50 3	65 15	87 0	70 10	659 15	1,355 10	10,290 18	223 0	436
588 3	10,732 18	37 17	1,687 5	415 17	67 12	104 7	93 13	28 19	88 11	914 9	14,171 8	346 5	437
933 0	17,866 14	89 15	3,643 3	2,405 6	254 18	291 10	215 9	83 14	230 0	1,561 2	26,641 11	660 2	438
150 17	5,881 3	299 15	1,087 18	..	42 14	112 4	49 3	18 18	76 15	635 2	8,203 12	248 17	439

(A) East Retford Union.—Including 160*l.* paid to Burial Board.

Amount of Poor Rates levied and expended during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS, &c.	RECEIPTS. 1. From Poor Rates.	2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, *inclusive of any Repayments by Her Majesty's Treasury.*	3. TOTAL Receipts.	EXPENDITURE. (A.)—Expended for Relief Purposes connected. 1.—Relief of (a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury.*
	VII. NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—*continued.*								
	31. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE-*cont.*	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
440	Nottingham	38,472 11	2,293 16	40,766 7	6,466 16	12,738 15	1,875 6	..	2,013 1
441	Southwell	13,313 3	474 4	13,787 7	756 10	4,719 19	636 15	..	745 3
442	Newark	16,237 10	587 19	16,825 9	1,025 1	6,131 0	743 17	..	1,027 1
443	Bingham	10,482 4	159 8	10,641 12	505 14	1,809 2	342 7	..	474 15
	32. DERBYSHIRE.								
444	Shardlow	12,756 15	267 4	13,023 19	976 9	4,637 18	854 14	..	834 6
445	Derby	11,336 11	284 4	11,620 15	1,830 8	1,786 2	1,755 2	..	833 12
446	Belper	14,685 16	466 3	15,151 19	1,536 18	4,719 11	1,081 10	..	924 13
447*a*	Ashbourne	6,913 17	177 18	7,091 15	657 4	1,917 1	227 10	377 8	682 19
447*b*	Alstonefield§ (part of) (B)	252 18	..	252 18	37 1	96 8	..	..	38 0
448	Chesterfield	21,118 13	396 15	21,515 8	1,802 16	9,351 16	1,149 14	..	1,065 10
449	Bakewell	9,425 6	714 14	10,140 0	612 1	3,172 6	767 8	..	855 13
450	Chapel-en-le-Frith	4,271 14	119 0	4,390 14	496 12	1,001 12	225 5	..	323 15
451*a*	Glossop	4,743 7	66 11	4,809 18	611 12	3,791 2	380 12	..	515 7
451*b*	Hayfield	3,606 7	127 3	3,733 10	454 2	1,492 14	127 8	..	325 5
	VIII. NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.								
	33. CHESHIRE.								
452	Stockport	29,483 17	1,594 10	31,078 7	3,382 14	9,993 0	1,601 4	..	2,190 7
453	Macclesfield	23,509 4	535 19	24,045 3	2,097 7	9,267 15	814 12	504 9	1,471 8
454	Altrincham	22,437 12	686 7	23,123 19	1,419 16	5,898 9	1,104 1	..	1,319 14
455	Runcorn	16,485 16	272 7	16,758 3	1,196 8	4,626 17	514 1	705 18	877 14
456	Northwich	17,094 7	460 9	17,554 16	910 12	6,109 5	536 3	..	1,216 5
457	Congleton	14,187 2	945 18	15,133 0	926 14	4,095 7	705 11	324 1	1,086 7
458	Nantwich	18,559 16	349 5	18,909 1	817 15	6,312 8	518 8	..	1,095 10
459*a*	Great Boughton	13,186 16	142 18	13,329 14	596 6	3,524 2	349 8	266 0	750 11

(A) Belper Union.—Including 66*l.* 3*s.* paid to the Glossop Union under the Rate-in-Aid Act.
(B) The other part of Alstonefield will be found under 372*b*.

the Year ended at Lady-day 1865—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

to the Poor, and therewith.		(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief.						(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.					
the Poor.	2.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	1.	2.				
(*f*) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, or Borough Rate, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Number.
£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	
1,798 14	24,892 12	348 16	11,800 1	..	146 11	291 12	171 15	211 1	142 10	1,293 18	39,298 16	698 3	440
61 19	6,920 6	147 14	2,745 19	2,770 10	95 7	71 0	43 5	61 4	36 8	593 6	13,484 19	321 10	441
259 1	9,186 0	41 4	3,674 2	2,288 10	69 1	96 1	65 2	97 6	191 13	1,169 7	16,878 6	272 13	442
744 1	3,875 19	12 12	1,816 18	3,664 11	81 8	48 2	39 4	42 2	77 16	224 12	9,883 4	186 16	443
257 3	7,560 10	..	3,328 6	1,029 5	97 2	97 11	84 3	55 5	..	541 8	12,793 10	340 17	444
128 3	6,333 7	24 13	2,716 4	..	14 11	187 0	96 19	108 3	65 17	2,246 7	11,793 1	169 12	445
715 9	8,978 1	6 9	3,797 5	..	90 14	182 9	139 10	53 4	15 15	(A) 1,647 19	14,911 6	312 11	446
62 14	3,924 16	41 13	2,689 9	..	99 10	73 12	81 18	59 10	136 4	408 6	7,514 18	201 15	447*a*
13 10	184 19	..	61 18	..	..	1 10	..	..	..	..	248 7	9 0	447*b*
594 7	13,964 3	94 16	4,221 15	..	49 11	245 11	170 16	42 19	482 18	1,090 5	20,362 14	501 15	448
420 15	5,828 3	3 7	2,733 7	..	55 3	94 19	64 6	57 14	2 2	663 11	9,502 12	218 11	449
152 12	2,199 16	8 8	1,326 8	..	24 8	57 3	47 15	16 5	31 17	553 18	4,265 18	89 13	450
446 5	5,744 18	60 14	1,385 9	..	3 0	57 3	35 4	4 14	298 16	286 11	7,876 9	135 3	451*a*
85 3	2,484 12	1 13	694 1	145 0	15 10	44 1	28 6	16 13	49 4	283 1	3,762 1	99 13	451*b*
2,171 7	19,338 12	88 15	7,524 17	1,347 0	56 1	304 19	273 8	168 14	408 13	1,334 19	30,845 18	602 7	452
3,002 19	17,158 10	379 5	3,068 4	1,926 0	69 8	199 15	101 11	106 6	..	313 4	23,322 3	441 9	453
754 10	10,496 10	102 9	2,797 6	5,422 10	66 1	131 8	90 11	58 10	80 17	1,304 1	20,550 3	504 4	454
594 0	8,514 18	146 1	1,646 5	3,846 10	60 10	114 2	169 11	34 7	15 0	1,339 14	15,886 18	279 7	455
653 17	9,426 2	76 4	1,982 12	4,146 10	63 1	171 2	132 2	63 13	129 16	680 14	16,871 16	571 5	456
514 4	7,652 4	350 16	2,268 0	2,855 0	116 18	119 11	264 12	46 4	15 15	(C) 1,292 4	14,981 4	362 5	457
1,113 10	9,857 11	236 3	2,799 12	3,847 11	63 12	166 3	198 14	78 3	99 17	836 18	18,184 4	394 12	458
1,073 0	6,559 7	64 5	1,472 15	3,338 14	73 1	52 14	119 8	68 0	204 9	384 17	12,337 10	177 10	459*a*

(c) Congleton Union.—Including 658*l.* 2*s.* paid to Ashton-under-Lyne Union under the Rate-in-Aid Act.

Amount of Poor Rates levied and expended during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS, &c.	RECEIPTS. 1. From Poor Rates.	2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, *inclusive of any Repayments by Her Majesty's Treasury.*	3. TOTAL Receipts.	EXPENDITURE - - - (A.)—Expended for Relief Purposes connected 1.—Relief of (a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury.*
VIII. NORTH-WESTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*									
	33.—CHESHIRE—*cont.*	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
459 *b*	Chester †	11,715 4	177 9	11,892 13	1,884 1	3,904 11	1,044 18	..	801 4
459 *c*	Hawarden	5,276 14	77 9	5,354 3	384 2	823 9	219 12	314 12	555 2
460 *a*	Wirrall	10,856 14	515 6	11,372 0	252 7	2,354 6	284 2	180 8	709 16
460 *b*	Birkenhead	22,641 12	349 7	22,990 19	1,969 13	8,812 0	1,163 18	2,270 18	1,523 4
	34. LANCASHIRE.								
461	Liverpool ‖	129,468 12	6,304 15	135,773 7	35,613 14	33,478 3	9,940 8	6,693 8	12,906 5
462 *a*	West Derby	45,517 9	2,763 15	48,281 4	6,315 3	11,348 10	2,486 0	3,299 7	3,845 9
462 *b*	Toxteth Park*	19,308 3	1,866 13	21,174 16	5,429 19	6,578 5	1,277 11	2,236 6	2,904 15
463	Prescot	21,847 9	692 10	22,539 19	1,330 6	6,326 9	1,313 5	33 16	1,178 2
464	Ormskirk	16,319 9	621 17	16,941 6	1,158 19	3,178 6	617 5	362 17	791 11
465	Wigan	38,010 16	725 7	38,736 3	2,959 14	13,741 8	751 2	2,047 18	1,862 13
466	Warrington	19,806 5	441 15	20,248 0	2,499 6	5,583 8	853 18	553 15	1,339 5
467	Leigh	8,938 5	404 10	9,342 15	1,249 1	3,513 13	573 4	469 14	711 9
468	Bolton	36,879 7	801 6	37,680 13	4,390 2	14,956 19	1,242 17	3,298 3	2,253 16
469	Bury	31,565 18	646 5	32,212 3	2,880 11	22,198 5	516 3	1,843 2	1,769 15
470	Barton-upon-Irwell	12,413 1	815 2	13,228 3	1,533 10	3,416 17	674 15	458 18	766 14
471	Chorlton	86,946 0	2,283 10	89,229 10	8,578 16	20,147 5	1,724 1	3,494 6	4,948 9
472	Salford	39,138 18	1,437 12	40,576 10	3,888 13	11,307 11	1,032 17	846 14	2,522 11
473 *a*	Manchester*	131,589 9	5,783 17	137,373 6	20,323 4	29,615 12	4,312 7	5,711 9	13,167 15
473 *b*	Prestwich	17,309 4	1,257 6	18,566 10	601 15	3,551 0	1,250 0	308 15	953 7
474	Ashton-under-Lyne	37,326 0	8,771 15	46,097 15	2,666 11	34,412 2	1,658 10	672 19	2,401 3
475	Oldham	31,402 7	1,180 17	32,583 4	4,399 6	12,542 9	597 12	131 7	1,898 5
476	Rochdale	28,604 1	1,458 2	30,062 3	2,566 9	15,218 12	1,490 4	757 4	1,524 9
477	Haslingden	14,979 7	315 6	15,294 13	1,135 10	9,613 9	919 7	..	986 8
478	Burnley	19,992 19	456 7	20,449 6	791 4	11,151 18	1,086 5	..	1,234 19
479	Clitheroe	9,744 15	149 15	9,894 10	661 1	3,551 10	581 6	..	736 11
480	Blackburn	28,278 6	1,715 18	29,994 4	3,661 0	17,464 3	617 16	2,901 10	2,060 12

the Year ended at Lady-day 1865—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

to the Poor, and therewith.			(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief.						(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.				
the Poor.		2.	1.		3.	4.	5.	6.	1.	2.			
(*f*) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, or Borough Rate, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Quinty for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Number.
£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	
320 15	7,955 9	36 10	4,429 8	..	41 0	106 6	65 0	27 19	13 2	73 11	12,748 5	287 7	459*b*
23 15	2,320 12	155 11	1,086 6	472 0	30 10	31 18	43 0	27 4	112 1	415 2	4,694 4	97 1	459*c*
305 4	4,086 3	0 19	1,450 3	4,848 12	55 12	60 14	95 3	62 8	..	717 16	11,377 10	175 9	460*a*
2,158 9	17,898 2	60 17	1,958 0	13 0	47 7	261 6	183 6	217 2	13 12	1,377 18	22,030 10	578 18	460*b*
16,669 2	115,301 0	544 19	8,527 8	..	771 12	1,236 15	476 10	241 5	396 12	8,120 16	135,616 17	5,628 4	461
3,789 3	31,083 12	200 11	6,302 3	2,282 0	611 6	796 1	482 12	302 15	164 13	3,053 17	45,279 10	1,383 15	462*a*
3,668 5	22,095 1	37 14	467 10	..	67 2	328 18	141 8	75 12	..	1,395 12	24,608 17	1,218 12	462*b*
654 11	10,836 9	213 17	5,056 11	4,326 9	22 12	369 3	269 8	117 14	124 19	1,674 7 (A)	23,011 9	303 0	463
645 13	6,754 11	40 0	3,784 13	5,584 4	22 3	179 16	108 12	93 5	88 16	482 3	17,138 3	268 8	464
1,816 15	23,179 10	82 3	7,917 10	..	21 3	443 15	314 17	92 15	136 4	2,957 5	35,145 2	534 2	465
744 4	11,573 16	104 10	4,034 15	301 1	87 7	182 2	185 6	56 16	78 17	3,034 2	19,638 12	460 13	466
364 2	6,881 3	58 12	1,941 1	..	10 10	143 14	114 12	64 1	276 0	1,303 13	10,793 6	182 10	467
2,107 1	28,248 18	68 9	10,379 9	..	83 7	496 8	435 4	187 4	332 12	1,870 1	42,101 12	619 19	468
1,607 18	30,815 14	146 8	5,980 10	..	59 10	372 17	221 7	202 10	110 5	1,549 3	39,458 4	512 18	469
620 11	7,471 5	19 17	3,265 6	..	17 17	127 6	90 6	94 19	..	1,566 4	12,653 0	414 15	470
5,346 11	44,239 8	58 5	29,368 5	..	113 17	636 14	391 10	419 2	..	3,110 3	78,337 4	1,303 4	471
3,102 10	22,700 16	51 7	17,177 9	..	150 18	383 18	301 12	223 3	73 2	1,286 18	42,349 3	538 15	472
8,497 10	81,627 17	30 15	58,043 15	..	200 6	740 5	505 13	338 5	..	5,101 18	146,588 14	3,403 9	473*a*
257 13	6,922 10	..	7,791 6	..	67 0	200 6	112 13	227 13	16 1	2,122 18	17,460 7	202 1	473*b*
4,815 7	46,626 12	327 15	4,841 17	155 0	94 17	443 6	247 0	114 8	367 0	1,477 13	54,695 8	1,010 13	474
1,797 5	21,366 4	51 0	10,023 3	..	20 9	355 4	287 6	208 11	431 8	1,280 12	34,023 17	761 13	475
2,680 14	24,237 12	52 9	4,214 19	..	104 9	305 11	165 12	113 8	414 15	871 5	30,480 0	570 9	476
1,945 8	14,600 2	52 11	3,196 3	..	8 17	278 11	149 12	37 13	65 15	564 2	18,953 6	510 13	477
1,531 5	15,795 11	..	4,182 1	..	23 13	279 17	119 15	50 9	20 14	1,021 4	21,493 4	476 19	478
287 0	5,817 8	..	2,325 10	..	66 3	63 16	48 4	90 11	214 5	76 17	8,702 14	166 7	479
7,609 1	34,314 2	6 9	8,206 9	..	69 13	493 10	268 17	79 4	580 16	4,157 3	48,176 3	917 17	480

(A) Prescot Union.—Including 800*l.* paid to Burial Board.

Amount of Poor Rates levied and expended during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS, &c.	RECEIPTS. 1. From Poor Rates.	2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, *inclusive of any Re-payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.*	3. TOTAL Receipts.	EXPENDITURE. (A.)—Expended for Relief Purposes connected 1.—Relief of (a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury.*
	VIII. NORTH-WESTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*								
	31. LANCASHIRE—*continued.*	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
481	Chorley	12,979 11	346 9	13,326 0	1,074 2	7,074 1	521 19	..	759 19
482	Preston	45,265 3	10,920 2	56,185 5	7,834 7	21,917 14	1,549 11	..	3,496 1
483	Fylde	9,219 4	411 8	9,630 12	964 3	3,305 17	413 14	31 10	621 12
484	Garstang	7,209 17	230 4	7,440 1	262 2	2,805 10	178 1	..	551 0
485*a*	Lancaster	7,176 19	264 2	7,441 1	658 1	3,108 4	411 15	..	595 19
485*b*	Caton §	4,237 10	146 15	4,384 5	616 14	1,830 0	..	..	46 12
485*c*	*Arkholme, &c.*	1,065 16	22 17	1,088 13	..	574 14	75 17	..	..
486	Ulverstone	11,311 0	1,153 14	12,464 14	1,310 12	3,882 16	908 13	72 10	1,029 1
	IX. YORKSHIRE.								
	35. WEST RIDING.								
487	Sedbergh	1,121 14	50 13	1,172 7	181 19	499 11	112 11	..	147 0
488	Settle	5,689 12	555 12	6,245 4	515 17	2,172 10	114 10	20 16	551 15
489*a*	Skipton	13,366 0	596 13	13,962 13	818 1	6,335 4	416 1	..	862 9
489*b*	Carlton § (part of)	20 2	5 9	25 11	..	15 17	..	7 10	1 15
490	Pateley Bridge	5,134 0	491 2	5,625 2	252 19	1,979 12	53 14	236 10	321 10
491	Ripon	6,553 8	179 10	6,732 18	589 15	2,228 0	476 4	256 16	651 8
492*a*	Great Ouseburn	4,825 7	297 12	5,122 19	326 17	1,604 19	139 7	284 11	534 11
492*b*	Knaresborough	6,642 11	299 5	6,941 16	613 5	3,047 18	390 16	196 4	541 5
492*c*	Wetherby	3,331 9	98 12	3,430 1	219 9	1,111 17	209 3	252 0	360 1
492*d*	Barwick in Elmet§ (part of)	442 11	..	442 11	60 0	140 12	..	..	4 0
493*a*	Carlton § (part of)	4,659 12	99 19	4,759 11	433 17	1,877 5	..	205 1	42 7
493*b*	Barwick in Elmet§ (part of)	86 1	..	86 1	15 11	15 4	2 14	..	..
493*c*	Wharfedale	3,968 8	56 8	4,024 16	..	1,944 13	309 17	..	223 7
494	Keighley	10,509 18	453 5	10,963 3	766 15	5,576 18	287 5	597 11	668 2
495	Todmorden	9,529 19	261 12	9,791 11	..	5,885 14	511 18	195 19	464 9
496	Saddleworth*	3,700 0	822 10	4,522 10	571 3	3,120 14	550 12	94 17	521 8
497	Huddersfield	34,073 17	1,053 7	35,127 4	3,190 5	14,969 2	2,010 13	600 15	1,532 3
498	Halifax	27,992 15	855 0	28,847 15	2,594 16	12,093 13	1,510 12	357 8	2,918 14

(A) Garstang Union.—Including 155*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* paid to Burial Board.
(B) Lancaster Union.—Including 210*l* 19*s.* paid to Burial Board.
(C) Carlton Incorporation.—Including 207*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* paid to Burial Board.

the Year ended at Lady-day 1865—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

to the Poor, and therewith.		(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief.						(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.				
the Poor.		2.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	1.	2.		
(*f*) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, or Borough Rate, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Registrar Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Number.
£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	
647 12	10,077 13	1 3	2,975 15	..	30 11	138 14	122 16	33 4	..	660 17	14,040 13	269 10	481
6,024 16	40,822 9	207 5	10,409 5	...	82 5	379 14	312 1	87 16	96 9	2,311 18	54,709 2	1,216 13	482
587 18	5,924 14	68 15	2,513 14	..	18 13	83 15	80 12	47 17	69 1	236 2	9,043 3	262 13	483
318 5	4,114 18	2 0	1,379 0	1,985 9	16 12	36 17	46 11	24 3	36 12	(A) 243 18	7,886 0	186 17	484
370 12	5,144 11	0 8	1,410 8	..	70 19	76 17	37 17	51 17	160 0	(B) 553 17	7,506 14	186 9	485*a*
256 15	2,750 1	38 17	1,041 18	..	28 0	35 0	0 11	16 15	..	240 17	4,151 19	51 15	485*b*
11 9	662 0	6 14	372 0	..	10 15	5 12	8 11	5 0	..	65 16	1,136 8	9 2	485*c*
518 3	7,721 15	35 19	2,933 5	..	86 3	152 15	112 4	27 12	114 6	972 10	12,156 9	304 19	486
6 18	947 19	45 11	505 2	..	6 14	15 14	8 18	10 15	..	110 8	1,651 1	54 13	487
160 6	3,535 14	23 2	2,213 8	..	82 12	39 0	54 3	76 15	201 13	396 18	6,623 5	150 6	488
492 12	8,924 7	8 6	3,214 18	..	116 8	114 4	61 19	74 12	8 15	371 4	12,894 13	356 12	489*a*
..	25 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 6	..	..	25 8	..	489*b*
658 19	3,503 4	0 6	875 18	..	33 0	32 9	28 4	12 11	772 5	141 6	5,399 3	124 16	490
341 3	4,543 6	19 8	2,024 14	..	45 10	59 1	34 13	28 14	..	325 2	7,080 8	201 15	491
31 6	2,921 11	1 17	1,643 16	..	44 8	46 3	37 12	15 2	46 7	320 4	5,077 0	170 2	492*a*
173 16	4,963 4	35 3	1,693 13	..	71 9	56 15	25 13	39 6	29 8	390 19	7,305 10	192 10	492*b*
31 7	2,183 17	12 6	1,160 14	..	31 9	115 19	14 0	15 10	47 2	303 4	5,884 1	82 18	492*c*
5 8	210 0	..	175 0	..	5 19	5 3	0 10	3 13	..	21 18	422 3	3 0	492*d*
58 7	2,616 17	17 9	1,416 4	..	29 6	57 4	33 10	26 18	1 1	(C) 500 17	4,699 6	63 15	493*a*
..	33 9	..	47 3	..	4 17	1 5	..	1 1	..	5 15	93 10	..	493*b*
96 19	2,574 16	10 15	1,081 3	..	32 11	64 0	34 15	22 0	24 11	(D) 363 4	4,207 15	70 1	493*c*
175 16	8,072 7	40 5	2,476 3	..	16 15	160 7	47 5	52 10	40 0	(E) 888 1	11,793 13	247 18	494
27 14	7,085 14	..	1,919 4	..	38 8	110 9	24 1	44 7	162 11	260 2	9,644 16	85 15	495
26 2	4,884 15	906 11	1,116 10	..	27 8	58 9	21 6	20 16	3 19	440 15	7,480 9	124 0	496
1,609 1	23,911 19	203 3	6,307 11	..	297 4	504 18	204 0	324 13	338 4	1,566 4	33,657 16	485 8	497
1,398 16	20,873 19	332 9	6,102 5	..	134 13	595 13	212 8	221 16	204 19	789 19	29,468 1	579 14	498

(D) Wharfedale Union.—Including 162*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* paid to Burial Board.
(E) Keighley Union.—Including 287*l.* 15*s.* paid to Burial Board.

Amount of Poor Rates levied and expended during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS, &c.	RECEIPTS. 1. From Poor Rates.	2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, *inclusive of any Repayments by Her Majesty's Treasury.*	3. TOTAL Receipts.	EXPENDITURE (A.)—Expended for Relief Purposes connected 1.—Relief of (a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury.*
	IX. YORKSHIRE—*continued.*	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
	35. WEST RIDING—*continued.*								
499*a*	North Bierley	19,515 15	624 13	20,140 8	1,247 17	7,387 1	1,206 13	618 18	1,095 4
499*b*	Bradford	27,873 12	1,638 18	29,512 10	2,864 7	6,879 7	1,402 10	1,153 1	1,513 14
499*c*	Carlton § (part of)	931 0	20 15	951 15	27 8	449 15	29 0	..	..
500*a*	Carlton § (part of)	17,268 6	612 17	17,881 3	648 19	5,353 7	73 10	184 5	73 2
500*b*	Thorpe Stapleton	23 14	..	23 14	..	..	..	..	..
500*b*[1]	Holbeck *	6,135 13	170 16	6,306 9	821 10	1,538 18	163 12	349 2	318 17
500*b*[2]	Hunslet *	7,834 17	1,549 0	9,383 17	779 16	2,121 14	230 6	118 3	428 3
500*c*	Great Preston § (part of)	910 6	20 8	930 14	150 3	386 16	..	..	..
500*d*	Barwick in Elmet§ (part of)	499 17	..	499 17	28 16	219 6	14 10	..	3 13
500*e*	Bramley	4,366 13	150 14	4,517 7	285 1	797 3	227 8	..	342 9
501	Leeds *	46,857 12	1,165 17	48,023 9	5,269 14	8,831 12	2,100 1	3,877 4	4,199 15
502	Dewsbury	22,237 9	483 8	22,720 17	1,711 8	6,173 0	1,713 4	730 0	1,081 10
503*a*	Wakefield	19,962 14	556 9	20,519 3	1,163 5	8,421 4	1,226 14	477 9	847 5
503*b*	Great Preston§ (part of)	482 12	..	482 12	59 13	156 18	..	..	..
503*c*	Barwick in Elmet§ (part of)	120 14	2 18	123 12	4 6	50 14	..	..	1 3
504*a*[1]	Great Preston§ (part of)	5,215 18	192 18	5,408 16	613 4	2,576 19	26 1	..	48 12
504*a*[2]	Pontefract	6,643 19	237 15	6,881 14	..	3,264 7	219 19	703 14	452 16
504*a*[3]	Barwick in Elmet§ (part of)	1,424 14	28 18	1,453 12	114 18	565 14	8 0	..	8 17
504*b*	Hemsworth	4,130 17	154 19	4,285 16	349 19	1,244 15	194 10	222 15	421 7
505	Barnsley	18,972 10	704 3	19,676 13	2,159 7	9,256 19	750 12	609 12	950 19
506*a*	Penistone	5,309 7	178 4	5,487 11	601 3	1,800 12	244 17	282 17	475 4
506*b*	Wortley	8,695 19	146 3	8,842 2	932 9	3,309 1	415 0	330 19	651 6
507	Ecclesall Bierlow	16,494 4	1,030 19	17,525 3	2,342 1	5,658 18	1,043 10	..	1,333 2
508	Sheffield	54,229 18	4,512 7	58,742 15	6,679 14	22,686 4	2,624 14	579 15	2,662 11
509	Rotherham	16,470 3	622 13	17,092 16	1,911 11	7,429 4	640 1	112 18	1,051 5
510	Doncaster	17,263 9	335 17	17,599 6	1,725 12	3,579 7	1,195 11	178 6	1,145 12
511	Thorne	9,897 8	200 16	10,098 4	571 1	2,934 9	349 4	..	570 7

the Year ended at Lady-day 1865—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

to the Poor, and therewith.			(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief.						(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.				
the Poor.		2.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	1.	2.			
(*f*) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, or Borough Rate, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highways Boards under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Registers, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Number.
£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	
67 19	11,623 12	147 13	4,237 11	..	81 4	316 11	194 9	173 15	166 14	1,678 7	18,619 16	225 18	499*a*
2,117 16	15,930 15	293 9	12,797 7	..	126 6	456 19	201 11	297 7	130 0	1,085 16	31,319 10	576 7	499*b*
16 14	522 17	12 15	182 1	..	4 8	16 8	6 6	6 0	..	44 15	795 10	16 14	499*c*
380 0	6,713 3	72 2	7,411 18	..	51 15	189 11	92 2	77 4	8 8	1,576 4	16,192 7	197 9	500*a*
..	..	..	22 8	..	1 4	..	..	0 2	..	..	23 14	..	500*b*
865 1	4,057 0	30 12	1,971 8	..	6 3	61 11	36 0	11 6	..	111 0	6,285 0	89 3	500*b*[1]
2,695 4	6,373 6	9 18	3,127 1	..	157 8	130 9	91 11	30 1	3 3	236 8	10,159 5	156 6	500*b*[2]
12 10	549 9	3 6	295 18	..	9 12	8 6	0 15	2 6	..	61 3	930 15	12 10	500*c*
2 7	268 12	..	135 6	..	7 5	5 9	1 14	0 17	..	36 13	455 16	4 0	500*d*
200 18	1,852 19	163 3	1,939 15	..	17 1	46 19	23 10	13 12	159 17	150 12	4,367 8	35 9	500*e*
3,483 19	27,762 5	234 4	16,893 13	..	243 19	478 11	404 16	268 11	..	1,847 6 (A)	48,133 5	1,493 6	501
466 14	11,875 16	92 1	6,239 19	..	74 12	439 12	217 10	110 9	79 2	1,847 1	20,976 2	365 0	502
214 12	12,350 9	45 10	5,404 16	..	115 6	210 7	162 6	180 4	107 18	1,355 8	19,932 4	381 13	503*a*
6 5	222 16	1 12	153 9	..	1 6	5 0	1 1	1 0	..	25 3	411 7	6 5	503*b*
..	56 3	1 2	66 0	..	0 19	3 19	..	0 7	..	9 11	138 1	5 4	503*c*
95 11	3,360 7	21 7	1,420 17	..	39 4	69 15	31 2	19 2	21 9	436 9	5,419 12	93 9	504*a*[1]
64 19	4,705 15	44 15	962 0	..	26 2	62 16	18 15	20 1	4 10	551 18	6,396 12	163 12	504*a*[2]
35 11	733 0	3 19	567 5	..	9 14	13 17	1 5	4 5	..	61 4	1,394 9	26 14	504*a*[3]
12 10	2,445 16	2 15	1,230 14	84 0	26 11	21 8	12 10	25 11	..	101 9	3,950 14	137 0	504*b*
892 14	14,620 3	194 3	3,246 12	84 0	123 8	173 12	138 11	61 0	179 12	2,058 4	20,879 5	298 18	505
279 9	3,682 2	27 2	1,121 18	..	53 7	63 16	51 17	42 12	176 1	190 3	5,408 18	113 11	506*a*
343 6	5,982 1	22 19	2,265 16	..	110 4	97 3	54 13	45 0	103 1	401 18	9,082 15	138 10	506*b*
2,047 3	12,424 14	10 10	3,603 17	..	512 11	250 12	124 7	112 12	290 12	1,016 14	18,346 9	388 12	507
4,226 16	39,459 14	1,833 1	8,080 15	..	1,159 14	610 8	212 8	155 19	338 0	4,599 4	56,449 3	1,461 1	508
487 15	11,632 14	..	3,564 7	..	71 19	184 14	121 14	54 8	175 0	1,068 6	16,873 2	316 4	509
120 8	7,944 16	..	3,077 19	3,934 11	105 6	142 7	113 0	60 1	50 7	1,255 11	16,683 18	322 15	510
268 2	4,693 3	..	1,606 13	1,521 0	46 15	64 2	134 1	36 3	218 3	634 1	8,954 1	185 17	511

(A) Dewsbury Union.—Including 976*l.* 16*s.* paid to Burial Board.

Amount of Poor Rates levied and expended during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS, &c.	RECEIPTS. 1. From Poor Rates.	2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, *inclusive of any Repayments by Her Majesty's Treasury.*	3. Total Receipts.	EXPENDITURE - - - (A.)—Expended for Relief Purposes connected 1.—Relief of (a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury.*
	IX. YORKSHIRE—*continued.*								
	35.—WEST RIDING—*continued.*	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
512	Goole - - - - -	6,751 18	262 6	7,014 4	791 16	2,958 0	181 14	..	485 14
513*a*	Selby - - - - -	7,159 16	226 16	7,386 12	670 8	3,033 6	272 16	..	498 7
513*b*	Great Preston§ (part of) -	94 2	..	94 2	13 17	19 19	..	..	..
513*c*	Barwick in Elmet§ (part of)	224 3	..	224 3	40 5	76 4	..	..	..
514*a*	Barwick in Elmet§ (part of)	4,034 14	151 19	4,186 13	385 19	1,901 12	64 13	9 16	45 8
514*b*	Tadcaster - - - -	2,293 11	62 3	2,355 14	89 4	1,001 16	87 0	..	227 16
514*c*	Great Preston§ (part of) -	849 5	47 1	896 6	148 5	408 15	..	..	16 0
514*d*	Carlton§ (part of) - -	351 8	3 0	354 8	29 4	169 5	..	..	..
	36. EAST RIDING.								
515*a*	York - - - - -	26,040 6	1,254 13	27,294 19	1,746 1	4,470 16	1,740 13	736 5	1,188 11
515*b*	Barwick in Elmet§ (part of)	226 16	8 10	235 6	9 13	51 7	..	..	..
516	Pocklington - - -	7,355 17	219 13	7,575 10	364 3	3,031 17	436 17	188 12	493 10
517	Howden - - - -	5,896 9	218 11	6,115 10	663 4	2,807 18	380 6	..	470 9
518	Beverley - - - -	9,280 12	378 0	9,658 12	755 17	3,903 17	608 5	623 11	601 12
519	Sculcoates - - - -	13,715 14	530 2	14,245 16	2,583 8	4,525 10	1,639 6	..	1,103 10
520	Kingston-on-Hull ‖ - -	11,989 8	384 12	12,374 0	3,046 14	4,526 1	1,572 8	198 0	1,339 6
521	Patrington - - -	3,567 13	140 3	3,707 16	308 5	1,053 11	284 11	..	543 12
522	Skirlaugh - - - -	4,525 0	198 11	4,723 11	477 12	1,738 10	205 7	..	535 3
523	Driffield - - - -	7,874 10	240 19	8,115 9	580 18	3,733 13	540 5	151 14	695 10
524	Bridlington - - -	4,161 0	124 12	4,285 12	204 18	2,040 15	126 11	209 6	439 4
	37. NORTH RIDING.								
525	Scarborough - - -	12,846 8	366 7	13,212 15	788 2	5,495 17	947 9	506 3	861 16
526	Malton - - - -	7,589 6	344 18	7,934 4	696 13	2,833 17	450 10	..	790 0
527	Easingwold - - -	4,491 16	121 7	4,613 3	292 16	1,797 12	290 9	..	372 15
528	Thirsk - - - -	4,336 13	152 4	4,488 17	392 18	1,321 15	235 2	..	473 9
511	Helmsley - - - -	2,101 18	80 13	2,182 11	193 6	918 18	59 10	160 14	230 7

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the Year ended at Lady-day 1865 —*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.														
to the Poor, and therewith.		(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief.						(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.						
the Poor.	2.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	1.	2.					
(*f*) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, or Borough Rate, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Number.
£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	
358 14	4,775 18	40 12	1,612 8	..	41 2	57 13	39 12	27 8	27 13	65 8	6,687 14	213 7	512
714 0	5,188 17	49 0	1,488 2	..	33 8	53 6	23 13	25 14	392 6	324 19	7,579 5	147 6	513*a*
0 2	33 18	8 1	35 11	..	0 17	0 16	..	0 13	..	11 12	91 8	5 3	513*b*
..	116 9	..	75 9	..	3 16	0 16	..	2 14	..	15 0	214 14	5 0	513*c*
119 16	2,527 4	22 8	1,227 1	..	27 2	36 0	17 12	11 19	..	226 8	4,095 14	86 15	514*a*
92 17	1,498 13	6 9	683 19	..	20 6	12 4	5 13	7 7	29 5	106 15	2,370 11	61 0	514*b*
4 7	577 7	..	219 8	..	1 5	5 3	2 14	1 5	..	59 12	866 14	22 19	514*c*
28 10	226 19	..	108 3	..	2 0	2 15	1 0	1 1	..	24 8	366 6	15 14	514*d*
1,468 15	11,351 1	35 12	14,090 12	..	51 14	198 11	60 7	80 7	126 17	700 9	26,695 10	499 10	515*a*
13 15	74 15	6 6	83 16	..	0 9	1 12	..	0 2	..	8 17	175 17	..	515*b*
99 0	4,613 19	5 17	1,227 3	..	44 7	60 19	11 19	11 14	..	291 11	6,267 9	180 10	516
64 4	4,386 1	34 14	1,119 3	..	29 1	75 13	82 8	15 4	..	428 1	6,170 5	196 15	517
239 19	6,733 1	36 1	1,384 15	..	36 11	68 9	40 6	50 9	38 7	636 16	9,024 15	205 0	518
1,481 16	11,333 10	184 12	1,045 13	..	39 4	226 0	89 4	92 13	135 8	856 13	14,002 17	272 11	519
..	10,682 9	10 6	..	..	35 0	223 14	123 17	64 16	..	2,189 1	13,329 3	287 8	520
30 6	2,220 5	9 3	975 5	..	27 10	31 8	42 19	14 0	..	245 10	3,566 0	136 9	521
130 11	3,087 3	27 2	925 13	..	29 1	68 11	27 1	17 19	20 0	171 6	4,373 16	180 5	522
442 0	6,144 0	8 2	1,394 9	..	25 12	65 14	62 18	11 15	77 17	387 18 (A)	8,178 5	200 5	523
190 10	3,211 4	2 3	1,052 6	..	21 5	47 7	21 1	16 11	15 0	81 18	4,468 15	164 10	524
1,238 19	9,838 6	7 8	2,381 13	..	36 5	117 18	127 4	49 16	378 0	752 8	13,688 18	439 7	525
111 11	4,882 11	5 19	2,016 7	..	39 12	87 6	53 17	32 11	45 0	593 10	7,756 13	311 9	526
149 2	2,902 14	15 5	1,253 17	..	19 3	31 19	28 12	5 6	35 0	59 15	4,351 11	149 5	527
231 12	2,654 16	25 13	1,494 13	..	37 14	38 3	53 18	20 2	2 11	68 16	4,396 6	170 0	528
104 2	1,666 17	..	505 17	..	17 10	20 5	10 5	7 7	24 10	42 8	2,294 19	91 5	529*a*

(A) Driffield Union.—Including 250*l.* paid to Burial Board.

Amount of Poor Rates levied and expended during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS, &c.	RECEIPTS. 1. From Poor Rates.	2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, *inclusive of any Re-payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.*	3. TOTAL Receipts.	EXPENDITURE - - (A.)—Expended for Relief Purposes connected 1.—Relief o (*a*) In-Maintenance.	(*b*) Out-Relief.	(*c*) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(*d*) Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(*e*) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury.*
	IX. YORKSHIRE—*continued.*								
	37. NORTH RIDING—*continued.*	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
529 *b*	Kirkby Moorside - -	2,196 18	56 16	2,253 14	188 1	985 17	78 17	87 0	184 15
530	Pickering - - - -	2,699 2	194 19	2,894 1	281 12	1,193 1	222 6	46 0	310 11
531	Whitby - - - -	9,157 16	177 12	9,335 8	880 1	3,538 15	777 3	1,398 2	712 19
532	Guisborough - - -	7,452 15	167 19	7,620 14	607 1	2,885 11	413 6	..	529 18
533	Stokesley - - - -	4,206 13	130 13	4,337 6	244 3	2,130 2	206 12	184 18	377 8
534	Northallerton - - -	5,928 11	235 18	6,164 9	445 1	1,944 5	535 10	422 7	509 19
535	Bedale - - - -	3,952 15	86 18	4,039 13	313 12	1,767 10	247 17	..	328 18
536	Leyburn - - - -	3,788 0	77 0	3,865 0	259 13	1,540 3	273 3	..	367 14
537 *a*	Bainbridge § - - -	2,147 7	49 1	2,196 8	294 8	1,164 2	84 16	2 0	29 6
537 *b*	*Carperby, &c.* - - -	320 9	12 0	332 9	..	235 0	..	..	..
538	Reeth - - - - -	2,245 1	45 14	2,290 15	177 15	1,064 5	108 18	..	273 8
539	Richmond - - - -	5,876 5	113 18	5,99 3	536 11	2,172 12	493 7	..	506 19
	X. NORTHERN COUNTIES.								
	38. DURHAM.								
540	Darlington - - -	12,799 19	631 10	13,431 9	684 6	4,209 15	457 12	495 0	1,056
541 *a*	Stockton - - - -	14,154 2	398 15	14,552 17	748 1	4,820 12	568 0	188 17	791
541 *b*	Hartlepool - - -	8,106 12	246 8	8,353 0	524 14	1,921 3	221 7	370 0	520
541 *c*	Sedgefield - - - -	4,771 14	97 13	4,869 7	206 10	1,208 15	147 19	384 11	317 11
542	Auckland - - - -	16,865 9	225 6	17,090 15	1,032 11	6,099 0	662 3	292 7	541
543	Teesdale - - - -	8,007 17	478 7	8,486 4	610 2	3,827 6	492 12	..	436 11
544	Weardale - - - -	5,617 7	68 5	5,685 12	253 2	2,712 16	174 12	..	378 11
545 *a*	Lanchester - - -	9,508 5	306 11	9,814 16	387 7	3,020 9	230 7	..	344
545 *b*	Durham - - - -	10,867 19	816 4	11,684 3	773 15	4,268 14	539 3	11 13	457
546	Easington - - - -	7,520 14	203 2	7,723 16	387 19	2,613 14	230 11	124 0	383
547	Houghton-le-Spring - -	7,622 13	87 14	7,710 7	400 1	3,124 0	480 18	76 11	357
548	Chester-le-Street - -	10,477 13	192 10	10,670 3	532 2	3,709 12	295 16	427 12	477 11

the Year ended at Lady-day 1865—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.															
to the Poor, and therewith.			(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief.						(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.						
the Poor.		2.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	1.	2.					
(*f*) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County-Hundred, or Borough Rate, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register, Officer, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Number.		
£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.			
182 2	1,706 12	..	433 0	..	11 13	22 2	13 17	2 10	0 4	25 14	2,215 12	77 11	529[b]		
419 8	2,472 18	33 2	438 14	..	11 10	43 12	31 19	4 19	19 3	47 11	3,103 8	110 7	530		
146 1	7,453 1	128 13	1,690 3	..	43 7	72 19	24 17	48 17	..	309 19	9,771 16	127 12	531		
384 2	4,819 18	0 6	1,377 8	..	33 7	97 11	114 5	8 6	64 17	484 18	7,000 16	170 7	532		
475 2	3,618 5	4 14	930 16	..	25 2	31 16	47 13	8 5	..	223 6	4,889 17	96 11	533		
20 2	3,877 4	15 4	1,322 2	..	34 6	33 18	10 4	35 13	113 7	464 6	5,906 4	226 10	534		
39 8	2,697 5	..	950 15	..	20 4	25 6	22 0	7 8	34 11	153 14	3,911 3	139 11	535		
175 10	2,616 3	..	1,150 17	..	30 18	31 9	31 13	7 2	7 16	45 11	3,921 9	128 2	536		
20 4	1,594 10	5 14	432 8	..	10 14	17 5	11 4	2 4	..	29 18	2,103 17	51 10	537[a]		
1 1	236 1	..	94 10	..	0 15	2 16	0 9	0 8	..	0 12	335 11	..	537[b]		
37 16	1,662 2	66 8	394 6	19 2	18 14	..	..	4 6	..	59 17	2,224 15	57 5	538		
87 13	3,797 2	43 11	1,398 7	..	44 2	40 4	25 6	17 14	..	493 8	5,859 14	156 6	539		
493 11	7,396 7	91 18	3,531 13	1,212 8	51 10	97 14	68 8	29 8	13 3	760 3	13,253 2	343 7	540		
536 19	7,653 12	71 9	3,185 11	891 0	27 18	206 0	161 4	37 0	..	1,176 14	13,410 8	355 5	541[a]		
364 18	3,922 10	31 8	3,276 14	734 0	30 8	117 9	92 17	29 12	30 0	(A) 553 10	8,818 8	246 11	541[b]		
106 3	2,371 17	23 16	1,478 9	1,260 0	32 19	46 10	31 0	14 1	12 1	139 7	5,410 0	67 1	541[c]		
1,097 19	9,725 5	82 4	3,759 15	1,529 0	75 12	245 13	116 5	44 8	115 0	1,173 6	16,865 8	179 15	542		
372 0	5,738 17	118 18	2,186 10	1,097 0	41 8	51 1	61 19	25 15	..	188 16	9,510 4	155 0	543		
73 1	3,592 10	55 2	1,367 6	160 0	16 5	70 1	49 17	15 16	20 7	360 18	5,708 2	106 7	544		
637 17	4,620 7	14 7	1,769 19	2,235 1	63 3	96 16	118 14	35 6	2 15	710 4	9,666 12	120 15	545[a]		
430 1	6,480 6	156 14	2,699 14	2,349 18	70 2	164 9	159 6	79 14	150 0	827 4	13,137 7	116 6	545[b]		
395 19	4,135 7	18 0	2,191 3	835 0	42 16	110 1	62 4	26 3	15 0	464 19	7,900 13	146 3	546		
48 17	4,487 13	17 18	1,547 5	1,236 0	52 18	79 12	39 1	26 0	..	781 7	8,267 14	91 15	547		
387 14	5,830 8	53 12	2,285 3	2,156 5	66 6	105 1	102 15	33 6	..	473 3	11,105 19	70 0	548		

(A) Hartlepool Union.—Including 201*l.* 10*s.* paid to Burial Board.

Amount of Poor Rates levied and expended during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS, &c.	RECEIPTS. 1. From Poor Rates.	2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, *inclusive of any Re-payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.*	3. TOTAL Receipts.	EXPENDITURE - - - (A.)—Expended for Relief Purposes connected 1.—Relief of (a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury.*
	X. NORTHERN COUNTIES—*continued.*								
	38. DURHAM—*continued.*	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
549	Sunderland	26,732 14	787 17	27,520 11	2,988 0	7,839 8	1,277 8	1,019 8	1,376 6
550	South Shields	18,014 0	260 5	18,274 5	1,190 2	6,830 9	1,067 9	..	721 5
551	Gateshead	15,935 2	612 15	16,547 17	1,620 5	8,219 7	1,055 17	168 17	1,024 3
	39. NORTHUMBERLAND.								
552	Newcastle-on-Tyne	39,592 1	1,935 16	41,527 17	4,666 14	19,380 15	3,757 14	1,109 4	2,454 11
553	Tynemouth	26,136 18	601 16	26,738 14	2,204 5	11,095 19	1,661 19	253 2	1,274 9
554	Castle Ward	8,309 13	104 11	8,414 4	367 1	2,628 3	534 10	124 5	554 5
555	Hexham	16,282 9	176 9	16,458 18	1,453 1	6,636 10	649 0	..	801 16
556	Haltwhistle	2,878 19	48 5	2,927 4	215 5	526 10	104 1	..	276 12
557	Bellingham	4,165 16	61 1	4,226 17	172 10	1,670 10	243 3	..	291 7
558	Morpeth	10,766 6	173 14	10,940 0	333 0	5,035 17	634 13	..	454 5
559	Alnwick	10,588 9	353 6	10,941 15	665 10	4,318 1	763 1	83 6	1,070 5
560	Belford	4,755 16	58 1	4,813 17	221 2	1,726 19	129 13	..	297 12
561	Berwick-on-Tweed	10,665 10	381 10	11,047 0	752 11	5,038 4	608 14	256 12	859 15
562	Glendale	7,457 3	86 17	7,544 0	355 15	2,799 19	496 4	..	485 3
563	Rothbury	4,297 13	144 5	4,441 18	142 11	1,475 1	217 2	..	306 5
	40. CUMBERLAND.								
564	Alston-with-Garrigill*	1,829 7	82 7	1,911 14	163 9	842 2	144 5	..	190 13
565	Penrith	9,081 5	291 0	9,372 5	859 3	3,259 10	731 6	..	655 1
566	Brampton	3,586 4	39 2	3,625 6	438 9	1,650 11	307 14	..	256 2
567	Longtown	4,110 15	114 19	4,225 14	451 16	1,168 9	142 0	..	434 11
568	Carlisle	19,500 12	607 15	20,108 7	2,319 2	6,646 12	1,210 2	1,473 17	1,166 18
569	Wigton	9,903 17	247 12	10,151 9	845 10	3,031 0	621 3	232 10	613 8
570	Cockermouth	13,571 14	357 17	13,929 11	2,088 2	5,430 7	713 16	72 16	801 10
571	Whitehaven	12,095 6	614 7	12,709 13	2,235 18	3,465 8	1,069 17	507 0	981 13
572	Bootle	2,330 8	161 1	2,491 9	398 2	541 19	67 3	157 6	310 8

the Year ended at Lady-day 1865—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.																
to the Poor, and therewith.			(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief.						(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.							
the Poor.		2.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	1.	2.						
(*f*) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, or Borough Rate, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Number.			
£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.				
1,872 15	16,373 5	319 16	5,824 13	741 0	187 16	349 8	230 18	223 10	236 0	4,289 1	28,775 7	549 14	549			
995 10	10,804 15	74 4	6,530 8	179 7	41 2	217 2	173 7	97 3	81 4	607 8	18,806 0	280 8	550			
926 12	13,015 1	142 14	2,205 13	114 0	46 8	226 14	224 13	77 14	268 1	1,103 0	17,423 18	299 12	551			
1,325 16	32,694 14	11 7	1,602 6	208 0	123 0	433 3	293 8	144 5	20 0	4,156 13	39,686 16	565 3	552			
665 5	17,154 19	152 14	8,293 3	743 4	47 14	325 8	242 6	152 7	..	1,274 18	28,386 13	405 15	553			
235 9	4,443 13	91 7	2,311 14	1,884 4	59 11	42 13	103 9	1 0	..	145 16	9,083 7	157 0	554			
627 8	10,167 15	16 15	3,182 10	2,775 13	55 15	107 7	72 12	9 8	102 17	604 8	17,095 0	212 8	555			
148 10	1,270 18	13 4	805 12	801 18	10 18	22 1	23 1	3 16	18 8	32 10	3,002 6	60 10	556			
93 17	2,471 7	1 17	1,186 12	619 10	20 8	23 14	20 16	..	30 0	108 10	4,482 14	81 4	557			
346 5	6,804 0	75 9	2,409 16	1,096 16	64 3	82 0	96 16	11 5	11 8	243 13	10,895 6	192 12	558			
190 15	7,090 18	..	2,149 16	1,666 5	61 8	57 0	73 7	..	..	394 11	11,493 5	310 5	559			
30 1	2,405 7	1 1	1,005 14	1,057 11	40 8	14 19	28 2	1 9	..	182 17	4,737 8	52 12	560			
244 5	7,760 1	34 11	1,908 17	353 5	34 15	86 18	71 0	23 5	..	615 9	10,888 1	226 10	561			
226 18	4,363 19	..	2,301 0	679 1	25 4	35 4	55 1	6 2	..	142 18	7,608 9	101 0	562			
111 13	2,252 12	9 7	1,347 9	698 19	35 19	20 1	24 11	2 9	12 2	61 16	4,465 5	81 8	563			
5 0	1,345 9	..	193 16	155 17	..	19 18	14 18	3 16	176 4	118 5	2,028 3	27 0	564			
195 18	5,700 18	96 7	2,239 16	..	9 5	78 17	57 4	32 5	270 15	448 7	8,933 14	116 3	565			
16 0	2,668 16	44 12	949 9	..	8 19	46 7	30 9	22 7	100 0	67 6	3,938 5	83 11	566			
315 13	2,512 9	28 0	823 13	..	13 19	30 10	26 19	24 13	..	19 0	3,479 3	75 10	567			
1,779 0	14,595 11	59 6	2,255 16	..	22 9	144 0	69 3	66 7	..	879 18	18,092 10	415 1	568			
360 16	5,704 7	19 2	2,140 14	..	28 17	89 11	74 13	31 1	..	360 11	8,448 16	137 17	569			
501 6	9,607 17	20 5	2,468 7	..	37 15	155 12	110 3	50 11	141 4	861 18	13,453 12	289 16	570			
262 11	8,522 7	92 7	1,746 17	..	25 0	155 8	149 10	45 6	88 9	1,256 10	12,081 14	245 2	571			
186 7	1,661 5	31 7	523 12	..	9 17	19 2	16 6	11 8	..	91 10	2,364 7	95 10	572			

Amount of Poor Rates levied and expended during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS, &c.	RECEIPTS. 1. From Poor Rates.	2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, *inclusive of any Repayments by Her Majesty's Treasury.*	3. TOTAL Receipts.	EXPENDITURE. (A.)—Expended for Relief Purposes connected 1.—Relief of (a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury.*
	X. NORTHERN COUNTIES—*continued.*								
	41. WESTMORLAND.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
573	East Ward	5,402 9	210 15	5,613 4	359 1	1,921 12	214 13	59 10	388 18
574	West Ward	3,464 12	128 6	3,592 18	243 10	1,166 14	103 5	..	426 9
575	Kendal	13,443 0	1,142 1	14,585 1	2,353 7	5,219 7	720 13	..	1,536 12
	XI. MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.								
	42. MONMOUTHSHIRE.								
576	Chepstow	8,412 19	258 5	8,671 4	915 18	3,664 18	710 1	..	825 15
577	Monmouth	14,403 16	337 17	14,741 13	846 5	7,647 13	1,193 7	..	745 2
578*a*	Abergavenny	8,404 15	361 17	8,766 12	699 15	3,550 2	872 9	..	697 11
578*b*	Bedwellty	12,939 1	265 19	13,205 0	724 1	5,495 15	806 0	507 1	694 19
579	Pont-y-Pool	12,735 13	240 8	12,976 1	976 13	6,615 1	694 0	..	644 16
580	Newport	26,392 1	2,503 1	28,895 2	2,749 12	12,077 16	1,699 14	316 4	1,630 4
	43. SOUTH WALES.								
	(A.) GLAMORGANSHIRE.								
581	Cardiff	29,914 13	728 8	30,643 1	3,094 2	11,197 0	1,241 19	759 10	1,645 13
582*a*	Merthyr Tydfil	31,017 16	488 12	31,506 8	1,717 0	12,054 0	1,835 12	634 13	1,245 0
582*b*	Pontypridd	13,455 5	363 0	13,818 5	292 2	5,498 16	550 7	143 13	401 10
583	Bridgend and Cowbridge	15,229 3	264 4	15,493 7	853 5	8,173 17	835 10	..	722 18
584	Neath	22,198 12	190 4	22,388 16	588 9	12,009 2	1,063 17	34 10	770 3
585*a*	Swansea	23,119 18	340 13	23,460 11	1,669 13	12,030 2	1,484 10	2,201 4	740 18
585*b*	Gower	3,068 3	34 11	3,102 14	101 18	1,191 4	133 12	285 10	224 5
	(B.) CARMARTHENSHIRE.								
586	Llanelly	8,979 10	263 5	9,242 15	403 10	5,106 4	493 6	..	522 17
587	Llandovery	6,861 8	88 15	6,950 3	250 11	3,601 11	326 1	..	397 0
588	Llandilo-fawr	8,291 0	141 19	8,432 19	290 4	4,678 11	328 13	..	514 15
589	Carmarthen	17,776 3	354 1	18,130 4	589 6	11,263 13	752 7	..	800 15
	(C.) PEMBROKESHIRE.								
590	Narberth	9,450 19	307 1	9,758 0	431 18	5,757 7	309 3	..	529 17
591	Pembroke	10,627 7	1,157 11	11,784 18	653 19	6,347 4	727 11	..	730 4
592	Haverfordwest	16,386 8	255 16	16,642 4	661 14	10,616 6	1,040 0	..	861 10

the Year ended at Lady-day 1865—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

to the Poor, and therewith.			(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief.						(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.					
the Poor.		2.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	1.	2.				
(*f*) Other Expenses of or immediately connected therewith.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, or Borough Rate, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	Payments on Account on the Registrar on Acc., viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Registry Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Number.
£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	
310 3	3,253 17	143 12	1,334 6	..	26 3	48 13	50 2	23 16	50 0	221 15 (A)	5,152 4	183 13	573
95 19	2,125 17	5 3	913 8	..	11 10	30 12	29 1	16 13	18 18	124 13	3,275 15	84 1	574
1,259 8	11,089 7	24 19	2,824 4	..	154 9	140 5	171 2	64 14	98 1	834 11	15,401 12	465 7	575
49	6,165 14	..	2,016 2	..	94 17	57 4	70 7	36 17	13 6	692 16	9,147 3	267 12	576
115 11	10,547 18	10 11	2,560 7	325 16	107 10	91 6	77 12	59 18	..	1,157 6	14,938 4	318 0	577
488 3	6,288 0	14 12	1,839 16	..	102 6	83 8	67 18	31 7	..	544 11	8,971 18	221 10	578*a*
778 19	9,006 15	8 10	2,452 8	..	141 14	207 4	224 4	20 17	65 0	55 9	12,182 1	168 13	578*b*
195 12	9,126 2	9 13	2,275 0	..	143 1	144 19	160 16	37 3	65 0	702 17	12,664 11	212 0	579
1,333 15	19,807 5	..	7,096 11	..	206 0	179 19	226 9	113 12	82 15	1,964 2	29,676 13	471 10	580
2,679 11	20,617 15	203 18	9,955 2	..	93 12	264 6	261 10	85 14	1,234 12	1,351 7	34,067 16	789 1	581
1,134 0	18,620 5	285 16	8,172 0	..	27 2	405 3	380 16	58 19	1,739 6	1,929 7	31,618 14	434 9	582*a*
190 12	7,077 0	84 13	4,095 4	..	21 3	160 2	138 14	36 6	112 15	813 7	12,539 4	186 14	582*b*
491 2	11,076 12	29 14	3,889 16	..	87 0	94 3	160 1	38 8	135 0	538 3	16,048 17	302 10	583
374 14	14,840 15	496 18	4,646 14	..	47 16	222 14	211 8	60 15	102 3	747 8	21,376 11	257 10	584
946 6	19,072 13	19 0	1,998 11	..	186 15	242 8	161 12	152 19	..	1,563 5	23,397 3	217 10	585*a*
277 1	2,213 10	10 18	904 9	..	30 6	28 19	38 14	23 14	52 15	153 9	3,456 14	41 17	585*b*
55 11	6,581 8	44 3	1,398 2	..	21 17	120 0	79 12	29 10	70 0	654 18	8,999 10	215 12	586
200 8	4,775 11	16 17	1,580 6	..	30 7	54 18	33 1	18 11	45 5	166 1	6,720 17	137 10	587
133 19	5,946 2	35 18	1,783 0	..	49 16	53 15	48 18	16 15	89 2	231 17	8,255 3	158 4	588
491 19	13,898 0	4 15	3,060 3	..	64 7	112 3	68 7	28 3	..	893 15	18,129 13	316 19	589
321 7	7,349 12	45 11	1,670 15	..	80 1	71 12	67 3	39 7	..	500 18	9,824 19	196 0	590
123 13	8,582 11	69 5	1,594 2	..	59 15	89 13	89 19	85 9	198 15	746 2	11,515 11	302 2	591
246 0	13,425 10	..	2,115 15	..	137 0	117 4	108 0	105 11	11 10	950 4	16,970 14	382 2	592

(A) East Ward Union.—Including 126*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* paid to Burial Board.

Amount of Poor Rates levied and expended during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS, &c.	RECEIPTS. 1. From Poor Rates.	2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, *inclusive of any Re-payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.*	3. TOTAL Receipts.	EXPENDITURE - - - (A.)—Expended for Relief Purposes connected 1.—Relief of (a) In-maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury.*
XI. MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES—*continued.*									
	43. SOUTH WALES—*cont.*	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
	(D.) CARDIGANSHIRE.								
593	Cardigan - - - -	9,416 8	225 0	9,641 8	289 16	6,309 1	501 8	..	185 7
594	Newcastle-in-Emlyn - -	8,633 4	125 9	8,758 13	37 13	5,962 5	98 2	..	392 5
595	Lampeter - - - -	5,105 17	195 7	5,301 4	..	3,540 1	155 5	..	199 10
596	Aberayron - - -	5,000 17	44 17	5,045 14	35 6	3,292 16	78 5	..	288 16
597	Aberystwith - - -	10,504 10	75 5	10,579 15	120 18	6,094 2	468 19	..	323 18
598	Tregaron - - - -	3,862 0	35 0	3,897 0	..	2,477 4	30 0	..	165 0
	(E.) BRECKNOCKSHIRE.								
599	Builth - - - -	5,419 7	75 6	5,494 13	..	3,338 11	163 16	..	265 0
600	Brecknock - - -	11,226 0	194 13	11,420 13	549 9	4,788 12	338 2	..	749 16
601	Crickhowell - - -	8,022 8	138 19	8,161 7	518 18	3,688 1	747 5	62 5	563 6
602	Hay - - - - -	7,478 9	100 15	7,579 4	507 15	3,074 18	180 10	..	510 14
	(F.) RADNORSHIRE.								
603*a*	Kington - - - -	6,627 19	207 9	6,835 8	415 13	2,808 14	301 0	..	658 17
603*b*	Presteigne (A) - - -	1,743 6	36 16	1,780 2	..	1,040 5	66 6	..	139 10
604	Knighton - - - -	7,014 12	162 13	7,177 5	552 7	3,136 10	96 14	..	499 0
605	Rhayader - - - -	4,009 19	160 6	4,170 5	..	2,752 14	150 12	..	200 0
	44. NORTH WALES.								
	(A.) MONTGOMERYSHIRE.								
606	Machynlleth - - -	6,789 12	144 14	6,934 6	200 19	4,177 13	109 7	201 11	676 14
607	Newtown and Llanidloes	13,113 14	365 3	13,478 17	1,003 18	7,517 10	618 4	..	962 2
608*a*	Montgomery and Pool † -	8,483 15	153 19	8,637 14	1,313 3	3,311 5	557 8	..	205 4
608*b*	*Rhosgoch, &c.* - -	746 14	4 0	750 14	..	292 4	45 15	..	12 0
609	Llanfyllin - - - -	10,797 18	406 2	11,204 0	682 13	4,909 10	649 0	..	992 13
	(B.) FLINTSHIRE.								
610	Holywell - - - -	17,704 0	370 10	18,074 10	1,137 18	11,871 1	559 2	..	955 12

(A) Presteigne Union.—At the time of making up the Poor Rate Return for press, no correct statement of the year's expenditure had been received from this Union. The Return for 1864 is therefore given above.

the Year ended at Lady-day 1865—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

to the Poor, and therewith.		(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief.							(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.					
the Poor.		2.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	1.	2.				
(*f*) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, or Borough Rate, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz. Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Number.
£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	
396 12	7,982 4	10 0	1,347 14	..	35 11	44 4	48 16	23 12	..	409 17	9,901 18	173 0	593
85 4	6,575 9	25 8	1,611 17	1,172 0	37 4	54 18	46 12	15 13	..	48 1	9,587 2	190 0	594
55 14	3,950 10	42 15	867 12	..	13 3	31 11	22 2	9 13	..	119 10	5,056 16	60 0	595
21 6	3,716 9	..	984 16	..	25 11	37 19	10 17	11 16	..	284 19	5,072 7	88 0	596
168 7	7,176 4	50 16	2,168 9	..	35 6	97 18	112 9	31 4	..	542 7	10,214 13	106 0	597
53 16	2,726 0	1 12	875 2	..	8 19	37 0	81 3	17 12	..	155 15	3,903 3	70 0	598
63 3	3,730 10	5 6	1,358 17	..	45 0	33 19	37 18	22 8	50 0	128 9	5,412 7	94 10	599
331 17	6,757 16	6 4	3,470 2	..	94 12	67 4	57 5	50 3	244 6	639 18	11,387 10	305 0	600
176 10	5,756 5	65 4	1,419 16	..	53 10	85 2	75 8	16 12	3 4	368 6	7,843 7	172 5	601
164 8	4,438 5	7 18	2,001 14	395 0	54 11	43 15	25 15	13 8	10 18	190 15	7,181 19	188 17	602
264 19	4,449 3	4 4	1,203 8	25 0	53 0	37 18	47 12	19 1	23 7	577 0	6,439 13	301 10	603*a*
5 0	1,251 1	..	431 1	..	25 1	12 1	..	18 11	35 0	159 7	1,932 2	50 0	603*b*
44 13	4,329 4	4 9	1,192 15	1,070 13	35 19	32 6	22 4	19 3	95 7	326 10	7,128 10	206 19	604
38 10	3,141 16	12 14	814 8	..	15 15	24 13	..	14 15	..	95 7	4,119 8	82 0	605
211 5	5,577 9	..	1,143 10	..	22 10	44 15	57 15	40 15	28 8	84 18	7,000 0	293 14	606
102 12	10,204 6	12 12	2,200 11	..	52 18	85 14	182 8	54 2	4 18	964 9	13,761 18	465 7	607
367 14	5,754 14	56 6	1,669 17	405 0	26 11	50 10	12 16	38 1	2 12	417 4	8,433 11	290 16	608*a*
8 19	358 18	26 1	247 19	..	4 19	2 2	0 4	4 16	..	42 10	687 9	12 0	608*b*
439 2	7,672 18	7 10	2,724 9	196 0	50 15	63 2	71 9	89 14	42 7	532 1	11,450 5	687 15	609
395 19	14,919 12	22 1	2,982 2	..	80 16	125 9	196 2	143 1	29 5	998 1	19,497 6	285 12	610

Amount of Poor Rates levied and expended during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS, &c.	RECEIPTS. 1. From Poor Rates.	2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, *inclusive of any Re-payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.*	3. Total Receipts.	EXPENDITURE - - (A.)—Expended for Relief Purposes connected 1.—Relief of (a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury.*
XI. MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES—*continued.*									
	44. NORTH WALES—*cont.*	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
	(C.) DENBIGHSHIRE.								
611	Wrexham - - - -	19,581 14	371 18	19,953 12	1,833 10	6,640 5	848 18	..	1,075 3
612	Ruthin - - - -	9,752 19	279 7	10,032 6	628 12	5,174 5	471 5	..	720 12
613	St. Asaph - - - -	16,003 12	248 1	16,251 13	491 13	9,361 4	626 18	..	932 19
614	Llanrwst - - - -	6,634 6	70 7	6,704 13	179 18	4,370 3	94 14	50 6	377 12
	(D.) MERIONETHSHIRE.								
615	Corwen - - - -	6,520 6	120 9	6,640 15	219 10	2,805 3	200 0	..	382 16
616	Bala - - - - -	3,675 7	30 19	3,706 6	9 0	2,396 15	64 1	..	225 0
617	Dolgelly - - - -	7,937 13	137 12	8,075 5	339 15	4,390 0	203 14	305 5	517 12
618	Festiniog - - - -	11,581 17	119 11	11,701 8	222 5	6,648 16	80 3	..	466 0
	(E.) CARNARVONSHIRE.								
619	Pwllheli - - - -	11,521 1	179 18	11,700 19	263 6	8,521 18	218 16	..	719 10
620	Carnarvon - - - -	13,551 2	299 7	13,850 9	352 9	9,245 7	285 16	218 9	759 0
621	Bangor and Beaumaris -	18,725 14	406 11	19,132 5	603 5	12,223 2	748 1	200 1	1,025 17
622	Conway - - -	9,749 10	76 4	9,825 14	378 13	6,447 18	349 0	391 0	496 0
	(F.) ANGLESEY.								
623*a*	Anglesey - - -	11,499 5	111 0	11,610 5	..	8,450 15	316 14	..	422 0
623*b*	Holyhead - - -	11,758 7	175 4	11,933 11	..	9,964 9	183 13	..	510 16

the Year ended at Lady-day 1865—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.																
to the Poor, and therewith.			(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief.						(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.							
the Poor.		2.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	1.	2.						
(*f*) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, or Borough Rate, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Amount expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.)	Number.			
£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	
93 9	10,491 5	48 11	3,811 7	2,759 9	97 4	193 9	438 10	193 16	60 0	1,498 17	19,592 8	399 3	611			
215 16	7,210 10	4 16	1,552 13	637 16	81 17	47 4	56 18	128 13	120 9	361 11	10,202 7	353 6	612			
426 8	11,839 2	47 15	2,424 0	578 0	52 18	77 11	116 0	92 16	120 14	650 6	15,999 2	354 14	613			
383 9	5,456 2	..	844 13	561 0	48 13	46 8	40 6	38 18	201 2	45 8	7,282 10	118 10	614			
186 6	3,793 15	84 1	1,516 12	480 0	38 8	47 4	36 6	44 17	43 16	246 6	6,331 5	141 1	615			
54 11	2,749 7	12 8	895 5	..	13 4	17 10	22 7	16 0	..	65 13	3,791 14	69 7	616			
63 17	5,820 3	3 18	1,610 6	..	28 8	58 3	38 14	36 10	47 8	277 4	7,920 14	207 3	617			
323 14	7,740 18	46 5	1,711 13	..	55 18	73 17	78 3	16 18	388 0	475 13	10,587 5	213 0	618			
307 9	10,030 19	41 13	1,706 7	..	85 1	82 7	38 0	30 13	58 19	236 18	12,310 17	721 2	619			
66 8	10,927 9	77 19	1,734 2	..	22 17	113 4	101 1	54 8	183 18	855 5	14,070 3	295 17	620			
106 9	14,906 15	380 0	1,948 8	..	69 6	114 15	88 10	48 16	128 8	974 17	18,659 15	403 15	621			
60 18	8,123 9	19 0	815 8	267 0	26 13	53 8	58 4	41 16	85 1	573 3	10,063 2	144 5	622			
118 16	9,308 5	9 17	1,077 17	..	29 0	50 5	17 15	19 6	92 15	321 0	10,926 0	196 15	623*a*			
87 7	10,746 5	7 8	1,157 1	..	37 4	55 10	29 5	34 6	61 13	459 11	12,588 3	267 10	623*b*			

No. 21.—Index to the Union-Counties and to the Unions, &c.

THE UNION-COUNTIES.

UNION-COUNTIES.	Reference Number.	UNION-COUNTIES.	Reference Number.
Anglesey	44 *f*	Merioneth	44 *d*
Bedford	12	Middlesex (in Divisions I. and III.)	1*
Berks	6	Monmouth	42
Brecon	43 *e*	Montgomery	44 *a*
Buckingham	8	Norfolk	16
Cambridge	13	Northampton	10
Cardigan	43 *d*	Northumberland	39
Carmarthen	43 *b*	North Wales	44
Carnarvon	44 *e*	Nottingham	31
Chester	33	Oxford	9
Cornwall	20	Pembroke	43 *c*
Cumberland	40	Radnor	43 *f*
Denbigh	44 *c*	Rutland	29
Derby	32	Salop	24
Devon	19	Somerset	21
Dorset	18	Southampton	5
Durham	38	South Wales	43
Essex	14	Stafford	25
Flint	44 *b*	Suffolk	15
Glamorgan	43	Surrey (in Divisions I. and II.)	2*
Gloucester	22	Sussex	4
Hereford	23	Warwick	27
Hertford	7	Westmorland	41
Huntingdon	11	Wilts	17
Kent (in Divisions I. and II.)	3*	Worcester	26
Lancaster	34	York (East Riding)	36
Leicester	28	York (North Riding)	37
Lincoln	30	York (West Riding)	35

THE UNIONS, &c.

The compound Names are arranged Alphabetically as pronounced. Thus, "City of London" will be found under C.

UNIONS, &c.	Reference Number.	UNIONS, &c.	Reference Number.
Aberayron	596	Alverstoke	97
Abergavenny	578 *a*	Amersham	148
Aberystwith	597	Amesbury	262
Abingdon	123	Ampthill	181
Alcester	405	Andover	118
Alderbury	263	Anglesey	623 *a*
Alnwick	559	Angram	515 *c*
Alresford	113	Arkholme, &c.	485 *c*
Alston with Garrigill	564	Arundel	90 *b*
Alstonefield	372 *b*, 447 *b*	Ash	41 *a*
Alton	114	Ashbourne	447 *a*
Altrincham	454	Ashby-de-la-Zouch	414
		Ashton-under-Lyne	474

Index to the Unions, &c.—*continued.*

UNIONS, &c.	Reference Number.
Aston	395
Atcham	359
Atherstone	397
Auckland	542
Axbridge	324
Axminster	279
Aylesbury	151
Aylsham	232
Bainbridge	537 *a*
Bakewell	449
Bala	616
Banbury	163
Bangor and Beaumaris	621
Barnet	136
Barnsley	505
Barnstaple	295
Barrow-on-Soar	416
Barton-on-Irwell	470
Barwick-in-Elmet (in parts)	492 *d* 493 *b* 500 *d* 503 *c* 504 a^3 513 *c* 514 *a* 515 *b*
Basford	438
Basingstoke	116
Bath	326
Battle	77
Beaminster	277
Beamsley	489 *c*
Bedale	535
Bedford	179
Bedminster	328
Bedwellty	578 *b*
Belford	560
Bellingham	557
Belper	446
Berkhampstead	147
Bermondsey	28
Berwick-on-Tweed	561
Bethnal Green	21
Beverley	518
Bicester	159
Bideford	297
Biggleswade	180
Billericay	199
Billesdon	410
Bingham	443
Birmingham	394
Bishop Stortford	139
Blaby	411
Blackburn	480
Blandford	270
Blean	66
Blofield	237
Blything	225
Bodmin	304
Bolton	468
Bootle	572
Bosmere and Claydon	220
Boston	425
Bourn	422 *a*
Brackley	164
Bradfield	126
Bradford (Wilts)	258
Bradford (York)	499 *b*
Braintree	208
Bramley	500 *e*
Brampton	566
Brecknock	600
Brentford	134
Bridge	64
Bridgend and Cowbridge	583
Bridgnorth	356
Bridgwater	316
Bridlington	524
Bridport	278
Brighton	85
Brinton	231 *b*
Bristol	329
Brixworth	170
Bromley	49
Bromsgrove	392
Bromyard	350
Buckingham	154
Builth	599
Buntingford	140 *a*
Burnley	478
Burton-upon-Trent	375
Bury	469
Bury St. Edmunds	215
Caistor	432
Calne	254
Camberwell	33
Cambridge	187
Camelford	300
Canterbury	65
Cardiff	581
Cardigan	593
Carlisle	568
Carlton (in parts)	489 *b* 493 *a* 499 *c* 500 *a* 514 *d*
Carmarthen	589
Carnarvon	620
Carperby, &c.	537 *b*
Castle Ward	554
Catherington	111
Caton	485 *b*
Caxton and Arrington	185
Cerne	275 *b*
Chailey	84 *a*
Chapel-en-le-Frith	450
Chard	313
Charterhouse	14 *b*

Index to the Unions, &c.—*continued.*

UNIONS, &c.	Reference Number.
Cheadle	373
Chelmsford	200
Chelsea	2
Cheltenham	344
Chepstow	576
Chertsey	38
Chester	459 *b*
Chesterfield	448
Chester-le-Street	548
Chesterton	186
Chichester	92 *b*
Chippenham	253
Chipping Norton	162
Chipping Sodbury	331
Chorley	481
Chorlton	471
Christchurch	101
Church Stretton	354
Cirencester	340
City of London	19
Cleobury Mortimer	355
Clifton	330
Clitheroe	479
Clun	353
Clutton	325
Cockermouth	570
Colchester	204
Congleton	457
Conway	622
Cookham	129
Corwen	615
Cosford	213
Coventry	400
Cranbrook	60
Crediton	292
Crickhowell	601
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett	251
Croydon	46
Cuckfield	83
Darlington	540
Dartford	50
Daventry	169
Deeping Fen	422 *b*
Depwade	239
Derby	445
Devizes	256
Dewsbury	502
Docking	244
Dolgelly	617
Doncaster	510
Dorchester	275 *a*
Dore	348 *b*
Dorking	43
Dover	72
Downham	247
Drayton	364
Driffield	523
Droitwich	391
Droxford	110
Dudley	382
Dulverton	313 *b*
Dunmow	209
Durham	545 *b*
Dursley	333
Easington	546
Easingwold	527
East Ashford	63
East and West Flegg	229
Eastbourne	78
East Grinstead	82
Easthampstead	130
East London	17
East Preston	90 *a*
East Retford	435
Eastry	71
East Stonehouse	288
East Ward	573
Ecclesall Bierlow	507
Edmonton	137
Elham	73
Ellesmere	362
Ely	190
Epping	195
Epsom	37
Erpingham	231 *a*
Eton	149
Evesham	389
Exeter	282
Exmoor	293 *c*
Falmouth	308
Fareham	98
Faringdon	122
Farnborough	41 *b*
Farnham	40
Faversham	67
Festiniog	618
Foleshill	399
Fordingbridge	103
Forehoe	235
Freebridge Lynn	245
Frome	321
Fulham	1 *b*
Fylde	483
Gainsborough	434
Garstang	484
Gateshead	551
Gildersome, &c.	500 *b*
Glanford Brigg	433
Glendale	562
Glossop	451 *a*
Gloucester	336
Godstone	45
Goole	512
Gower	585 *b*
Grantham	427

Index to the Unions, &c.—*continued.*

UNIONS, &c.	Reference Number.
Gravesend and Milton	51
Gray's Inn	14 *a*
Great Boughton	459 *a*
Great Ouseburn	492 *a*
Great Preston (in parts)	493 *c* 500 *c* 503 *b* 504 *a*[1] 513 *b* 514 *c*
Great Yarmouth	228
Greenwich	35
Guildford	39
Guiltcross	240
Guisborough	532
Hackney	11
Hailsham	79
Halifax	498
Halstead	207
Haltwhistle	556
Hambledon	42
Hardingstone	167
Hartismere	218
Hartlepool	541 *b*
Hartley Wintney	115
Haslingden	477
Hastings	76
Hatfield	143 *a*
Havant	95
Haverfordwest	592
Hawarden	459 *c*
Hay	602
Hayfield	451 *b*
Headington	157
Headley	41 *c*
Heene, &c.	90 *c*
Helmsley	529 *a*
Helston	309
Hemel Hempstead	146
Hemsworth	504 *b*
Hendon	135
Henley	155
Henstead	236
Hereford	348 *a*
Hertford	142
Hexham	555
Highworth and Swindon	250
Hinckley	412
Hitchin	141
Holbeach	424
Holbeck	500 *b*[1]
Holborn	14
Hollingbourn	59
Holsworthy	298
Holyhead	623 *b*
Holywell	610
Honiton	280
Hoo	53
Horncastle	429
Horsham	87
Houghton-le-Spring	547
Howden	517
Hoxne	219
Huddersfield	497
Hungerford	121
Hunslet	500 *b*[2]
Huntingdon	176
Hursley	109 *b*
Inner Temple	18 *a*
Ipswich	222
Isle of Thanet	70
Isle of Wight	99
Keighley	494 *a*
Kendal	575
Kensington	1 *a*
Kettering	172
Keynsham	327
Kidderminster	384
Kingsbridge	285
Kingsclere	119
King's Lynn	246
King's Norton	393
Kingston-on-Hull	520
Kingston (Surrey)	47
Kington	603 *a*
Kirkby Moorside	529 *b*
Kirkby Overblow, &c.	492 *c*
Knaresborough	492 *b*
Knighton	604
Lambeth	31
Lampeter	595
Lancaster	485 *a*
Lanchester	545 *a*
Langport	317
Launceston	301
Ledbury	346
Leeds	501
Leek	372 *a*
Leicester	417
Leigh	467
Leighton Buzzard	183
Leominster	351
Lewes	84 *b*
Lewisham	36
Lexden and Winstree	205
Leyburn	536
Lichfield	377 *a*
Lincoln	428
Linton	188
Liskeard	303
Liverpool	461
Llandilo Fawr	588
Llandovery	587
Llanelly	586
Llanfyllin	609
Llanrwst	614
Loddon and Clavering	238

Index to the Unions, &c.—*continued.*

UNIONS, &c.	Reference Number.
Longtown	567
Loughborough	415
Louth	431
Ludlow	352
Luton	184
Lutterworth	408
Lymington	100
Macclesfield	453
Machynlleth	606
Madeley	358
Maidstone	58
Maldon	202
Malling	55
Malmsbury	252
Malton	526
Manchester	473 *a*
Mansfield	437
Market Bosworth	413
Market Harborough	409
Marlborough	255 *a*
Martley	386
Medway	54
Melksham	257
Melton Mowbray	418
Mere	267
Meriden	396
Merthyr Tydfil	582 *a*
Middle Temple	13 *a*
Midhurst	93
Mildenhall	216
Mile End Old Town	24 *b*
Milton	68
Mitford and Launditch	242
Monmouth	577
Montgomery and Pool	608 *a*
Morpeth	558
Mutford and Lothingland	227
Nantwich	458
Narberth	590
Neath	584
Newark	442
Newbury	120
Newcastle-in-Emlyn	594
Newcastle-under-Lyme	369
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	552
Newent	335
New Forest	104
Newhaven	84 *d*
Newmarket	189
Newport (Monmouth)	580
Newport (Salop)	366
Newport Pagnell	153
Newton Abbot	283
Newtown and Llanidloes	607
New Winchester	109 *a*
Northallerton	534
Northampton	168
North Aylesford	52
North Bierley	499 *a*
Northleach	341
Northwich	456
North Witchford	191
Norwich	234
Nottingham	440
Nuneaton	398
Oakham	419
Okehampton	291
Oldham	475
Ongar	196
Ormskirk	464
Orsett	198
Oswestry	361
Oundle	174
Oxford	158
Paddington	1 *c*
Pateley Bridge	490
Patrington	521
Pembroke	591
Penistone	506 *a*
Penkridge	378
Penrith	565
Penzance	311
Pershore	390
Peterborough	175
Petersfield	112
Petworth	88
Pewsey	261
Pickering	530
Plomesgate	224
Plymouth	287
Plympton St. Mary	286
Pocklington	516
Pontefract	504 *a*[2]
Pont-y-pool	579
Pontypridd	582 *b*
Poole (Dorset)	272
Poplar	25
Portsea Island	96
Potterspury	166
Prescot	463
Presteigne	603 *b*
Prestwich	473 *b*
Preston	482
Pwllheli	619
Radford	439
Reading	127
Redruth	310
Reeth	538
Reigate	44
Rhayader	605
Rhosgoch, &c.	608 *b*
Richmond (Surrey)	48
Richmond (York)	539
Ringwood	102
Ripon	491
Risbridge	211
Rochdale	476
Rochford	201

Index to the Unions, &c.—*continued.*

UNIONS, &c.	Reference Number.
Romford	197
Romney Marsh	74
Romsey	107
Ross	347
Rothbury	563
Rotherham	509
Royston	140 *b*
Rugby	401
Runcorn	455
Ruthin	612
Rye	75
Saddleworth	496
Saffron Walden	210
St. Albans	144
St. Asaph	613
St. Austell	306
St. Columb Major	305
St. Faiths	233
St. George, Hanover Square	3
St. George-in-the-East	23
St. George, Southwark	29
St. Germans	302
St. Giles and St. George	12
St. Ives	177
St. James, Clerkenwell	15
St. James, Westminster	6
St. John, Hampstead	8
St. Leonard, Shoreditch	20
St. Luke	16
St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster	4
St. Martin-in-the-Fields	5
St. Mary, Islington	10
St. Marylebone	7
St. Mary, Newington	30
St. Mary, Rotherhithe	34
St. Neots	178
St. Olave, Southwark	27
St. Pancras	9
St. Saviour, Southwark	26
St. Thomas	281
Salford	472
Salisbury	264
Samford	221
Savernake, &c.	255 *b*
Scarborough	525
Scilly Islands	312
Sculcoates	519
Sedbergh	487
Sedgefield	541 *c*
Seisdon	379 *a*
Selby	513 *a*
Settle	488
Sevenoaks	56
Shaftesbury	268
Shardlow	444
Sheffield	508
Sheppey	69
Shepton Mallet	322
Sherborne	276
Shiffnal	357
Shipston-on-Stour	406
Shrewsbury	360
Silsden	494 *b*
Skipton	489 *a*
Skirlaugh	522
Sleaford	426
Solihull	402
Southam	407
Southampton	105
South Molton	294
South Shields	550
South Stoneham	106
Southwell	441
Spalding	423
Spilsby	430
Stafford	367
Staines	132
Stamford	421
Stepney	24 *a*
Steyning	86
Stockbridge	108
Stockport	452
Stockton	541 *a*
Stoke Damerel	289
Stokesley	533
Stoke-upon-Trent	371
Stone	368
Stourbridge	383
Stow	217
Stow-on-the-Wold	342
Strand	13
Stratford-on-Avon	404
Stratton	299
Stroud	338
Sturminster	269
Sudbury	212
Sutton	90 *d*, 92 *a*
Sunderland	549
Swaffham	248
Swansea	585 *a*
Tadcaster	514 *b*
Tamworth	376
Taunton	315
Tavistock	290
Teesdale	543
Tenbury	385
Tendring	203
Tenterden	61
Tetbury	339
Tewkesbury	345
Thakeham	89
Thame	156
Thetford	249
Thingoe	214
Thirsk	528
Thornbury	332
Thorne	511
Thrapston	173
Ticehurst	80
Tisbury	266
Tiverton	293 *a*

Index to the Unions, &c.—*continued.*

UNIONS, &c.	Reference Number.
Todmorden	495
Tonbridge	57
Torrington	296
Totnes	284
Towcester	165
Toxteth Park	462 *b*
Tregaron	598
Truro	307
Tunstead and Happing	230
Tynemouth	553
Uckfield	81
Ulverstone	486
Uppingham	420
Upton-on-Severn	388
Uttoxeter	374
Uxbridge	133
Wakefield	503 *a*
Wallingford	125
Walsall	380
Walsingham	243
Wandsworth and Clapham	32
Wangford	226
Wantage	124
Ware	138
Wareham and Purbeck	273
Warminster	260
Warrington	466
Warwick	403
Watford	145
Wayland	241
Weardale	544
Wellingborough	171
Wellington (Salop)	365
Wellington (Somerset)	314
Wells	323
Welwyn	143 *b*
Wem	363 *a*
Weobly	349
West Ashford	62
Westbourne	94
West Bromwich	381
Westbury and Whorwelsdown	259
Westbury-on-Severn	334
West Derby	462 *a*
West Firle	84 *c*
West Ham	194
Westhampnett	91
West London	18
West Ward	574
Wetherby	492 *c*
Weymouth	274
Wharfedale	493 *d*
Wheatenhurst	337
Whitby	531
Whitchurch (Hants)	117
Whitchurch (Salop)	363 *b*
Whitechapel	22
Whitehaven	571
Whittlesey	192
Wigan	465
Wigton	569
Williton	313
Wilton	265
Wimborne and Cranborne	271
Wincanton	320
Winchcomb	343
Windsor	131
Winslow	152
Wirrall	460
Wisbeach	193
Witham	206
Witney	161
Woburn	182
Wokingham	128
Wolstanton and Burslem	370
Wolverhampton	379 *b*
Woodbridge	223
Woodstock	160
Worcester	387
Worksop	436
Wortley	506 *b*
Wrexham	611
Wycombe	150
Yeovil	319
York	515 *a*

*** *Note.*—In the present arrangement of the Unions it was necessary, for the purpose of making the Union-Counties co-extensive with the similar Areas of the Census, to effect the following Transfers:—

UNIONS TRANSFERRED.	*Now* placed in the Union-County of	But, formerly ascribed to
Barnet	Middlesex (extra Metropolitan)	Hertfordshire.
Dudley	Stafford	Worcestershire.
Hawarden	Chester	Flintshire.
Kington	Radnor	Herefordshire.
Newcastle-in-Emlyn	Cardigan	Carmarthenshire.
St. Asaph	Denbigh	Flintshire.
Shipston-on-Stour	Warwick	Worcestershire.
Todmorden	West Riding, York	Lancashire.

No. 22.

STATEMENT of the SUMS LEVIED as POOR RATES; the Receipts in aid of Poor Rates; the Total Amount Expended for Relief to the Poor, and for other Purposes, in England and Wales, for the Years ended at **Lady-day 1840 to 1865** inclusive; also the Expenditure for Medical Relief only, during the same Years.

No. 22.—Statement of the Sums Levied as Poor Rates; the Receipts in aid of Poor Rates; for the Years ended at **Lady-day 1840 to 1865** inclusive; also the

Years ended Lady-day.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE				
				A.—Expended for Relief, and Purposes *connected* therewith.		B.—Expended for Purposes *unconnected*		
	From Poor Rates.	Receipts in aid of Poor Rates.	Total Receipts.	Amount Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity.	Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, or Borough Rate, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1840	6,014,605	227,966	6,242,571	4,576,965	67,020	855,552	..	..
1841	6,351,828	226,984	6,578,812	4,760,929	69,942	1,026,035	..	..
1842	6,552,890	201,514	6,754,404	4,911,498	68,051	1,230,718	..	..
1843	7,085,595	219,066	7,304,601	5,208,027	84,730	1,295,616	..	..
1844	6,847,205	219,592	7,066,797	4,976,093	105,304	1,356,457	..	..
1845	6,791,006	218,508	7,009,511	5,039,703	95,397	1,279,962	..	57,988
1846	6,800,623	187,043	6,988,666	4,954,204	83,298	1,297,505	..	52,240
1847	6,964,825	152,527	7,117,352	5,298,787	76,385	1,334,770	..	51,565
1848	7,817,430	158,664	7,976,094	6,180,764	73,439	1,391,376	..	58,265
1849	7,674,146	199,751	7,873,897	5,792,963	70,252	1,381,132	..	62,776
1850	7,270,493	230,002	7,500,495	5,395,022	77,582	1,321,035	..	65,120
1851	6,778,914	181,408	6,960,322	4,962,704	68,545	1,392,509	..	61,259
1852	6,552,298	318,070	6,870,368	4,897,685	62,830	1,344,798	..	60,325
1853	6,522,412	282,971	6,805,383	4,939,064	52,818	1,406,173	..	55,376
1854	6,973,220	278,061	7,251,281	5,282,853	46,569	1,481,881	..	56,514
1855	7,864,149	310,805	8,174,954	5,890,041	51,503	1,598,401	..	58,342
1856	8,201,348	295,110	8,496,458	6,004,244	53,544	1,577,359	..	61,006
1857	8,139,003	301,987	8,440,990	5,898,756	59,164	1,776,944	..	59,396
1858	8,188,880	303,240	8,492,120	5,878,542	60,473	1,916,273	..	50,043
1859	8,108,222	326,566	8,434,788	5,558,689	65,088	1,915,255	..	46,059
1860	7,715,948	317,578	8,033,526	5,454,964	61,139	1,936,549	..	42,083
1861	7,921,619	330,549	8,252,168	5,778,943	59,509	1,925,210	..	43,566
1862	8,511,161	327,829	8,838,990	6,077,922	56,783	2,026,916	..	45,162
1863	9,174,976	337,679	9,512,655	6,527,036	49,793	2,075,468	..	43,273
1864	9,448,319	426,250	9,874,569	6,423,381	43,290	2,163,290	..	41,609
1865	9,392,191	376,951	9,769,142	6,264,966	47,065	2,133,290	550,976	41,830

the Total Amount Expended for Relief to the Poor, and for other Purposes, in England and Wales, Expenditure for Medical Relief only, during the same Years.

EXPENDITURE.										
with Relief to the Poor.			C.—Expended for Purposes partly *connected* and partly *unconnected* with Relief.							
Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz. Fees to Clergymen and Registrars; Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration, and Cost of Jury Lists.	Payments under the Parochial Assessment's Act [for Surveys, Valuations, &c.,] and Loans repaid under the same.	Money Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Expenditure.	Difference per Cent. between each Year in the Amount of Relief to the Poor.		Average Price of Wheat per Imperial Quarter.		Expended for Medical Relief only (included in "Amount expended for the Relief of the Poor").	Years ended Lady-day.
£	£	£	£	£	£	Increase.	Decrease	s.	d.	£	
51,228	..	..	49,963	466,698	6,067,426	3·9	—	68	6	151,781	1840
53,728	11,664	..	43,157	527,717	6,493,172	4·0	—	65	3	154,054	1841
52,379	33,744	..	40,178	375,203	6,711,771	3·2	—	64	0	153,481	1842
53,896	16,425	..	30,420	346,007	7,035,121	6·0	—	54	4	160,726	1843
56,094	16,980	..	30,083	359,106	6,990,117	—	4·5	51	5	166,257	1844
57,388	25,905	20,153	22,877	258,029	6,857,402	1·3	—	49	2	174,330	1845
54,821	27,447	21,556	21,162	234,352	6,746,585	—	1·7	53	3	175,190	1846
59,328	18,115	25,041	17,289	213,377	7,094,657	7·0	—	59	0	179,526	1847
56,982	21,965	24,329	14,115	226,250	8,047,485	16·6	—	64	6	197,954	1848
57,200	29,375	28,564	15,282	273,074	7,710,617	—	6·3	49	1	211,181	1849
58,637	23,642	28,773	14,196	376,204	7,360,221	—	6·9	42	7	227,171	1850
56,676	25,248	28,257	14,409	309,800	6,919,407	—	8·0	39	11	209,993	1851
58,960	25,895	30,533	12,500	325,820	6,819,346	—	1·3	39	4	212,050	1852
60,810	27,576	30,994	12,433	269,545	6,854,788	0·8	—	42	0	215,054	1853
60,339	45,729	31,622	12,440	299,983	7,317,930	7·0	—	61	7	230,777	1854
65,119	54,727	31,418	10,997	328,838	8,089,387	11·5	—	70	0	231,682	1855
63,873	44,503	31,247	12,740	363,496	8,212,012	1·9	—	75	4	231,872	1856
63,850	41,256	32,767	13,785	393,294	8,339,212	—	1·8	65	3	231,623	1857
64,978	40,761	32,466	16,484	389,638	8,449,658	—	0·3	53	10	230,597	1858
66,441	46,472	32,301	15,922	403,228	8,149,455	—	5·4	42	9	233,124	1859
67,917	46,006	34,226	16,705	416,315	8,075,904	—	1·9	44	9	236,339	1860
66,992	47,730	34,910	15,043	423,309	8,395,212	5·9	—	55	10	238,233	1861
67,633	42,520	35,976	14,687	438,475	8,806,074	5·2	—	56	7	242,200	1862
69,130	45,662	36,586	19,345	458,779	9,325,972	7·4	—	52	1	248,286	1863
72,946	62,653	37,509	42,864	792,938	9,680,480	—	1·6	43	2	253,204	1864
74,861	58,524	38,974	63,438	518,234	9,792,158	—	2·5	39	8	259,833	1865

No. 23.

TABLE showing the Levy for Poor Rates and the Expenditure for Relief, in England and Wales; also the Rate per Head, and the Rate in the Pound of both Items; and the Average Price of Wheat; for the Years ended at **Lady-day 1834 to 1865** inclusive.

Years ended at Lady-day.	Population estimated according to the Ratios of Increase.	Amount of Money levied for Poor Rates.	Total expended in Relief and Maintenance of the Poor.	Rate per Head of Amount Levied and expended in Relief to the Poor on the Estimated Population.		Rate in the Pound for Levy, and for Relief to the Poor, on the Rateable Value of Property assessed in 1841, 1847, 1850, and 1856 respectively.		Average Price of Wheat per Imperial Quarter.	Years ended at Lady-day.
				Levy.	Relief to the Poor.	Levy.	Relief to the Poor.		
		£	£	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	
1834	14,372,000	8,338,079	6,317,255	11 7¼	8 9½	—	—	51 11	1834
1835	14,564,000	7,373,807	5,526,418	10 1½	7 7	—	—	44 2	1835
1836	14,758,000	6,354,538	4,717,630	8 7¼	6 4¾	—	—	39 5	1836
1837	14,955,000	5,294,566	4,044,741	7 1	5 5	—	—	52 6	1837
1838	15,155,000	5,186,389	4,123,604	6 10¼	5 5¼	—	—	55 3	1838
1839	15,357,000	5,613,939	4,406,907	7 3¾	5 8¾	—	—	69 4	1839
1840	15,562,000	6,014,605	4,576,965	7 8¾	5 10½	—	—	68 6	1840
1841	15,911,757	6,351,828	4,760,929	7 11¾	5 11¾	2 0·4	1 6·3	65 3	1841
1842	15,981,000	6,552,890	4,911,498	8 2½	6 1¾	—	—	64 0	1842
1843	16,194,000	7,085,595	5,208,027	8 9	6 5¼	—	—	54 4	1843
1844	16,410,000	6,847,205	4,976,093	8 4¼	6 0¾	—	—	51 5	1844
1845	16,629,000	6,791,006	5,039,703	8 2	6 0¾	—	—	49 2	1845
1846	16,851,000	6,800,623	4,954,204	8 0¾	5 10½	—	—	53 3	1846
1847	17,076,000	6,964,825	5,298,787	8 2	6 2½	2 0·8	1 6·9	59 0	1847
1848	17,304,000	7,817,430	6,180,764	9 0½	7 1¾	—	—	64 6	1848
1849	17,534,000	7,674,146	5,792,963	8 9	6 7¼	—	—	49 1	1849
1850	17,765,000	7,270,493	5,395,022	8 2¼	6 1	2 1·8	1 7·1	42 7	1850
1851	17,927,609	6,778,914	4,962,704	7 6¾	5 6½	—	—	39 11	1851
1852	18,205,000	6,552,298	4,897,685	7 2½	5 4½	—	—	39 4	1852
1853	18,402,000	6,522,412	4,939,064	7 1	5 4½	—	—	42 0	1853
1854	18,617,000	6,973,220	5,282,853	7 6	5 8	—	—	61 7	1854
1855	18,840,000	7,864,149	5,890,041	8 4¼	6 3	—	—	70 0	1855
1856	19,043,000	8,201,348	6,004,244	8 7¼	6 3¾	2 3·4	1 8·1	75 4	1856
1857	19,207,000	8,139,003	5,898,756	8 5¼	6 1¾	—	—	65 3	1857
1858	19,361,000	8,188,880	5,878,542	8 5½	6 0¾	—	—	53 10	1858
1859	19,578,000	8,108,222	5,558,689	8 3½	5 8¼	—	—	42 9	1859
1860	19,837,000	7,715,948	5,454,964	7 9¼	5 6	—	—	44 9	1860
1861	20,066,224	7,921,619	5,778,943	7 10¾	5 9	—	—	55 10	1861
1862	20,228,000	8,511,161	6,077,922	8 5	6 0	—	—	56 7	1862
1863	20,445,000	9,174,976	6,527,036	8 4	6 4½	—	—	52 1	1863
1864	20,663,000	9,448,319	6,423,381	9 1¾	6 2½	—	—	43 2	1864
1865	20,881,000	9,392,191	6,264,966	9 0	6 0	—	—	39 8	1865

Notes.—(*a*) The year 1834 was the last parochial year prior to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
(*b*) The Population of 1841, 1851, and 1861 is the actual Population according to the Census taken in those years.
(*c*) The net Annual Value of Rateable Property for England and Wales in 1841 was £62,540,030; in 1847 £67,320,587; in 1850 £67,700,153, and in 1856 £71,840,270. The gross estimated Rental was, for the first time, returned in the last-mentioned year; it amounted to £86,077,676.

No. 24.

IN-MAINTENANCE AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF.—REMARKS on the Returns of In and Out-door Relief, Half Year ended Lady-day 1865. [No. 507. (c. 1.) Session 1864.]

Number of Unions returned.

THE Returns of In-maintenance and Out-door Relief, printed at pp. 16–59,* have been received from 655 Unions and single Parishes under Boards of Guardians; but two of that number, namely, Shrewsbury, and Montgomery and Pool, give the cost of In-maintenance only.

The amount expended in the 655 Unions and Parishes during the half year was, for—

In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.
£ 589,492	£ 1,630,366	£ 2,219,858

The population of the places referred to was 19,886,104, according to the Census of 1861; the entire population of England and Wales being 20,066,224.

Irremovable Paupers.

The sum expended for Irremovable Paupers can be shown for 613 Unions and single Parishes only; as the other places keep no separate account of their disbursements in respect of this class of poor.

The 613 Unions and Parishes contain about 17-20ths of the entire population of the Kingdom; the sum expended in them for relief during the half year was, in respect of—

	In-Maintenance.	Out-Door Relief.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£
Irremovable Paupers -	126,402	575,257	701,659
Other Paupers - -	309,763	926,651	1,236,414
TOTAL -	436,165	1,501,908	1,938,073

The cost of relief to the Irremovable Paupers was 36·2 per cent. on the cost of relief to both classes during the half year; but during the half year ended at Lady-day 1864, the ratio was 36·1 per cent.; so that the proportion has risen by 0·1 per cent., comparing the former period with the latter.

Expenditure, Lady-day half years 1864 and 1865.

The following Table is a comparative statement of the expenditure for the half years ended at Lady-day 1864 and 1865, in 655 Unions and single Parishes.

Half Years ended at Lady-day	Cost of			Decrease, as compared with 1864.	Decrease per Cent.
	In-Maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	TOTAL.		
	£	£	£	£	
1864 -	559,893	1,691,594	2,251,487	—	—
1865 -	589,492	1,630,366	2,219,858	31,629	1·4

* See Parliamentary Paper.

Prices of Wheat.

The average price of wheat, during the same half years, was in—

	s.	d.	
1864 - - - -	40	5	per imperial quarter.
1865 - - - -	38	5½	„ „

Of other Provisions.

The average contract prices of certain articles of food, supplied to the Guardians of the Poor of Lambeth, Birmingham, and Bury St. Edmunds, during the same periods, are exhibited in the next Tables :

Half Years ended at Lady-day.	Bread, per 4lbs. Loaf.			Flour, per Sack of 280 lbs.			Potatoes, per Ton.			Mutton and Beef, per Stone of 14 lbs.		
	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmunds.	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmunds.	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmunds.	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmunds.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1864	0 6	0 4½	0 3⅞	32 0	30 0	27 6	72 6	70 0	No contract.	7 10½	7 0	7 6
1865	*	0 4½	0 3⅞	29 6	30 0	27 6	70 0	86 3	Ditto.	8 0½	7 8¾	7 8

Half Years ended at Lady-day.	Butter per lb.			Cheese, per lb.			Tea, per lb.			Sugar, per lb.		
	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmunds.	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmunds.	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmunds.	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmunds.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1864	0 9¾	0 10½	1 0	0 5	0 5½	0 5½	1 11½	2 3	3 4	0 4¾	0 4⅝	0 4½
1865	0 11½	0 11½	1 0	0 6	0 5⅞	0 5½	2 1	2 2½	3 4	0 4	0 4⅝	0 4½

* Bread made in the Lambeth Workhouse.

State of Employment.

The extent of employment among the labouring population during the periods under consideration is, to a certain extent, indicated by the official Tables of the declared value of the imports and exports of the United Kingdom.

The amounts for the half years ended at 31st March, were, in—

	Total Declared Value of	
	Imports.	Exports.*
	£	£
1864 - -	128,571,000	78,861,000
1865 - -	121,791,000	72,667,000

Comparative Expenditure in Divisions.

Comparing the expenditure for In-maintenance and Out-door Relief of the Lady-day half year, 1865, with that of 1864, it will be found there was a *decrease* of 31,629*l.*, or 1·4 per cent.; and it will be seen by the next Table, that there was a decrease of expense in six Divisions out of the eleven into which the Kingdom is apportioned.

* Note.—No Monthly Account is kept of the Export of *Foreign* and *Colonial* Produce.

DIVISIONS.	Number of Unions, &c.	Expended for In-Maintenance and Out-Door Relief, during the Half Years ended at Lady-day		Difference between the Lady-day Half Years 1865 and 1864.		Difference per Cent.	
		1864.	1865.				
		£	£	Incr. £	Decr. £	Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS -	39	262,648	277,003	14,355	-	5·5	—
II. SOUTH EASTERN -	97	248,232	249,572	1,340	-	0·5	—
III. SOUTH MIDLAND -	64	197,559	198,070	511	-	0·3	—
IV. EASTERN - -	56	179,721	175,398	-	4,323	-	2·4
V. SOUTH WESTERN -	80	235,590	233,060	-	2,530	-	1·1
VI. WEST MIDLAND -	82	216,417	222,162	5,745	-	2·7	—
VII. NORTH MIDLAND -	45	147,717	145,927	-	1,790	-	1·2
VIII. NORTH WESTERN -	40	333,957	288,804	-	45,153	-	13·5
IX. YORK - - -	60	149,563	151,073	1,510	-	1·0	—
X. NORTHERN - -	39	99,476	99,293	-	183	-	0·2
XI. WELSH - - -	53	180,607	179,496	-	1,111	-	0·6
ENGLAND AND WALES (So far as returned)	655	2,251,487	2,219,858	-	31,629	-	1·4

Poor Law Board,
30th September 1865.

Frederick Purdy,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

No. 25.

Remarks on the Industrial Statistics of 1861.

The Industrial Statistics of 1861.

Industrial Statistics.

The publication of the Occupations Census of 1861 has rendered it necessary to effect a change both in the form and the matter of the "Industrial Statistics," which, since 1857, has formed part of the series of papers periodically laid before Parliament by the Poor Law Board under the title of "Poor Rates and Pauperism."

New classification of the Occupations of the People.

An explanation of the classes under which the occupations of the people in 1851 were arranged has prefaced the previous numbers of this series, and therefore need not be repeated. The classification of 1861 differs in several important particulars from that previously employed by the Commissioners of the Census. The new system can be best explained in the words of its author,* premising that, in Dr. Farr's Report on the "Classification of Producers," the lowest groups, termed "Sub-Orders," are marked with a small Arabic numeral (2); that, these Sub-Orders are gathered up into "Orders," marked by a larger numeral (2); and, that the Orders are collected into "Classes," marked by a Roman figure (II.)

CLASSIFICATION OF PRODUCERS.

I.—Professional Class.

(*Orders* 1, 2, 3). *Andrici.*

"This great class includes those persons who are rendering direct service to mankind, and satisfying their intellectual, moral, and devotional wants.

"The three first Orders consist of civil servants, national or local; the army and navy; the learned professions, with their immediate subordinates; literary and scientific men, as well as artists in the widest sense.

"The first Order (1; 1) includes the members of the Government, and the civil service; (2) the police and other local officers; and (3) the East India and Colonial Service.

"The army (2; 1) and navy (2; 2) are in the service of the Government; and are intimately connected with it in all states. And the clergy in the Established Church, as well as the lawyers in the courts of justice, are in official subordination to the Sovereign; but the great majority of the members of these professions are neither nominated nor paid by the Crown. Like the medical, the literary, and the scientific professions, which were at one time included in the Church, and were supported by its livings, the clergy and lawyers assert their independence, and are, therefore, made separate sub-orders. So are authors, artists, musicians, actors, teachers, and scientific men. Nearly all the members of the class are paid directly for their services; and these services have no intermediary, being rarely fixed in any commodity. The pay varies in each Order, and it is either proportional to the time (salary, wages, pay), the job (fees), or the quality and quantity of work done (piecework)."

Order 1. *Persons engaged in the General or Local Government of the Country.*

„ 2. *Persons engaged in the Defence of the Country.*

„ 3. *Persons engaged in the Learned Professions or engaged in Literature, Art, and Science* (with their immediate Subordinates).

II.—Domestic Class.

(*Orders* 4 *and* 5.) *Oikici.*

"The persons in this Class are all employed, if they are employed at all, in houses. Some supply simply service, others with it supply board and lodging (Order 5.) They are paid wages (servants), or they are paid for the board and lodging and

* See Dr. Farr's account of the "New Classification of the People according to their Employment."—Census of England and Wales, 1861, Vol. III., pp. 225 *et seq.*

attendance which they supply, The publicans and beersellers are so much associated and so often confounded with hotel and innkeepers that they are retained in the same Order; although the Order dealing in 'drinks' may claim them. The wife and grown-up children (Order 4.) perform at home for the bulk of the population the same duties as the persons in Order 5.; but they are not paid directly in money for their services, as they form a part of the natural family; consequently they are distinguished in a separate Order. The very young children properly belong to the non-productive class, and they may there constitute a section; scholars and other children are learning the elements of their future occupations; but until that occupation is determined they remain in the same Order as their mothers."

Order 4. *Persons engaged in the Domestic Offices or Duties of Wives, Mothers, Mistresses of Families, Children, Relatives* (not otherwise returned).

„ 5. *Persons engaged in entertaining and performing Personal Offices for Man.*

III.—Commercial Class.

(*Orders* 6. *and* 7.) *Agorici.*

"The merchant buys any article like tea abroad, transports it to England, and there sells it. He performs the like operation at home. But as a merchant he effects no change in any of the commodities in which he deals. He buys and sells, and is paid for his services by a varying but rated profit on the goods.

"The carrying order convey commodities, passengers, and messages by land or water, from one place to another. They also warehouse goods. They are paid for their services in fares, freight, and charges, which bear some proportion to the weight, bulk, and other properties of the goods. They are all in Order 7, and are closely related to the Order preceding; hence the two Orders (6–7.) together may be called the Commercial Class."

Order 6. *Persons who buy or sell, keep or lend, Money, Houses, or Goods of various Kinds.*

„ 7. *Persons engaged in the Conveyance of Men, Animals, Goods, and Messages.*

IV.—Agricultural Class.

(*Orders* 8. *and* 9.) *Georgici.*

"We now come to a great class which is employed in producing grain, fruit, grass, animals, and other products from the soil. They may be called Growers; for their products grow and are obtained from the living kingdoms of nature. The heads of the Class are paid, not directly for their services, but indirectly in the price of the products which they sell in the market or elsewhere. Thus the price of a quarter of wheat includes the pay of the services of all the persons employed in its production as well as the cost of the tools and machines, including the land, by means of which it is produced and brought to market. Agricultural servants and labourers are paid in wages which the farmers advance. The persons engaged in gardens or woods are in separate Sub-orders.

"The men in Order 9. are employed in catching, training, or dealing in living animals of various kinds. They are the representatives of the hunters of the early stages of civilization, and may be considered an appendage to the previous pastoral and agricultural class, so forming Class IV., which thus includes hunting tribes, the pastoral clans, and the agricultural people of the world."

Order 8. *Persons possessing or working the Land, and engaged in growing Grain, Fruits, Grasses, Animals, and other Products.*

„ 9. *Persons engaged about Animals.*

V.—Industrial Class.

(*Orders* 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, *and* 15.) *Technici.*

"This is the Class of makers or artisans. They deal in matter that is either no longer living, or that never lived. They alter the form, texture, or composition of the materials in which they work, so as to produce a great variety of goods, instruments, and machines. Their pay and profits are charged in the price of commodities; the wages of the workmen being advanced by their masters.

"This Class is grouped according to the materials, distinguishing those derived from the three kingdoms of nature.

"The first Order (10.) of the Class includes artisans, making products of various materials, derived from the three kingdoms, such as coaches, ships, workshops, factories, houses, and their furniture or other contents.

"Then follow the persons engaged in the textile fabrics (Order 11.) Wool, silk, cotton, flax, and hemp are durable and divisible; their manufacture admits of the sub-division of labour and the application of machinery. The workers in these materials are the essentially manufacturing class. In a Sub-order (4.) are the artisans who convert the manufactured fabrics, and some other matters, into dress.

"Human food, drinks, and stimulants, derived from the animal and vegetable kingdoms, occupy a distinct Order (12.), sub-divided into three Sub-orders.

"Then follow (13.) the persons chiefly or exclusively working and dealing in other animal substances than food (14.), those working and dealing in vegetable substances, and (15.), those working and dealing chiefly in minerals and metals. The first Sub-order of the latter Order (15.) includes the mining population of every kind; the other thirteen Sub-orders include the chief workers in the metals and minerals, beginning with coal, and ending with steel."

ORDER 10. *Persons engaged in Art and Mechanic Productions, in which Matters of various Kinds are employed in combination.*

„ 11. *Persons working and dealing in the Textile Fabrics, and in Dress.*

„ 12. *Persons working and dealing in Food and Drinks.*

„ 13. *Persons working and dealing in Animal Substances.*

„ 14. *Persons working and dealing in Vegetable Substances.*

„ 15. *Persons working and dealing in Minerals.*

VI.—INDEFINITE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE CLASS.

(*Orders* 16, 17, *and* 18.)

"The last Class includes the numbers returned in a vague way, so as to scarcely admit of classification among either the professional, the domestic, the commercial, the agricultural, or the industrial classes.

"It embraces the totally distinct Orders of general labourers (16.), persons of property returned as of no occupation (17.), and persons supported by the community (18.) Many of the persons in Orders 16. and 17. properly belong to the other classes.

ORDER 16. *Labourers and others—Branch of Labour undefined.*

„ 17. *Persons of Rank or Property not returned under any Office or Occupation.*

„ 18. *Persons supported by the Community, and of no specified Occupation. Other Persons of no stated Occupation or Condition.*

The relation of the new to the old classification is briefly exhibited by the following Synoptical Table:—

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

CLASSIFICATION.

	1861.	1851.
1.—PROFESSIONAL CLASS.	ORDERS I. & II. Are nearly identical with	CLASS I. Persons engaged in the general or local GOVERNMENT *of the Country.*
		CLASS II. Persons engaged in the DEFENCE *of the Country.*
	ORDER III. Comprises	CLASS III. Persons in the LEARNED PROFESSIONS (with their immediate SUBORDINATES), *either filling Public Offices*, or *in private Practice.*
		CLASS IV. Persons engaged in LITERATURE, *the* FINE ARTS, *and the* SCIENCES.
2.—DOMESTIC CLASS.	ORDER IV. Is identical with	CLASS V. Persons engaged in the DOMESTIC OFFICES, or DUTIES of WIVES, MOTHERS, Mistresses of Families, CHILDREN, RELATIVES.
	ORDER V. Excluding *persons providing Dress*, this Order corresponds generally with [*See* Order XI.]	CLASS VI. Persons engaged in ENTERTAINING, CLOTHING, *and performing* PERSONAL OFFICES *for Man.*
3.—COMMERCIAL CLASS.	ORDER VI. Is nearly identical with	CLASS VII. Persons who BUY *or* SELL, KEEP, LET, *or* LEND, *Money, Houses, or Goods of* VARIOUS KINDS.
	ORDER VII. Is nearly identical with	CLASS VIII. Persons engaged in the CONVEYANCE *of Men, Animals, Goods, and Messages.*

4.—Agricultural Class.	Order VIII. Is nearly identical with	Class IX. Persons *possessing or working the* Land, *and engaged in growing* Grain, Fruits, Grasses, Animals, *and other Products.*
	Order IX. Is nearly identical with	Class X. Persons engaged about Animals.
5.—Industrial Class.	Order X. Persons engaged in the manufacture of Surgical and Musical Instruments, in Furniture, and in Tools and Machines returned in various Classes in 1851, are now placed in this Order. The other occupations of Order X. correspond generally with	Class XI. Persons engaged in Art *and* Mechanic *Productions, in which Matters of various Kinds are employed* in combination.
	Order XI. This is a new Order, comprising persons engaged in Textile Manufactures and in Dress, formerly returned in	Class VI. *See* Classification of 1851, against Order V. Class XII. Persons *working and dealing in* Animal Matters. Class XIII. Persons *working and dealing in Matters derived from the* Vegetable Kingdom.
	Order XII. Consisting of three Sub-orders. 1. Persons engaged in providing *Animal Food.* 2. *Vegetable Food.* 3. *Drinks* and *Stimulants*, returned in	Class XII. *See* Classification of 1851, against Order XI. Class XIII. *See* Classification of 1851, against Order XI.
	Order XIII. Comprises persons working and dealing in *Animal Substances*, returned in	Class XII. *See* Classification of 1851, against Order XI.
	Order XIV. Comprises persons working and dealing in *Vegetable Substances*, returned in	Class XIII. *See* Classification of 1851, against Order XI.
	Order XV. A new Sub-order is introduced for *Miners.* Persons engaged in the construction of *Iron Tools and Machines*, returned in 1851 with Class XIV. have been transferred to Order X. of 1861; otherwise it nearly includes all the occupations of	Class XIV. Persons *working and dealing in* Minerals.
6.—Indefinite and Non-productive Class.	Order XVI. Nearly identical with	Class XV. Labourers and others—*Branch of Labour undefined.*
	Order XVII. Nearly identical with	Class XVI. Persons of Rank *or* Property *not returned under any Office or Occupation.*
	Order XVIII. Nearly identical with	Class XVII. Persons *supported by the community, and of* no specified Occupation.

Selected Occupations.

In considering the occupations of the people in connexion with pauperism, the first class has been rejected, because, although it participates in the general welfare of the country, it experiences the vicissitudes of trade less directly than the others; and the last class, because it is indefinite, and therefore but little adapted to form any useful term of comparison within the field of pauper statistics. The ratio per cent. of persons aged 20 years and upwards ascribable to each of the six classes of occupations for all the Unions has, in the present instance, been computed for every Union by the Commissioners of the Census. The ratios of the *four* selected classes are printed opposite to the respective Unions in the following pages; at the same time, the special designation of the chief industries pursued in the various Unions according to the Census of 1851, has been retained in the place it originally filled in these Returns.

Ratio of Occupations.

The absolute as well as the proportional numbers of the adult population under the six industrial classes are shown in the subjoined table for each Division and for each Union-County, as published in the third volume of the Census of England and Wales.

DIVISIONS AND UNION-COUNTIES.	Persons aged 20 Years and upwards.							To every 100 Persons aged 20 Years and upwards, of All Occupations, the Proportional Number of each Class.						
	Classes.							Classes.						
	Total.	1. Professional.	2. Domestic.	3. Commercial.	4. Agricultural.	5. Industrial.	6. Indefinite and Non-Productive.	Total.	1. Professional.	2. Domestic.	3. Commercial.	4. Agricultural.	5. Industrial.	6. Indefinite and Non-Productive.
ENGLAND AND WALES	10,983,553	418,899	4,104,045	500,623	1,605,503	3,746,788	607,700	100·0	3·8	37·4	4·6	14·6	34·1	5·5
DIVISIONS:														
1. London	1,617,930	95,925	665,168	137,846	25,260	384,787	110,944	100·0	5·9	41·1	8·4	1·6	36·1	6·9
2. South Eastern	1,021,229	90,086	413,256	37,907	187,250	227,043	65,687	100·0	8·8	40·6	3·7	18·3	22·2	6·4
3. South Midland	695,364	22,571	243,351	16,571	169,850	202,169	40,852	100·0	3·2	35·0	2·4	24·4	29·1	5·9
4. Eastern	618,998	21,245	239,981	19,833	164,577	144,230	29,082	100·0	3·4	38·8	3·2	26·6	23·3	4·7
5. South Western	999,714	46,622	364,951	29,626	215,503	285,528	57,484	100·0	4·7	36·4	3·0	21·6	28·5	5·8
6. West Midland	1,317,203	35,203	487,112	44,030	186,661	487,365	76,832	100·0	2·7	37·0	3·3	14·2	37·0	5·8
7. North Midland	699,052	16,930	244,237	16,311	150,417	241,153	29,984	100·0	2·4	35·0	2·3	21·5	34·5	4·3
8. North Western	1,602,831	36,290	549,109	101,295	124,838	715,542	75,757	100·0	2·3	34·3	6·3	7·8	44·6	4·7
9. York	1,084,535	24,804	393,346	38,661	143,508	446,765	42,451	100·0	2·3	36·1	3·5	13·2	41·0	3·9
10. Northern	612,442	13,282	240,865	35,853	82,488	207,794	32,160	100·0	2·2	39·2	5·9	13·5	33·9	5·3
11. Monmouthsh. and Wales	709,260	15,941	262,649	24,640	155,151	204,412	46,467	100·0	2·2	37·0	3·5	21·9	28·8	6·6
1. London.														
Middlesex (part of)	1,183,266	64,625	487,672	99,497	16,448	437,194	77,830	100·0	5·5	41·2	8·4	1·4	36·9	6·6
Surrey (part of)	325,096	14,454	132,403	29,561	5,825	118,257	24,596	100·0	4·4	40·7	9·1	1·8	36·4	7·6
Kent (part of)	109,568	16,846	45,093	6,788	2,987	29,336	8,518	100·0	15·4	41·1	6·2	2·7	26·8	7·8
2. South Eastern Counties.														
1. Surrey (part of)	155,577	18,188	64,003	4,993	25,270	32,920	10,203	100·0	11·7	41·1	3·2	16·2	21·2	6·6
2. Kent (part of)	299,772	30,203	120,671	11,857	54,806	64,119	18,116	100·0	10·1	40·2	4·0	18·3	21·4	6·0
3. Sussex	200,320	9,637	83,007	7,236	41,096	46,096	12,538	100·0	4·8	41·8	3·6	20·5	23·0	6·3
4. Southampton	253,391	27,240	101,375	11,345	37,333	58,379	17,719	100·0	10·8	40·0	4·5	14·7	23·0	7·0
5. Berkshire	112,169	4,768	43,600	2,416	28,745	25,529	7,111	100·0	4·3	38·8	2·2	25·6	22·8	6·3
3. South Midland Counties.														
6. Middlesex (part of)	103,790	5,551	44,994	4,447	13,569	25,922	9,307	100·0	5·3	43·3	4·3	13·1	25·0	9·0
7. Hertfordshire	94,653	2,719	34,099	2,264	23,738	26,794	5,019	100·0	2·9	36·0	2·4	25·1	28·3	5·3
8. Buckinghamshire	78,539	2,132	24,009	1,486	19,964	25,953	4,995	100·0	2·7	30·6	1·9	25·4	33·0	6·4
9. Oxfordshire	92,673	3,911	34,422	1,974	25,156	23,035	5,075	100·0	3·2	37·2	2·1	27·1	24·9	5·5
10. Northamptonshire	124,672	3,710	39,716	2,759	28,928	41,028	5,531	100·0	3·0	31·9	2·2	23·2	35·3	4·4
11. Huntingdonshire	30,732	830	11,862	545	9,478	6,422	1,645	100·0	2·7	38·5	1·8	30·8	20·9	5·3
12. Bedfordshire	73,516	1,738	17,103	1,162	18,383	31,502	3,628	100·0	2·4	23·3	1·6	25·0	42·8	4·9
13. Cambridgeshire	96,739	2,880	37,146	1,934	30,614	18,513	5,652	100·0	3·0	38·5	2·0	31·6	19·1	5·8
4. Eastern Counties.														
14. Essex	202,173	8,552	79,068	8,152	51,130	44,740	10,531	100·0	4·2	39·2	4·0	25·3	22·1	5·2
15. Suffolk	179,985	5,451	70,471	4,893	50,735	40,456	7,979	100·0	3·0	39·2	2·7	28·2	22·5	4·4
16. Norfolk	236,840	7,242	90,442	6,808	62,712	59,034	10,572	100·0	3·1	38·1	2·9	26·5	24·9	4·5
5. South Western Counties.														
17. Wiltshire	127,019	3,827	44,825	2,317	37,213	31,002	7,835	100·0	3·0	35·3	1·8	29·3	24·4	6·2
18. Dorsetshire	99,536	4,276	35,486	2,967	23,757	27,231	5,819	100·0	4·3	35·6	3·0	23·9	27·4	5·8
19. Devonshire	329,539	24,210	120,470	11,113	63,858	90,159	19,729	100·0	7·3	36·5	3·4	19·4	27·4	6·0
20. Cornwall	190,876	5,522	75,843	6,822	35,821	59,421	7,447	100·0	2·9	39·7	3·6	18·8	31·1	3·9
21. Somersetshire	252,744	8,787	88,327	6,407	54,854	77,715	16,654	100·0	3·5	35·0	2·5	21·7	30·7	6·6
6. West Midland Counties.														
22. Gloucestershire	247,340	9,262	94,205	10,942	37,119	76,725	19,096	100·0	3·7	38·2	4·4	15·0	31·0	7·7
23. Herefordshire	60,469	1,705	21,084	1,114	18,964	13,750	3,852	100·0	2·8	34·9	1·8	31·4	22·7	6·4
24. Salop	144,284	3,621	55,169	2,969	37,200	37,531	7,794	100·0	2·5	38·2	2·1	25·8	26·0	5·4
25. Staffordshire	400,663	7,689	153,152	11,873	37,484	168,926	21,539	100·0	1·9	38·2	3·0	9·4	42·1	5·4
26. Worcestershire	159,465	4,554	57,759	5,248	24,740	58,085	9,070	100·0	2·9	36·2	3·3	15·5	36·4	5·7
27. Warwickshire	304,973	8,372	105,743	11,884	31,154	132,348	15,472	100·0	2·7	34·7	3·9	10·2	43·4	5·1
7. North Midland Counties.														
28. Leicestershire	132,587	3,327	42,403	3,045	25,322	53,788	4,612	100·0	2·5	32·0	2·3	19·1	40·6	3·5
29. Rutlandshire	12,799	381	5,091	183	4,334	2,211	599	100·0	3·0	39·7	1·4	33·9	17·3	4·7
30. Lincolnshire	216,715	5,921	83,696	5,118	69,989	41,978	10,013	100·0	2·7	38·6	2·4	32·3	19·4	4·6
31. Nottinghamshire	176,435	3,941	58,765	4,149	27,961	75,203	7,316	100·0	2·2	33·3	2·4	15·3	42·7	4·1
32. Derbyshire	160,516	3,360	54,212	3,816	23,711	67,973	7,444	100·0	2·1	33·8	2·4	14·8	42·3	4·6
8. North Western Counties.														
33. Cheshire	256,628	6,397	90,009	12,872	39,503	95,052	12,795	100·0	2·5	35 1	5·0	15·4	37·0	5·0
34. Lancashire	1,346,203	28,893	459,100	88,423	85,335	620,490	62,962	100·0	2·2	34·1	6·6	6·3	46·1	4·7
9. Yorkshire.														
35. West Riding	822,072	16,355	291,328	26,155	80,209	378,095	29,930	100·0	2·0	35·4	3·2	9·8	46·0	3·6
36. East Riding	152,572	5,378	60,509	9,878	28,318	40,747	7,742	100·0	3·5	39·6	6·5	18·6	26·7	5·1
37. North Riding	114,891	3,071	41,509	2,628	34,981	27,923	4,779	100·0	2·7	36·1	2·3	30·4	24·3	4·2
10. Northern Counties.														
38. Durham	280,976	5,454	116,515	19,241	20,959	103,175	15,632	100·0	1·9	41·5	6·8	7·5	36·7	5·6
39. Northumberland	186,150	4,243	74,761	12,330	25,379	59,243	10,194	100·0	2·3	40·2	6·6	13·6	31·8	5·5
40. Cumberland	111,889	2,714	38,963	3,639	25,858	35,763	4,952	100·0	2·4	34·8	3·3	23·1	32·0	4·4
41. Westmorland	33,427	871	10,626	613	10,292	9,613	1,282	100·0	2·6	31·8	1·9	30·8	28·8	4·1
11. Monmouthsh. and Wales.														
42. Monmouthshire	106,048	2,228	41,463	3,728	13,855	37,042	7,732	100·0	2·1	39·1	3·5	13·1	34·9	7·3
43. South Wales	375,026	9,248	138,283	14,040	78,049	109,720	25,586	100·0	2·5	36·9	3·7	20·8	29·3	6·8
44. North Wales	228,186	4,465	82,803	6,872	63,247	57,650	13,149	100·0	2·0	36·2	3·0	27·7	25·3	5·8

For the purpose of exhibiting concisely the relative industrial status of the Union-Counties, they are arranged in the following Table, according to their position in the scale of selected occupations :— Industrial Status of the Union-Counties.

County Number, with reference to the "Domestic Class."	DOMESTIC CLASS. Union-Counties.	Ratio per Cent.	County Number, with reference to the "Domestic Class."	COMMERCIAL CLASS. Union-Counties.	Ratio per Cent.	County Number, with reference to the "Domestic Class."	AGRICULTURAL CLASS. Union-Counties.	Ratio per Cent.	County Number, with reference to the "Domestic Class."	INDUSTRIAL CLASS. Union-Counties.	Ratio per Cent.
1	Middlesex(ext.-met.)	43·3	4	London	8·4	10	Rutland	33·9	38	Lancaster	46·1
2	Sussex	41·8	3	Durham	6·8	16	Lincoln	32·3	31	Yorkshire, West Riding.	46·0
3	Durham	41·5	33	Lancaster	6·6	17	Cambridge	31·6	37	Warwick	43·4
4	London	41·1	7	Northumberland	6·6	35	Hereford	31·4	45	Bedford	42·8
5	Surrey(extra-metro.)	41·1	11	Yorkshire, East Riding.	6·5	18	Huntingdon	30·8	40	Nottingham	42·7
6	Kent (extra-metro.)	40·2				43	Westmorland	30·8	39	Derby	42·3
7	Northumberland	40·2	33	Chester	5·0	28	York-shire, North Riding.	30·4	21	Stafford	42·1
8	Southampton	40·0	8	Southampton	4·5	32	Wilts	29·3	41	Leicester	40·6
9	Cornwall	39·7	19	Gloucester	4·4	13	Suffolk	28·2	33	Chester	37·0
10	Rutland	39·7	1	Middlesex(ext.-met.)	4·3	26	North Wales	27·7	8	Durham	36·7
11	Yorkshire, East Riding.	39·6	6	Kent (extra-metro.)	4·0	23	Oxford	27·1	27	Worcester	36·4
12	Essex	39·2	12	Essex	4·0	22	Norfolk	26·5	4	London	36·1
13	Suffolk	39·2	37	Warwick	3·9	20	Salop	25·8	42	Northampton	35·3
14	Monmouth	39·1	24	South Wales	3·7	15	Berks	25·6	14	Monmouth	34·9
15	Berks	38·8	9	Cornwall	3·6	44	Buckingham	25·4	44	Buckingham	33·0
16	Lincoln	38·6	2	Sussex	3·6	12	Essex	25·3	36	Cumberland	32·0
17	Cambridge	38·5	14	Monmouth	3·5	29	Hertford	25·1	7	Northumberland	31·8
18	Huntingdon	38·5	25	Devon	3·4	45	Bedford	25·0	9	Cornwall	31·1
19	Gloucester	38·2	36	Cumberland	3·3	30	Dorset	23·9	19	Gloucester	31·0
20	Salop	38·2	27	Worcester	3·3	42	Northampton	23·2	34	Somerset	30·7
21	Stafford	38·2	5	Surrey(extra-metro.)	3·2	36	Cumberland	23·1	24	South Wales	29·3
22	Norfolk	38·1	31	Yorkshire, West Riding.	3·2	34	Somerset	21·7	43	Westmorland	28·8
23	Oxford	37·2	30	Dorset	3·0	24	South Wales	20·8	29	Hertford	28·3
24	South Wales	36·9	26	North Wales	3·0	2	Sussex	20·5	25	Devon	27·4
25	Devon	36·5	21	Stafford	3·0	25	Devon	19·4	30	Dorset	27·4
26	North Wales	36·2	22	Norfolk	2·9	41	Leicester	19·1	11	Yorkshire, East Riding.	26·7
27	Worcester	36·2	13	Suffolk	2·7	9	Cornwall	18·8	20	Salop	26·0
28	Yorkshire, North Riding.	36·1	34	Somerset	2·5	11	Yorkshire, East Riding.	18·6	26	North Wales	25·3
29	Hertford	36·0	39	Derby	2·4	6	Kent (extra-metro.)	18·3	1	Middlesex(ext.-met.)	25·0
30	Dorset	35·6	29	Hertford	2·4	5	Surrey(extra-metro.)	16·2	22	Norfolk	24·9
31	Yorkshire, West Riding.	35·4	16	Lincoln	2·4	27	Worcester	15·5	23	Oxford	24·9
32	Wilts	35·3	40	Nottingham	2·4	33	Chester	15·4	32	Wilts	24·4
33	Chester	35·1	41	Leicester	2·3	40	Nottingham	15·3	28	Yorkshire, North Riding.	24·3
34	Somerset	35·0	28	Yorkshire, North Riding.	2·3	19	Gloucester	15·0	8	Southampton	23·0
35	Hereford	34·9	15	Berks	2·2	39	Derby	14·8	2	Sussex	23·0
36	Cumberland	34·8	42	Northampton	2·2	8	Southampton	14·7	15	Berks	22·8
37	Warwick	34·7	23	Oxford	2·1	7	Northumberland	13·6	35	Hereford	22·7
38	Lancaster	34·1	20	Salop	2·1	1	Middlesex (ext.-met.)	13·1	13	Suffolk	22·5
39	Derby	33·8	17	Cambridge	2·0	14	Monmouth	13·1	12	Essex	22·1
40	Nottingham	33·3	44	Buckingham	1·9	37	Warwick	10·2	6	Kent (extra-metro.)	21·4
41	Leicester	32·0	43	Westmorland	1·9	31	Yorkshire, West Riding.	9·8	5	Surrey(extra-metro.)	21·2
42	Northampton	31·9	35	Hereford	1·8	21	Stafford	9·4	18	Huntingdon	20·9
43	Westmorland	31·8	18	Huntingdon	1·8	3	Durham	7·5	16	Lincoln	19·4
44	Buckingham	30·6	32	Wilts	1·8	33	Lancaster	6·3	17	Cambridge	19·1
45	Bedford	23·3	45	Bedford	1·6	4	London	1·6	10	Rutland	17·3

No. 26.—Summary of the Amounts expended for In-maintenance and Out-door Relief, during the under Boards of Guardians, having a Population of 19,886,104 Persons; the

Divisions and Union Counties.	Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians.	Number of Parishes.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population, 1861.	*Industrial Statistics* in 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each.			
					Domestic.	Commercial.	Agricultural.	Industrial.
I. THE METROPOLIS.								
1.*Middlesex (part)	28	162	32,402	2,029,192	41·2	8·4	1·4	36·9
2.*Surrey (part)	9	17	22,951	579,748	40·7	9·1	1·8	36·4
3.*Kent (part)	2	11	22,591	193,427	41·1	6·2	2·7	26·8
Totals	39	190	77,944	2,802,367	41·1	8·4	1·6	36·1
II. SOUTH EASTERN.								
2.*Surrey (part)	11	136	436,620	258,946	41·1	3·2	16·2	21·2
3.*Kent (part)	26	418	1,013,659	543,549	40·3	4·0	18·3	21·4
4. Sussex	22	287	888,860	341,827	41·8	3·6	20·5	23·0
5. Southampton	26	345	1,017,893	455,587	40·0	4·5	14·7	23·0
6. Berks	12	240	565,807	205,625	38·8	2·2	25·6	22·8
Totals	97	1,426	3,922,839	1,805,534	40·6	3·7	18·3	22·2
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.								
1.*Middlesex (part)	6	58	176,555	187,325	43·3	4·3	13·1	25·0
7. Hertford	12	165	428,143	177,452	36·0	2·4	25·1	28·3
8. Buckingham	7	195	402,106	147,186	30·6	1·9	25·4	33·0
9. Oxford	9	297	478,177	171,057	37·2	2·1	27·1	24·9
10. Northampton	12	332	632,219	230,964	31·9	2·2	23·2	35·3
11. Huntingdon	3	88	205,366	59,137	38·5	1·8	30·8	20·9
12. Bedford	6	138	305,366	140,479	23·3	1·6	25·0	42·8
13. Cambridge	9	174	570,638	181,552	38·5	2·0	31·6	19·1
Totals	64	1,447	3,198,570	1,295,152	35·0	2·4	24·4	29·1
IV. EASTERN.								
14. Essex	17	372	982,573	379,699	39·2	4·0	25·3	22·1
15. Suffolk	17	531	930,345	335,409	39·2	2·7	28·2	22·5
16. Norfolk	22	741	1,296,976	427,122	38·1	2·9	26·5	24·9
Totals	56	1,644	3,209,894	1,142,230	38·8	3·2	26·6	23·3
V. SOUTH WESTERN.								
17. Wilts	18	315	777,453	236,027	35·3	1·8	29·3	24·4
18. Dorset	12	287	615,783	182,193	35·6	3·0	23·9	27·4
19. Devon	20	474	1,642,780	589,159	36·5	3·4	19·4	27·4
20. Cornwall	13	221	885,703	362,409	39·7	3·6	18·8	31·1
21. Somerset	17	495	1,067,461	463,286	35·0	2·5	21·7	30·7
Totals	80	1,792	4,989,180	1,833,074	36·4	3·0	21·6	28·5
VI. WEST MIDLAND.								
22. Gloucester	17	363	716,045	442,983	38·2	4·4	15·0	31·0
23. Hereford	7	219	425,580	106,796	34·9	1·8	31·4	22·7
24. Salop	16	303	920,600	260,229	38·2	2·1	25·8	26·0

Half Years ended at **Lady-Day 1864 and 1865** respectively, in 655 Unions and Single Parishes, entire Population of England and Wales being 20,066,224 (Census 1861).

COST OF IN-MAINTENANCE AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF. Half Years ended at Lady-day 1864. In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.	1865. In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.	Difference between the Lady-day Half Years 1865 & 1864.	Difference per Cent.	DIVISIONS and UNION COUNTIES.
£	£	£	£	£	£	Incr. Decr.	Incr. Decr.	**I. THE METROPOLIS.**
117,702	75,158	192,860	128,325	76,541	204,776	11,916 - -	6·2 - -	1.*Middlesex (part).
27,187	25,593	52,780	28,210	25,256	53,466	686 - -	1·3 - -	2.*Surrey (part).
6,909	10,099	17,008	7,336	11,425	18,761	1,753 - -	10·3 - -	3.*Kent (part).
151,798	110,850	262,648	163,871	113,132	277,003	14,355 - -	5·5 - -	- Totals.
								II. SOUTH EASTERN.
9,650	23,422	33,072	10,045	23,276	33,321	249 - -	0·8 - -	2.*Surrey (part).
21,735	43,800	65,535	22,139	43,086	65,225	- - 310	- - 0·5	3.*Kent (part).
14,578	37,526	52,104	15,210	37,820	53,030	926 - -	1·8 - -	4. Sussex.
19,286	48,268	67,554	19,244	47,862	67,106	- - 448	- - 0·7	5. Southampton.
7,698	22,269	29,967	7,896	22,994	30,890	923 - -	3·1 - -	6. Berks.
72,947	175,285	248,232	74,534	175,038	249,572	1,340 - -	0·5 - -	- - Totals.
								III. SOUTH MIDLAND.
7,837	12,140	19,977	8,214	11,840	20,054	77 - -	0·4 - -	1.*Middlesex (part).
6,737	20,514	27,251	6,617	20,492	27,109	- - 142	- - 0·1	7. Hertford.
4,104	21,551	25,655	4,138	21,264	25,402	- - 253	- - 1·0	8. Buckingham.
4,616	21,868	26,484	5,590	21,999	27,589	1,105 - -	4·2 - -	9. Oxford.
4,979	31,017	35,996	5,173	30,910	36,083	87 - -	0·2 - -	10. Northampton.
1,534	7,204	8,738	1,456	7,228	8,684	- - 54	- - 0·6	11. Huntingdon.
3,415	15,649	19,064	3,782	15,857	19,639	575 - -	3·0 - -	12. Bedford.
5,763	28,631	34,394	5,872	27,638	33,510	- - 884	- - 2·6	13. Cambridge.
38,985	158,574	197,559	40,842	157,228	198,070	511 - -	0·3 - -	- - Totals.
								IV. EASTERN.
16,388	46,444	62,832	16,179	46,334	62,513	- - 319	- - 0·5	14. Essex.
9,037	39,515	48,552	8,532	38,259	46,791	- - 1,761	- - 3·6	15. Suffolk.
15,118	53,219	68,337	13,708	52,386	66,094	- - 2,243	- - 3·3	16. Norfolk.
40,543	139,178	179,721	38,419	136,979	175,398	- - 4,323	- - 2·4	- - Totals.
								V. SOUTH WESTERN.
7,405	34,245	41,650	7,310	33,553	40,863	- - 787	- - 1·9	17. Wilts.
3,368	23,961	27,329	3,491	23,611	27,102	- - 227	- - 0·8	18. Dorset.
11,557	61,300	72,857	11,385	60,985	72,370	- - 487	- - 0·7	19. Devon.
5,438	24,017	29,455	5,285	23,517	28,802	- - 653	- - 2·2	20. Cornwall.
10,519	53,780	64,299	11,069	52,854	63,923	- - 376	- - 0·6	21. Somerset.
38,287	197,303	235,590	38,540	194,520	233,060	- - 2,530	- - 1·1	- - Totals.
								VI. WEST MIDLAND.
13,789	41,249	55,038	14,180	42,750	56,930	1,892 - -	3·4 - -	22. Gloucester.
1,903	12,914	14,817	2,014	12,791	14,805	- - 12	- - 0·1	23. Hereford.
5,626	15,235	20,861	6,098	15,139	21,237	376 - -	1·8 - -	24. Salop.

(*continued*)

SUMMARY of the AMOUNTS expended for In-maintenance and Out-door Relief,

DIVISIONS and UNION COUNTIES.	Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians.	Number of Parishes.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population, 1861.	*INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS* in 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each.			
					Domestic.	Commercial.	Agricultural.	Industrial.
VI. WEST MIDLAND—*continued.*								
25. Stafford	17	277	746,748	768,371	38·2	3·0	9·4	42·1
26. Worcester	11	233	432,776	294,901	36·2	3·3	15·5	36·4
27. Warwick	14	272	609,933	561,334	34·7	3·9	10·2	43·4
Totals	82	1,667	3,851,687	2,434,614	37·0	3·3	14·2	37·0
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.								
28. Leicester	11	350	536,546	243,636	32·0	2·3	19·1	40·6
29. Rutland	2	67	107,728	23,479	39·7	1·4	33·9	17·3
30. Lincoln	14	751	1,738,022	4[illegible]3,850	38·6	2·4	32·3	19·4
31. Nottingham	9	305	599,791	323,784	33·3	2·4	15·3	42·7
32. Derby	9	277	551,832	293,223	33·8	2·4	14·8	42·3
Totals	45	1,750	3,533,919	1,287,972	35·0	2·3	21·5	34·5
VIII. NORTH WESTERN.								
33. Chester	12	469	680,836	469,577	35·1	5·0	15·4	37·0
34. Lancaster	28	454	1,230,780	2,453,910	34·1	6·6	6·3	46·1
Totals	40	923	1,911,616	2,923,487	34·3	6·3	7·8	44·6
IX. YORK.								
35. West Riding	35	610	1,544,070	1,420,107	35·4	3·2	9·8	46·0
36. East Riding	10	373	714,001	273,674	39·6	6·5	18·6	26·7
37. North Riding	15	481	1,153,754	205,452	36·1	2·3	30·4	24·3
Totals	60	1,464	3,411,825	1,899,233	36·1	3·5	13·2	41·0
X. NORTHERN.								
38. Durham	15	314	754,183	542,125	41·5	6·8	7·5	36·7
39. Northumberland	12	541	1,249,299	342,997	40·2	6·6	13·6	31·8
40. Cumberland	9	208	1,001,273	265,264	34·8	3·3	23·1	32·0
41. Westmorland	3	110	487,567	60,946	31·8	1·9	30·8	28·8
Totals	39	1,173	3,492,322	1,151,322	39·2	5·9	13·5	33·9
XI. WELSH.								
42. Monmouth	6	164	432,906	196,977	39·1	3·5	13·1	34·9
43. South Wales	28	683	2,819,503	699,649	36·9	3·7	20·8	29·3
44. North Wales	19	372	1,958,338	414,483	36·2	3·0	27·7	25·3
Totals	53	1,219	5,210,747	1,311,109	37·0	3·5	21·9	28·8
TOTALS of Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians in England and Wales	655	14,695	36,810,543	19,886,104	37·4	4·6	14·6	34·1
Residue of the Kingdom	- -	205	514,340	180,120				
TOTALS of England and Wales	655	14,886*	37,324,383	20,066,224	37·4	4·6	14·6	34·1

* Inclusive of the Scilly Islands.

during the Half Years ended at **Lady-day 1864 and 1865** respectively—*continued.*

COST OF IN-MAINTENANCE AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF. Half Years ended at Lady-day 1864. In-maintenance.	Out-Door Relief.	Total.	1865. In-maintenance.	Out-Door Relief.	Total.	Difference between the Lady-day Half-Years 1865 & 1864.	Difference per Cent.	DIVISIONS and UNION COUNTIES.
£	£	£	£	£	£	Incr. Decr.	Incr. Decr.	**VI. WEST MIDLAND**—*cont.*
13,464	36,329	49,793	14,212	36,919	51,131	1,338 - -	2·7 - -	25. Stafford.
5,320	19,487	24,807	5,559	19,595	25,154	347 - -	1·4 - -	26. Worcester.
13,753	37,348	51,101	15,373	37,532	52,905	1,804 - -	3·5 - -	27. Warwick.
53,855	162,562	216,417	57,436	164,726	222,162	5,745 - -	2·7 - -	- - Totals.
								VII. NORTH MIDLAND.
6,144	22,998	29,142	6,801	22,052	28,853	- - 289	- - 1·0	28. Leicester.
585	2,508	3,093	710	2,749	3,459	366 - -	11·8 - -	29. Rutland.
8,996	47,415	56,411	8,992	48,196	57,188	777 - -	1·4 - -	30. Lincoln.
7,422	27,422	34,844	7,998	27,727	35,725	881 - -	2·5 - -	31. Nottingham.
4,509	19,718	24,227	4,738	15,964	20,702	- - 3,525	- - 14·5	32. Derby.
27,656	120,031	147,717	29,239	116,688	145,927	- - 1,790	- - 1·2	- - Totals.
								VIII. NORTH WESTERN.
8,035	37,619	45,654	8,405	34,879	43,284	- - 2,370	- - 5·2	33. Chester.
61,650	226,653	288,303	69,986	175,534	245,520	- - 42,783	- - 14·8	34. Lancaster.
69,685	264,272	333,957	78,391	210,413	288,804	- - 45,153	- - 13·5	- - Totals.
								IX.—YORK.
21,967	87,283	109,250	23,586	87,371	110,957	1,707 - -	1·6 - -	35. West Riding.
5,649	15,826	21,475	5,661	15,753	21,414	- - 61	- - 0·3	36. East Riding.
3,213	15,625	18,838	3,613	15,089	18,702	- - 136	- - 0·7	37. North Riding.
30,829	118,734	149,563	32,860	118,213	151,073	1,510 - -	1·0 - -	- - Totals.
								X. NORTHERN.
6,160	31,401	37,561	6,448	32,101	38,549	988 - -	2·6 - -	38. Durham.
5,898	31,093	36,991	6,011	30,238	36,249	- - 742	- - 2·0	39. Northumberland.
5,185	13,810	18,995	5,200	13,637	18,837	- - 158	- - 0·8	40. Cumberland.
1,578	4,351	5,929	1,559	4,099	5,658	- - 271	- - 4·6	41. Westmorland.
18,821	80,655	99,476	19,218	80,075	99,293	- - 183	- - 0·2	- - Totals.
								XI. WELSH.
3,649	19,529	23,178	3,653	19,936	23,589	411 - -	1·8 - -	42. Monmouth.
8,097	81,151	89,248	7,733	80,613	88,346	- - 902	- - 1·0	43. South Wales.
4,741	63,440	68,181	4,756	62,805	67,561	- - 620	- - 0·9	44. North Wales.
16,487	164,120	180,607	16,142	163,354	179,496	- - 1,111	- - 0·6	- - Totals.
559,893	1,691,594	2,251,487	589,492	1,630,366	2,219,858	- - 31,629	- - 1·4	Totals of Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians in England and Wales.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Residue of the Kingdom.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Totals England and Wales.

No. 27.

SUMMARY, in respect of 613 Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians, of the Cost of Relief given to Irremovable Paupers, and to other Paupers, during the Half Year ended at **Lady-day 1865.** [*The Places given in this Summary contain a Population of* 17,165,000 ; *the entire Population of England and Wales is* 20,066,224 (*Census* 1861).]

DIVISIONS and UNION COUNTIES.	Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians.	COST OF IN-MAINTENANCE AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF TO (A.)—Irremovable Paupers. In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	TOTAL.	(B.)—Other Paupers. In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	TOTAL.
I. THE METROPOLIS.		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
1.*Middlesex (part)	14	13,172 11	17,749 8	30,921 19	34,696 9	18,821 15	53,518 4
2.*Surrey (part)	4	2,450 19	4,236 12	6,687 11	6,655 9	3,293 16	9,949 5
3.*Kent (part)	2	1,997 15	5,238 12	7,236 7	5,338 9	6,186 14	11,525 3
Totals	20	17,621 5	27,224 12	44,845 17	46,690 7	28,302 5	74,992 12
II. SOUTH EASTERN.							
2.*Surrey (part)	11	2,784 17	8,483 9	11,268 6	7,259 19	14,793 1	22,053 0
3.*Kent (part)	26	5,285 19	14,592 11	19,878 10	16,853 0	28,493 5	45,346 5
4. Sussex	20	1,641 10	8,203 13	9,845 3	8,678 9	23,068 14	31,747 3
5. Southampton	24	2,233 19	9,599 14	11,833 13	13,958 11	34,789 14	48,748 5
6. Berks	12	1,242 9	5,665 14	6,908 3	6,653 3	17,328 14	23,981 17
Totals	93	13,188 14	46,545 1	59,733 15	53,403 2	118,473 8	171,876 10
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.							
1.*Middlesex (part)	6	1,759 4	4,021 5	5,780 9	6,454 14	7,818 15	14,273 9
7. Hertford	12	1,253 5	5,394 6	6,647 11	5,363 18	15,098 1	20,461 19
8. Buckingham	7	631 8	3,861 4	4,492 12	3,506 5	17,402 12	20,908 17
9. Oxford	8	601 12	3,992 15	4,594 7	3,247 7	17,031 3	20,278 10
10. Northampton	12	1,004 10	5,546 7	6,550 17	4,168 14	25,363 4	29,531 18
11. Huntingdon	3	156 5	1,359 1	1,515 6	1,299 18	5,869 6	7,169 4
12. Bedford	6	650 7	3,765 16	4,416 3	3,131 7	12,091 11	15,222 18
13. Cambridge	7	765 14	3,962 18	4,728 12	3,880 10	18,919 6	22,799 16
Totals	61	6,822 5	31,903 12	38,725 17	31,052 13	119,593 18	150,646 11
IV. EASTERN.							
14. Essex	17	4,891 10	14,795 8	19,686 18	11,287 17	31,539 1	42,826 18
15. Suffolk	17	1,722 6	9,730 14	11,453 0	6,809 5	28,528 0	35,337 5
16. Norfolk	20	1,322 15	9,019 17	10,342 12	9,047 1	34,225 4	43,272 5
Totals	54	7,936 11	33,545 19	41,482 10	27,144 3	94,292 5	121,436 8
V. SOUTH WESTERN.							
17. Wilts	17	855 15	6,096 0	6,951 15	6,035 8	26,582 17	32,618 5
18. Dorset	12	622 18	5,489 13	6,112 11	2,868 0	18,121 4	20,989 4
19. Devon	19	1,087 10	14,684 15	15,772 5	9,268 5	44,360 19	53,629 4
20. Cornwall	13	1,293 10	8,259 16	9,553 6	3,991 2	15,256 19	19,248 1
21. Somerset	17	2,101 16	14,358 19	16,460 15	8,966 19	38,494 14	47,461 13
Totals	78	5,961 9	48,889 3	54,850 12	31,129 14	142,816 13	173,946 7

Note.—The 37 Unions and Single Parishes which are excluded from the Table above, have the words "No separate account" printed opposite to their names at pp. 18 *et seq.* in the Parliamentary Return.

Summary, in respect of 613 Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians, of the Cost of Relief given to Irremovable Paupers, and to other Paupers, during the Half Year ended at **Lady-day 1865**—*continued.*

DIVISIONS and UNION COUNTIES.	Unions and Parishes under Boards of Guardians. Single	COST OF IN-MAINTENANCE AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF TO (A.)—Irremovable Paupers. In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.	(B.)—Other Paupers. In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.
VI. WEST MIDLAND.		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
22. Gloucester	16	1,642 19	10,956 16	12,599 15	7,646 0	25,284 15	32,930 15
23. Hereford	7	450 18	4,396 13	4,847 11	1,562 18	8,394 3	9,957 1
24. Salop	15	1,072 8	5,358 14	6,431 2	4,434 4	9,780 1	14,214 5
25. Stafford	16	4,123 19	16,589 9	20,713 8	8,447 12	17,585 18	26,033 10
26. Worcester	11	1,592 12	7,500 18	9,093 10	3,966 17	12,094 7	16,061 4
27. Warwick	13	6,279 2	15,140 9	21,419 11	8,023 13	20,462 6	28,485 19
Totals	78	15,161 18	59,942 19	75,104 17	34,081 4	93,601 10	127,682 14
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.							
28. Leicester	11	1,827 10	6,869 14	8,697 4	4,973 14	15,182 12	20,156 6
29. Rutland	2	110 7	515 19	626 6	599 9	2,233 4	2,832 13
30. Lincoln	14	2,339 11	17,169 10	19,509 1	6,652 2	31,026 9	37,678 11
31. Nottingham	9	2,340 8	10,978 6	13,318 14	5,657 12	16,748 12	22,406 4
32. Derby	8	1,630 13	7,064 13	8,695 6	2,786 0	7,129 14	9,915 14
Totals	44	8,248 9	42,598 2	50,846 11	20,668 17	72,320 11	92,989 8
VIII. NORTH WESTERN.							
33. Chester	12	3,345 18	19,564 14	22,910 12	5,058 18	15,314 2	20,373 0
34. Lancaster	26	25,261 10	101,314 12	126,576 2	21,153 16	52,433 15	73,587 11
Totals	38	28,607 8	120,879 6	149,486 14	26,212 14	67,747 17	93,960 11
IX. YORK.							
35. West Riding	32	7,268 18	37,544 12	44,813 10	12,453 10	43,739 2	56,192 12
36. East Riding	9	1,301 17	5,433 10	6,735 7	2,595 19	7,997 11	10,593 10
37. North Riding	15	965 10	5,192 3	6,157 13	2,647 7	9,897 2	12,544 9
Totals	56	9,536 5	48,170 5	57,706 10	17,696 16	61,633 15	79,330 11
X. NORTHERN.							
38. Durham	15	2,971 4	18,744 14	21,715 18	3,476 17	13,356 6	16,833 3
39. Northumberland	12	2,286 15	15,051 1	17,337 16	3,723 17	15,186 10	18,910 7
40. Cumberland	9	1,913 3	8,210 13	10,123 16	3,286 10	5,426 7	8,712 17
41. Westmorland	3	494 0	1,922 14	2,416 14	1,065 2	2,176 15	3,241 17
Totals	39	7,665 2	43,929 2	51,594 4	11,552 6	36,145 18	47,698 4
XI. WELSH.							
42. Monmouth	6	1,487 17	10,879 6	12,367 3	2,165 4	9,056 5	11,221 9
43. South Wales	28	2,995 14	35,993 18	38,989 12	4,736 18	44,618 15	49,355 13
44. North Wales	18	1,168 19	24,756 4	25,925 3	3,228 17	38,048 7	41,277 4
Totals	52	5,652 10	71,629 8	77,281 18	10,130 19	91,723 7	101,854 6
Totals of Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians in England and Wales	613	126,401 16	575,257 9	701,659 5	309,762 15	926,651 7	1,236,414 2
Residue of the Kingdom	No Returns.	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals of England and Wales	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

No. 28.

REMARKS on the Returns of In and Out-door Relief, Half Year ended Michaelmas 1865. [*No.* 442 (*c.*) *Sess.* 1865.]

Number of Unions returned.

THE Returns of In-maintenance and Out-door Relief, printed at pp. 16–59*, have been received from 655 Unions and single Parishes under Boards of Guardians; but two of that number, namely, Shrewsbury, and Montgomery and Pool, give the cost of In-maintenance only.

The amount expended in the 655 Unions and Parishes during the half year was, for—

In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.
£ 541,736	£ 1,574,480	£ 2,116,216

The population of the places referred to was 19,886,104, according to the Census of 1861; the entire population of England and Wales being 20,066,224.

Irremovable Paupers.

The sum expended for irremovable paupers can be shown for 613 Unions and Single Parishes only, as the other places keep no separate account of their disbursements in respect of this class of poor.

The 613 Unions and Parishes contain about 17-20ths of the entire population of the Kingdom; the sum expended in them for relief during the half-year was, in respect of—

	In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£
Irremovable Paupers -	118,964	544,761	663,725
Other Paupers - -	276,546	895,537	1,172,083
TOTAL -	395,510	1,440,298	1,835,808

The cost of relief to the Irremovable Paupers was 36·2 per cent. of the cost of relief to both classes in these Unions during the half-year; but during the half-year ended at Michaelmas 1864, the ratio was 34·9 per cent.; so that the proportion has augmented by 1·3 per cent. comparing the former period with the latter.

Expenditure, Michaelmas half years 1864 and 1865.

The following Table is a comparative statement of the Expenditure for the half years ended at Michaelmas 1864 and 1865 in 655 Unions and Single Parishes.

Half Years ended at Michaelmas	Cost of			Increase, as compared with 1864.	Increase per cent.
	In-Maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	TOTAL.		
	£	£	£	£	
1864 -	511,332	1,592,623	2,103,955	—	—
1865 -	541,736	1,574,480	2,116,216	12,261	0·6

* See Parliamentary Paper.

Prices of Wheat.

The average price of wheat, during the same half years, was in—

	s.	d.	
1864 - - - -	40	11¾	per imperial quarter.
1865 - - - -	41	10½	„ „

Of other Provisions.

The average contract prices of certain articles of food, supplied to the Guardians of the Poor of Lambeth, Birmingham, and Bury St. Edmunds, during the same periods, are exhibited in the next Tables :—

Half Years ended at Michaelmas	Bread, per 4lbs. Loaf.			Flour, per Sack of 280 lbs.			Potatoes, per Ton.			Mutton and Beef, per Stone of 14 lbs.		
	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmund's.	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmunds.	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmunds.	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmunds.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1864	*	0 4½	0 3⅝	30 0	30 0	28 4	60 0	60 0	No contract.	7 10½	7 7	7 6
1865	0 5½	0 4½	0 3 11/16	29 0	30 0	26 8	90 0	110 0	86 8	8 5½	8 3¾	7 11

Half Years ended at Michaelmas	Butter, per lb.			Cheese, per lb.			Tea, per lb.			Sugar, per lb.		
	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmunds.	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmunds.	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmunds.	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmunds.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1864	0 9½	0 10	1 0	0 5	0 5½	0 5½	2 0	2 2¾	3 4	0 4¾	0 5	0 4¾
1865	0 10¾	1 0	1 0½	0 5¾	0 5 7/8	0 5½	2 1	2 2½	3 2	0 3¾	0 4	0 4

* Bread made in the Lambeth Workhouse at an estimated cost of 5½*d.* per 4lb. loaf.

State of Employment.

The extent of employment among the labouring population, during the periods under consideration, is, to a certain extent, indicated by the official Tables of the declared value of the imports and exports of the United Kingdom.

The amounts for the half years ended at 30th September were, in—

Half Years ended at 30th September	Total Declared Value of	
	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.†
	£	£
1864 - -	148,243,000	86,737,000
1865 - -	129,406,000	84,082,000

† *Note.*—No Monthly Account is kept of the Export of *Foreign* and *Colonial* Produce.

Comparative Expenditure in Divisions.

Comparing the expenditure for In-maintenance and Out-door Relief of the Michaelmas half year 1865 with that of 1864, it will be found there was an *increase* of 12,261*l.*, or 0·6 per cent. ; and it will be seen, by the next Table, that there was a decrease of expense in two districts out of the eleven into which the kingdom is apportioned.

DIVISIONS.	Number of Unions, &c.	Expended for In-maintenance and Out-door Relief, during the Half Years ended at Michaelmas		Difference between the Michaelmas Half Years 1865 and 1864.		Difference per Cent.	
		1864.	1865.				
		£	£	Incr. £	Decr. £	Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS -	39	253,490	267,280	13,790	- -	5·4	—
II. SOUTH EASTERN -	97	235,542	237,939	2,397	- -	1·0	—
III. SOUTH MIDLAND -	64	185,381	188,240	2,859	- -	1·5	—
IV. EASTERN - -	56	169,256	167,857	- -	1,399	- -	0·8
V. SOUTH WESTERN -	80	231,738	233,936	2,198	- -	0·9	—
VI. WEST MIDLAND -	82	212,302	221,236	8,934	- -	4·2	—
VII. NORTH MIDLAND -	45	137,618	138,074	456	- -	0·3	—
VIII. NORTH WESTERN -	40	259,609	238,639	- -	20,970	- -	8·1
IX. YORK - - -	60	144,081	145,792	1,711	- -	1·2	—
X. NORTHERN - -	39	97,593	98,026	433	- -	0·4	—
XI. WELSH - -	53	177,345	179,197	1,852	- -	1·0	—
ENGLAND AND WALES (So far as returned)	655	2,103,955	2,116,216	12,261	- -	0·6	—

Frederick Purdy,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

Poor Law Board,
23d January 1866.

No. 29.

SUMMARY of the AMOUNTS Expended for In-maintenance and Out-door Relief, during the Half Years ended at **Michaelmas 1864 and 1865** respectively, in 655 Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians, having a Population of 19,886,104 Persons; the entire Population of England and Wales being 20,066,224 (Census 1861).

No. 29.—Summary of the Amounts Expended for In-maintenance and Out-door Relief, during the under Boards of Guardians, having a Population of 19,886,104 Persons;

DIVISIONS and UNION COUNTIES.	Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians.	Number of Parishes.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population 1861.	*INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS* in 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each.			
					Domestic.	Commercial.	Agricultural.	Industrial.
I. THE METROPOLIS.								
1.*Middlesex (part)	28	162	32,402	2,029,192	41·2	8·4	1·4	36·9
2.*Surrey (part)	9	17	22,951	579,748	40·7	9·1	1·8	36·4
3.*Kent (part)	2	11	22,591	193,427	41·1	6·2	2·7	26·8
Totals	39	190	77,944	2,802,367	41·1	8·4	1·6	36·1
II. SOUTH EASTERN.								
2.*Surrey (part)	11	136	436,620	258,946	41·1	3·2	16·2	21·2
3.*Kent (part)	26	418	1,013,659	543,549	40·3	4·0	18·3	21·4
4. Sussex	22	287	888,860	341,827	41·8	3·6	20·5	23·0
5. Southampton	26	345	1,017,893	455,587	40·0	4·5	14·7	23·0
6. Berks	12	240	565,807	205,625	38·8	2·2	25·6	22·8
Totals	97	1,426	3,922,839	1,805,534	40·6	3·7	18·3	22·2
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.								
1.*Middlesex (part)	6	58	176,555	187,325	43·3	4·3	13·1	25·0
7. Hertford	12	165	428,143	177,452	36·0	2·4	25·1	28·3
8. Buckingham	7	195	402,106	147,186	30·6	1·9	25·4	33·0
9. Oxford	9	297	478,177	171,057	37·2	2·1	27·1	24·9
10. Northampton	12	332	632,219	230,964	31·9	2·2	23·2	35·3
11. Huntingdon	3	88	205,366	59,137	38·5	1·8	30·8	20·9
12. Bedford	6	138	305,366	140,479	23·3	1·6	25·0	42·8
13. Cambridge	9	174	570,638	181,552	38·5	2·0	31·6	19·1
Totals	64	1,447	3,198,570	1,295,152	35·0	2·4	24·4	29·1
IV. EASTERN.								
14. Essex	17	372	982,573	379,699	39·2	4·0	25·3	22·1
15. Suffolk	17	531	930,345	335,409	39·2	2·7	28·2	22·5
16. Norfolk	22	741	1,296,976	427,122	38·1	2·9	26·5	24·9
Totals	56	1,644	3,209,894	1,142,230	38·8	3·2	26·6	23·3
V. SOUTH WESTERN.								
17. Wilts	18	315	777,453	236,027	35·3	1·8	29·3	24·4
18. Dorset	12	287	615,783	182,193	35·6	3·0	23·9	27·4
19. Devon	20	474	1,642,780	589,159	36·5	3·4	19·4	27·4
20. Cornwall	13	221	885,703	362,409	39·7	3·6	18·8	31·1
21. Somerset	17	495	1,067,461	463,286	35·0	2·5	21·7	30·7
Totals	80	1,792	4,989,180	1,833,074	36·4	3·0	21·6	28·5
VI. WEST MIDLAND.								
22. Gloucester	17	363	716,045	442,983	38·2	4·4	15·0	31·0
23. Hereford	7	219	425,580	106,796	34·9	1·8	31·4	22·7
24. Salop	16	303	920,600	260,229	38·2	2·1	25·8	26·0

Half Years ended at **Michaelmas 1864 and 1865** respectively, in 655 Unions and Single Parishes the entire Population of England and Wales being 20,066,224 (Census 1861).

COST OF IN-MAINTENANCE AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF. Half Years ended at Michaelmas						Difference between the Michaelmas Half Years 1865 & 1864.		Difference per Cent.		DIVISIONS and UNION COUNTIES.
1864.			1865.							
In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.	In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.					
£	£	£	£	£	£	Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.	**I. THE METROPOLIS.**
112,138	73,118	185,256	118,956	76,182	195,138	9,882	- -	5·3	- -	1.*Middlesex (part).
27,164	24,829	51,993	29,063	25,438	54,501	2,508	- -	4·8	- -	2.*Surrey (part).
6,483	9,758	16,241	6,938	10,703	17,641	1,400	- -	8·6	- -	3.*Kent (part).
145,785	107,705	253,490	154,957	112,323	267,280	13,790	- -	5·4	- -	- - Totals.
										II. SOUTH EASTERN.
8,253	22,461	30,714	9,138	22,919	32,057	1,343	- -	4·4	- -	2.*Surrey (part).
18,527	42,722	61,249	18,721	42,914	61,635	386	- -	0·6	- -	3.*Kent (part).
12,940	36,471	49,411	13,399	36,786	50,185	774	- -	1·6	- -	4. Sussex.
17,905	48,001	65,906	17,936	46,708	64,644	- -	1,262	- -	1·9	5. Southampton.
6,764	21,498	28,262	7,103	22,315	29,418	1,156	- -	4·1	- -	6. Berks.
64,389	171,153	235,542	66,297	171,642	237,939	2,397	- -	1·0	- -	- - Totals.
										III. SOUTH MIDLAND.
6,997	11,416	18,413	7,159	11,326	18,485	72	- -	0·4	- -	1.*Middlesex (part).
5,523	19,205	24,728	5,636	20,091	25,727	999	- -	4·0	- -	7. Hertford.
3,230	20,818	24,048	3,682	20,638	24,320	272	- -	1·1	- -	8. Buckingham.
4,584	21,889	26,473	5,031	21,400	26,431	- -	42	- -	0·2	9. Oxford.
4,459	29,554	34,013	4,622	30,548	35,170	1,157	- -	3·4	- -	10. Northampton.
1,137	7,109	8,246	1,144	6,914	8,058	- -	188	- -	2·3	11. Huntingdon.
2,728	15,272	18,000	2,968	15,633	18,601	601	- -	3·3	- -	12. Bedford.
4,723	26,737	31,460	4,784	26,664	31,448	- -	12	- -	0·0	13. Cambridge.
33,381	152,000	185,381	35,026	153,214	188,240	2,859	- -	1·5	- -	- - Totals.
										IV. EASTERN.
14,037	44,905	58,942	13,402	46,070	59,472	530	- -	0·9	- -	14. Essex.
7,611	38,706	45,317	7,269	37,503	44,772	- -	1,545	- -	3·3	15. Suffolk.
12,223	51,774	63,997	11,730	51,883	63,613	- -	384	- -	0·6	16. Norfolk.
33,871	135,385	169,256	32,401	135,456	167,857	- -	1,399	- -	0·8	- - Totals.
										V. SOUTH WESTERN.
6,160	32,764	38,924	6,508	33,044	39,552	628	- -	1·6	- -	17. Wilts.
3,191	23,979	27,170	3,263	24,514	27,777	607	- -	2·2	- -	18. Dorset.
10,451	62,049	72,500	10,899	61,609	72,508	8	- -	0·0	- -	19. Devon.
5,029	24,468	29,497	5,247	24,704	29,951	454	- -	1·5	- -	20. Cornwall.
9,750	53,897	63,647	10,180	53,968	64,148	501	- -	0·8	- -	21. Somerset.
34,581	197,157	231,738	36,097	197,839	233,936	2,198	- -	0·9	- -	- - Totals.
										VI. WEST MIDLAND.
13,087	42,581	55,668	13,713	43,258	56,971	1,303	- -	2·3	- -	22. Gloucester.
1,649	12,329	13,978	1,686	12,306	13,992	14	- -	0·1	- -	23. Hereford.
5,450	15,165	20,615	5,801	15,570	21,371	756	- -	3·7	- -	24. Salop.

(*continued*)

SUMMARY of the AMOUNTS Expended for In-maintenance and Out-door Relief,

DIVISIONS and UNION COUNTIES.	Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians.	Number of Parishes.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population, 1861.	*INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS* in 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each.			
					Domestic.	Commercial.	Agricultural.	Industrial.
VI. WEST MIDLAND—*continued.*								
25. Stafford	17	277	746,748	768,371	38·2	3·0	9·4	42·1
26. Worcester	11	233	432,776	294,901	36·2	3·3	15·5	36·4
27. Warwick	14	272	609,938	561,334	34·7	3·9	10·2	43·4
Totals	82	1,667	3,851,687	2,434,614	37·0	3·3	14·2	37·0
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.								
28. Leicester	11	350	536,546	243,636	32·0	2·3	19·1	40·6
29. Rutland	2	67	107,728	23,479	39·7	1·4	33·9	17·3
30. Lincoln	14	751	1,738,022	403,850	38·6	2·4	32·3	19·4
31. Nottingham	9	305	599,791	323,784	33·3	2·4	15·3	42·7
32. Derby	9	277	551,832	293,223	33·8	2·4	14·8	42·3
Totals	45	1,750	3,533,919	1,287,972	35·0	2·3	21·5	34·5
VIII. NORTH WESTERN.								
33. Chester	12	469	680,836	469,577	35·1	5·0	15·4	37·0
34. Lancaster	28	454	1,230,780	2,453,910	34·1	6·6	6·3	46·1
Totals	40	923	1,911,616	2,923,487	34·3	6·3	7·8	44·6
IX. YORK.								
35. West Riding	35	610	1,544,070	1,420,107	35·4	3·2	9·8	46·0
36. East Riding	10	373	714,001	273,674	39·6	6·5	18·6	26·7
37. North Riding	15	481	1,153,754	205,452	36·1	2·3	30·4	24·3
Totals	60	1,464	3,411,825	1,899,233	36·1	3·5	13·2	41·0
X. NORTHERN.								
38. Durham	15	314	754,183	542,125	41·5	6·8	7·5	36·7
39. Northumberland	12	541	1,249,299	342,997	40·2	6·6	13·6	31·8
40. Cumberland	9	208	1,001,273	205,264	34·8	3·3	23·1	32·0
41. Westmorland	3	110	487,567	60,946	31·8	1·9	30·8	28·8
Totals	39	1,173	3,492,322	1,151,332	39·2	5·9	13·5	33·9
XI. WELSH.								
42. Monmouth	6	164	432,906	196,977	39·1	3·5	13·1	34·9
43. South Wales	28	633	2,819,503	699,649	36·9	3·7	20·8	29·3
44. North Wales	19	372	1,958,338	414,483	36·2	3·0	27·7	25·3
Totals	53	1,219	5,210,747	1,311,109	37·0	3·5	21·9	28·8
TOTALS of Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians in England and Wales	655	14,695	36,810,543	19,886,104	37·4	4·6	14·6	34·1
Residue of the Kingdom	-	205	514,340	180,120				
TOTALS of England and Wales	-	14,886*	37,324,883	20,066,224	37·4	4·6	14·6	34·1

* Inclusive of the Scilly Islands.

during the Half-years ended at **Michaelmas 1864 and 1865** respectively—*continued.*

COST OF IN-MAINTENANCE AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF. Half Years ended at Michaelmas 1864. In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.	1865. In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.	Difference between the Michaelmas Half Years 1865 & 1864.	Difference per Cent.	DIVISIONS and UNION COUNTIES.
£	£	£	£	£	£	Incr. Decr.	Incr. Decr.	**VI. WEST MIDLAND**—*cont.*
12,085	36,120	48,205	12,925	37,969	50,894	2,689 - -	5·6 - -	25. Stafford.
4,540	18,792	23,332	4,936	19,457	24,393	1,061 - -	4·5 - -	26. Worcester.
13,505	36,999	50,504	15,951	37,664	53,615	3,111 - -	6·2 - -	27. Warwick.
50,316	161,986	212,302	55,012	166,224	221,236	8,934 - -	4·2 - -	- - Totals.
								VII. NORTH MIDLAND.
5,374	21,333	26,707	5,558	21,137	26,695	- - 12	- - 0·0	28. Leicester.
462	2,595	3,057	511	2,546	3,057	—	—	29. Rutland.
7,687	47,030	54,717	7,776	48,647	56,423	1,706 - -	3·1 - -	30. Lincoln.
6,274	26,842	33,116	6,648	25,557	32,205	- - 911	- - 2·8	31. Nottingham.
4,232	15,789	20,021	4,510	15,184	19,694	- - 327	- - 1·6	32. Derby.
24,029	113,589	137,618	25,003	113,071	138,074	456 - -	0·3 - -	- - Totals.
								VIII. NORTH WESTERN.
7,437	34,729	42,166	7,981	33,213	41,194	- - 972	- - 2·3	33. Chester.
57,147	160,296	217,443	65,703	131,742	197,445	- - 19,998	- - 9·2	34. Lancaster.
64,584	195,025	259,609	73,684	164,955	238,639	- - 20,970	- - 8·1	- - Totals.
								IX. YORK.
19,870	84,511	104,381	22,198	84,545	106,743	2,362 - -	2·3 - -	35. West Riding.
5,237	15,744	20,981	5,222	15,459	20,681	- - 300	- - 1·4	36. East Riding.
2,973	15,746	18,719	2,993	15,375	18,368	- - 351	- - 1·9	37. North Riding.
28,080	116,001	144,081	30,413	115,379	145,792	1,711 - -	1·2 - -	- - Totals.
								X. NORTHERN.
5,838	32,271	38,109	6,349	32,338	38,687	578 - -	1·5 - -	38. Durham.
5,512	30,384	35,896	5,442	30,277	35,719	- - 177	- - 0·5	39. Northumberland.
4,721	13,303	18,024	4,762	13,302	18,064	40 - -	0·2 - -	40. Cumberland.
1,399	4,165	5,564	1,465	4,091	5,556	- - 8	- - 0·1	41. Westmorland.
17,470	80,123	97,593	18,018	80,008	98,026	433 - -	0·4 - -	- - Totals.
								XI. WELSH.
3,254	19,168	22,422	3,032	19,872	22,904	482 - -	2·1 - -	42. Monmouth.
7,043	80,337	87,380	7,433	81,152	88,585	1,205 - -	1·4 - -	43. South Wales.
4,549	62,994	67,543	4,363	63,345	67,708	165 - -	0·2 - -	44. North Wales.
14,846	162,499	177,345	14,828	164,369	179,197	1,852 - -	1·0 - -	- - Totals.
511,332	1,592,623	2,103,955	541,736	1,574,480	2,116,216	12,261 - -	0·6 - -	Totals of Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians in England and Wales.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Residue of the Kingdom.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total England and Wales.

No. 30.

SUMMARY, in respect of 613 Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians, of the Cost of Relief given to Irremovable Paupers, and to other Paupers, during the Half-Year ended at **Michaelmas 1865.** [*The Places given in this Summary contain a Population of* 17,165,000 ; *the entire Population of England and Wales is* 20,066,224 (*Census* 1861).]

DIVISIONS and UNION COUNTIES.	Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians.	COST OF IN-MAINTENANCE AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF TO (A.)—Irremovable Paupers. In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	TOTAL.	(B.)—Other Paupers. In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	TOTAL.
I. THE METROPOLIS.		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
1.*Middlesex (part)	14	13,330 12	17,967 17	31,298 9	32,726 13	18,219 16	50,946 9
2.*Surrey (part)	4	2,333 0	3,788 16	6,121 16	6,575 7	3,857 13	10,433 0
3.*Kent (part)	2	1,857 3	4,742 1	6,599 4	5,080 14	5,960 15	11,041 9
Totals	20	17,520 15	26,498 14	44,019 9	44,382 14	28,038 4	72,420 18
II. SOUTH EASTERN.							
2.*Surrey (part)	11	2,616 8	8,426 0	11,042 8	6,522 0	14,493 2	21,015 2
3.*Kent (part)	26	4,698 12	14,703 7	19,401 19	14,022 17	28,210 16	42,233 13
4. Sussex	20	1,439 19	7,994 2	9,434 1	7,512 3	22,605 11	30,117 14
5. Southampton	24	2,053 10	9,949 16	12,003 6	13,210 1	33,542 12	46,752 13
6. Berks	12	1,320 4	5,682 6	7,002 10	5,782 16	16,632 5	22,415 1
Totals	93	12,128 13	46,755 11	58,884 4	47,049 17	115,484 6	162,534 3
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.							
1.*Middlesex (part)	6	1,706 13	3,882 12	5,589 5	5,452 10	7,443 14	12,896 4
7. Hertford	12	1,008 14	5,409 17	6,418 11	4,627 0	14,681 3	19,308 3
8. Buckingham	7	522 1	3,750 14	4,272 15	3,160 8	16,887 11	20,047 19
9. Oxford	8	522 11	4,034 1	4,556 12	2,811 7	16,376 8	19,187 15
10. Northampton	12	856 17	5,669 15	6,526 12	3,765 0	24,877 16	28,642 16
11. Huntingdon	3	110 9	1,314 15	1,425 4	1,033 11	5,598 16	6,632 7
12. Bedford	6	528 5	3,696 11	4,224 16	2,439 5	11,936 2	14,375 7
13. Cambridge	7	608 18	3,814 11	4,423 9	3,098 9	18,247 6	21,345 15
Totals	61	5,864 8	31,572 16	37,437 4	26,387 10	116,048 16	142,436 6
IV. EASTERN.							
14. Essex	17	4,537 15	14,919 16	19,457 11	8,863 16	31,150 7	40,014 3
15. Suffolk	17	1,585 4	9,684 12	11,269 16	5,683 12	27,818 12	33,502 4
16. Norfolk	20	1,082 12	9,209 2	10,291 14	7,956 2	33,687 2	41,643 4
Totals	54	7,205 11	33,813 10	41,019 1	22,503 10	92,656 1	115,159 11
V. SOUTH WESTERN.							
17. Wilts	17	797 9	6,278 2	7,075 11	5,370 12	25,915 1	31,285 13
18. Dorset	12	616 4	5,820 7	6,436 11	2,646 17	18,694 0	21,340 17
19. Devon	19	1,102 4	14,666 1	15,768 5	6,930 8	38,641 13	45,572 1
20. Cornwall	13	1,343 4	8,873 19	10,217 3	3,903 7	15,830 8	19,733 15
21. Somerset	17	1,909 13	14,912 2	16,821 15	8,270 14	39,055 16	47,326 10
Totals	78	5,768 14	50,550 11	56,319 5	27,121 18	138,136 18	165,258 16

Summary, in respect of 612 Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians, of the Cost of Relief given to Irremovable Paupers, and to other Paupers, during the Half-Year ended at **Michaelmas 1865**—*continued.*

DIVISIONS and UNION COUNTIES.	Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians.	COST OF IN-MAINTENANCE AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF TO (A.)—Irremovable Paupers. In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.	(B.)—Other Paupers. In-maintenance.	Out door Relief.	Total.
VI. WEST MIDLAND.		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
22. Gloucester	16	1,659 8	10,891 3	12,550 11	7,043 1	25,294 0	32,337 1
23. Hereford	7	384 17	4,372 17	4,757 14	1,301 7	7,933 3	9,234 10
24. Salop	15	1,049 13	5,656 7	6,706 0	4,221 0	9,913 16	14,134 16
25. Stafford	16	3,690 7	17,260 3	20,950 10	7,587 0	17,616 2	25,203 2
26. Worcester	11	1,486 19	7,532 14	9,019 13	3,449 2	11,923 18	15,373 0
27. Warwick	13	7,300 5	15,281 6	22,581 11	7,634 1	20,717 14	28,351 15
Totals	78	15,571 9	60,994 10	76,565 19	31,235 11	93,398 13	124,634 4
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.							
28. Leicester	11	1,458 1	6,576 7	8,034 8	4,100 8	14,560 12	18,661 0
29. Rutland	2	78 10	501 16	580 6	432 17	2,043 19	2,476 16
30. Lincoln	14	2,238 14	18,000 19	20,239 13	5,537 1	30,646 2	36,183 3
31. Nottingham	9	1,776 9	9,640 4	11,416 13	4,871 2	15,916 7	20,787 9
32. Derby	8	1,727 6	7,018 4	8,745 10	2,563 8	6,989 2	9,552 10
Totals	44	7,279 0	41,737 10	49,016 10	17,504 16	70,156 2	87,660 18
VIII. NORTH WESTERN.							
33. Chester	12	3,399 6	18,094 4	21,493 10	4,581 9	15,118 15	19,700 4
34. Lancaster	26	22,300 14	69,328 12	91,629 6	19,757 10	40,402 6	60,159 16
Totals	38	25,700 0	87,422 16	113,122 16	24,338 19	55,521 1	79,860 0
IX. YORK.							
35. West Riding	32	6,938 14	36,813 2	43,751 16	11,778 10	41,765 4	53,543 14
36. East Riding	9	1,251 6	5,585 7	6,836 13	2,466 13	7,596 5	10,062 18
37. North Riding	15	949 4	5,322 1	6,271 5	2,043 9	10,052 19	12,096 8
Totals	56	9,139 4	47,720 10	56,859 14	16,288 12	59,414 8	75,703 0
X. NORTHERN.							
38. Durham	15	2,932 19	19,185 6	22,118 5	3,416 4	13,152 11	16,568 15
39. Northumberland	12	2,088 7	15,356 0	17,444 7	3,353 8	14,921 4	18,274 12
40. Cumberland	9	1,880 19	8,037 2	9,918 1	2,881 5	5,264 16	8,146 1
41. Westmorland	3	430 5	1,927 14	2,357 19	1,035 2	2,163 13	3,198 15
Totals	39	7,332 10	44,506 2	51,838 12	10,685 19	35,502 4	46,188 3
XI. WELSH.							
42. Monmouth	6	1,359 19	11,053 11	12,413 10	1,672 2	8,818 4	10,490 6
43. South Wales	28	2,957 17	36,814 4	39,772 1	4,474 16	44,337 15	48,812 11
44. North Wales	18	1,136 4	25,320 17	26,457 1	2,900 2	38,024 2	40,924 4
Totals	52	5,454 0	73,188 12	78,642 12	9,047 0	91,180 1	100,227 1
Totals of Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians in England and Wales	613	118,964 4	544,761 2	663,725 6	276,546 6	895,536 14	1,172,083 0
Residue of the Kingdom	No Returns.	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals of England and Wales	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

No. 31.

REMARKS ON THE RETURNS OF PAUPERISM.—SUMMARY of Returns of the Number of Paupers relieved on the 1st July 1865. [*No.* 442 (B.) *Session* 1865.]

THE present publication contains the Tabulated Returns of 655 Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians; but in respect of two places, namely, the Incorporation of Shrewsbury and that of Montgomery and Pool, the Returns are limited to the number of *In-door* paupers relieved.

Pauperism, 1st July.

The aggregate population of the 655 places by the Census of 1861 is 19,886,104; and the total number of paupers on the 1st July 1865 is,

In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
121,700	769,591	891,291

This gives the proportion of paupers as 1 in 22, or 4·5 per cent. on the actual population.

Comparison of 1st July 1865 and 1864.

Comparing the numbers returned on the 1st July 1865 with those at the same date in 1864, the figures stand thus:—

DATE.		Number of Unions, &c.	In-door Paupers.	Out-door Paupers.	TOTAL.
1st July	1864	655	120,086	791,791	911,877
	1865	655	121,700	769,591	891,291

First Table.

The first table exhibits the number of males, females, and children, and the number of vagrants, the latter being returned without distinction of sex, relieved in-door and out-door.

TABLE I.

PAUPERS, 1st July 1865.	Total Number.	Whereof were	
		In-door.	Out-door.
Males	181,554	35,916	145,638
Females	391,459	39,205	352,254
Children under 16	314,345	43,715	270,630
Vagrants	3,811	2,864	947
GRAND TOTALS	891,169	121,700	769,469

Second Table.

The second table exhibits the number of able-bodied, not able-bodied, insane, and vagrants relieved in-door and out-door.

TABLE II.

PAUPERS, 1st July 1865.	Total Number.	Whereof were	
		In-door.	Out-door.
Able-bodied	373,165	29,815	343,350
Not able-bodied	475,687	78,734	396,953
Insane	38,506	10,287	28,219
Vagrants	3,811	2,864	947
GRAND TOTALS	891,169	121,700	769,469

The third table exhibits the able-bodied, not able-bodied, and insane paupers, classed as males, females, and children under 16; the vagrants not being returned in this manner are excluded; children relieved with "able-bodied" parents are classed as *able-bodied;* but children relieved without their parents, or relieved with parents who are "not able-bodied," are classed as ***not able-bodied.*** Third Table.

TABLE III.

PAUPERS, 1st July 1865.	ADULTS.		Children under 16.
	Males.	Females.	
Able-bodied - - -	32,311	107,316	233,538
Not able-bodied - - -	132,824	262,811	80,052
Insane - - - -	16,419	21,332	755
Vagrants - - - -	Not stated.		
TOTALS - -	181,554	391,459	314,345

The fourth Table exhibits the number of Paupers, distinguishing the able-bodied, not able-bodied, insane, and vagrants, for each division of the kingdom. Fourth Table.

TABLE IV.

DIVISIONS.	Population 1861.	Total Number of Paupers Relieved on 1st July 1865.	Whereof were			
			Able-bodied.	Not Able-bodied.	Insane.	Vagrants.
I. THE METROPOLIS -	2,802,367	97,871	45,266	45,269	6,125	1,211
II. SOUTH EASTERN -	1,805,534	93,011	39,215	49,718	3,822	256
III. SOUTH MIDLAND -	1,295,152	75,148	30,459	41,506	2,923	260
IV. EASTERN - -	1,142,230	74,531	32,384	39,521	2,540	86
V. SOUTH WESTERN -	1,833,074	104,637	34,888	65,759	3,875	115
VI. WEST MIDLAND -	2,434,614	101,633	41,591	54,618	5,077	347
VII. NORTH MIDLAND -	1,287,972	53,145	19,741	30,705	2,500	199
VIII. NORTH WESTERN -	2,923,487	104,316	52,002	47,199	4,614	501
IX. YORK - - -	1,899,233	62,932	27,915	31,813	2,882	322
X. NORTHERN - -	1,151,332	44,642	21,345	21,260	1,676	361
XI. WELSH - - -	1,311,109	78,086	28,359	47,102	2,472	153
ENGLAND AND WALES (So far as returned)	19,886,104	*889,952	373,165	474,470	38,506	3,811

* This total differs from those given in the previous pages, in consequence of the exclusion from this Table of some cases of "Medical Relief."

Fifth Table. The number of paupers of all classes in receipt of relief on the 1st of July 1864 and 1865, with the increase, is exhibited in the next Table.

TABLE V.

DATE.	Unions and Single Parishes.	Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief.	Difference.		Difference per Cent.	
			Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
1 July 1864 -	655	911,877	—		—	
1 July 1865 -	655	891,291	- -	20,586	- -	2·3

Sixth Table. The number of adult able-bodied paupers on the 1st July 1864 and 1865 is shown by the next Table.

TABLE VI.

DATE.	Unions and Single Parishes.	Number of *Adult Able-bodied* Paupers.	Difference.		Difference per Cent.	
			Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
1 July 1864 -	655	148,020	—		—	
1 July 1865 -	655	139,627	- -	8,393	- -	5·7

The Population, according to the Census of 1861, is printed opposite to each Union.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
7th November 1865.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

No. 32.

SUMMARY of RETURNS of PAUPERS RELIEVED, In-door and Out-door, on the **1st July 1865**, in 655 Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians, having a Population of 19,886,104 Persons; the entire Population of England and Wales being 20,066,224 (Census 1861).

No. 32.—Summary of Returns of Paupers Relieved, In-door and Out-door, on the **1st July 1865**; the entire Population of England a

DIVISIONS and UNION COUNTIES.	Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians.	Number of Parishes.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population, 1861.	*INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS*, 1861. Classes of Occupation and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each.				IN-DOOR.					
									Able-Bodied.			Not Able-Bodied		
					Domestic.	Commercial.	Agricultural.	Industrial.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16
I. THE METROPOLIS.														
1.* Middlesex (part)	28	162	32,402	2,029,192	41·2	8·4	1·4	36·9	611	1,477	2,568	4,701	6,685	3,5
2.* Surrey (part) -	9	17	22,951	579,748	40·7	9·1	1·8	36·4	354	575	548	1,072	1,224	1,2
3.* Kent (part) -	2	11	22,591	193,427	41·1	6·2	2·7	26·8	119	194	70	200	326	4
Totals - -	39	190	77,944	2,802,367	41·1	8·4	1·6	36·1	1,084	2,246	3,186	5,973	8,235	5,2
II. SOUTH-EASTERN.														
2.* Surrey (part) -	11	136	436,620	258,946	41·1	3·2	16·2	21·2	91	182	169	450	257	6
3.* Kent (part) -	26	418	1,013,659	543,549	40·2	4·0	18·3	21·4	136	372	423	1,212	678	9
4. Sussex - - -	22	287	888,860	341,827	41·8	3·6	20·5	23·0	56	193	243	689	448	7
5. Southampton -	26	345	1,017,893	455,587	40·0	4·5	14·7	23·0	213	584	569	829	607	1,1
6. Berks - - -	12	210	565,807	205,625	38·8	2·2	25·6	22·8	28	127	140	405	228	5
Totals - -	97	1,426	3,922,839	1,805,534	40·6	3·7	18·3	22·2	524	1,458	1,544	3,585	2,218	4,6
III. SOUTH-MIDLAND.														
1.* Middlesex (part)	6	58	176,555	187,325	43·3	4·3	13·1	25·0	49	77	62	435	288	3
7. Hertford - -	12	165	428,143	177,452	36·0	2·4	25·1	28·3	42	82	129	426	181	2
8. Buckingham -	7	195	402,106	147,186	30·6	1·9	25·4	33·0	16	70	94	233	115	2
9. Oxford - -	9	297	478,177	171,057	37·2	2·1	27·1	24·9	57	97	137	205	117	3
10. Northampton -	12	332	632,219	230,964	31·9	2·2	23·2	35·3	39	105	172	237	90	3
11. Huntingdon -	3	88	205,366	59,137	38·5	1·8	30·8	20·9	6	33	40	79	31	
12. Bedford - -	6	138	305,366	140,479	23·3	1·6	25·0	42·8	19	48	88	197	93	1
13. Cambridge - -	9	174	570,638	181,552	38·5	2·0	31·6	19·1	67	130	167	340	96	2
Totals - -	64	1,447	3,198,570	1,295,152	35·0	2·4	24·4	29·1	295	642	889	2,152	1,011	2,1
IV. EASTERN.														
14. Essex - - -	17	372	982,573	379,699	39·2	4·0	25·3	22·1	166	288	299	828	439	8
15. Suffolk - -	17	531	930,345	335,409	39·2	2·7	28·2	22·5	99	220	260	542	211	4
16. Norfolk - -	22	741	1,296,976	427,122	38·1	2·9	26·5	24·9	155	382	519	681	307	6
Totals - -	56	1,644	3,209,894	1,142,230	38·8	3·2	26·6	23·3	420	890	1,078	2,051	957	2,0
V. SOUTH-WESTERN.														
17. Wilts - - -	18	315	777,453	236,027	35·3	1·8	29·3	24·4	52	195	272	311	131	4
18. Dorset - - -	12	287	615,783	182,193	35·6	3·0	23·9	27·4	22	91	144	219	109	2
19. Devon - - -	20	474	1,642,780	589,159	36·5	3·4	19·4	27·4	47	320	427	666	624	7
20. Cornwall - -	13	221	885,705	362,409	39·7	3·6	18·8	31·1	5	196	287	264	336	4
21. Somerset - -	17	495	1,067,461	463,286	35·0	2·5	21·7	30·7	30	187	220	606	455	8
Totals - -	80	1,792	4,989,180	1,833,074	36·4	3·0	21·6	28·5	156	989	1,350	2,066	1,655	2,7
VI. WEST-MIDLAND.														
22. Gloucester - -	17	363	716,045	442,983	38·2	4·4	15·0	31·0	179	325	327	687	505	7
23. Hereford - -	7	219	425,580	106,796	34·9	1·8	31·4	22·7	30	46	55	95	24	1
24. Salop - - -	16	303	920,600	260,229	38·2	2·1	25·8	26·0	34	159	210	332	171	3

in 655 Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians, having a Population of 19,886,104 Persons; Wales being 20,066,224 (Census 1861).

IN-DOOR.					OUT-DOOR.												
Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots.					Able-Bodied.			Not Able-Bodied.			Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots.						
Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Vagrants relieved in the Workhouse.	Total in the Workhouse.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Vagrants relieved out of the Workhouse.	Total out of the Workhouse.	Deduct Persons Relieved, &c.	Net Total of Persons Relieved.	
743	1,189	38	870	22,420	1,484	7,727	14,744	3,161	10,475	4,267	944	1,521	12	64	44,399	11	66,808	1
155	222	8	274	5,706	831	2,750	7,400	1,281	3,809	525	392	521	14	..	17,644	..	23,350	2
47	85	7	3	1,474	157	1,206	2,451	409	1,549	350	93	133	1	..	6,349	..	7,823	3
945	1,496	53	1,147	29,600	2,472	11,683	24,595	4,851	15,833	5,142	1,429	2,175	27	64	68,392	11	97,981	
46	80	9	36	1,922	539	1,231	3,082	1,500	3,008	651	160	241	..	..	10,412	36	12,298	2*
92	136	10	45	4,050	691	2,272	5,855	2,749	6,244	1,139	297	444	10	1	19,702	45	23,707	3*
76	79	9	51	2,602	895	1,857	4,306	2,563	4,654	1,338	258	341	1	17	16,230	9	18,823	4
123	153	4	64	4,327	1,147	2,990	5,799	2,929	6,920	1,484	283	373	14	..	21,939	..	26,266	5
57	58	2	40	1,598	887	1,422	2,716	1,494	2,784	458	209	253	4	2	10,229	11	11,816	6
394	506	34	236	14,499	4,159	9,772	21,758	11,235	23,610	5,070	1,207	1,652	29	20	78,512	101	92,910	
19	30	2	36	1,370	303	888	2,022	745	1,653	199	105	199	..	..	6,114	26	7,458	1*
24	49	3	22	1,237	508	1,187	2,783	1,365	3,008	554	160	191	8	..	9,764	..	11,001	7
20	29	2	4	831	490	1,165	2,133	1,333	3,003	477	130	166	4	35	8,936	..	9,767	8
35	47	2	71	1,134	531	971	2,158	1,694	3,128	711	143	181	5	10	9,532	..	10,666	9
50	49	2	12	1,115	541	1,435	3,006	1,916	3,880	560	209	255	3	11	11,816	..	12,931	10
9	6	..	3	280	110	302	634	429	1,023	108	42	62	1	..	2,711	..	2,991	11
25	26	1	25	691	252	763	1,670	1,268	2,497	544	124	117	8	10	7,253	..	7,944	12
23	31	4	16	1,162	520	1,347	2,914	1,654	3,761	679	145	167	10	5	11,202	..	12,364	13
205	267	16	189	7,820	3,255	8,058	17,320	10,404	21,953	3,832	1,058	1,338	39	71	67,328	26	75,122	
60	89	..	49	3,078	1,365	2,825	6,849	2,904	5,838	1,149	264	396	7	1	21,598	..	24,676	14
62	60	1	9	1,955	1,114	2,467	5,488	3,241	6,258	1,219	278	364	19	3	20,451	70	22,336	15
88	109	9	22	2,941	1,231	2,977	5,680	3,712	8,617	1,555	292	433	9	2	24,508	1	27,448	16
210	258	10	80	7,974	3,710	8,269	18,017	9,857	20,713	3,923	834	1,193	35	6	66,557	71	74,460	
47	64	3	10	1,559	714	1,692	3,473	2,636	5,201	1,170	225	332	11	8	15,462	..	17,021	17
35	46	..	8	918	445	1,131	2,580	1,998	4,261	968	166	177	5	..	11,731	6	12,643	18
106	125	14	18	3,069	799	2,639	5,421	5,329	11,510	2,269	376	528	27	20	28,918	46	31,941	19
25	63	4	2	1,590	224	1,336	3,175	1,656	4,571	903	216	234	3	31	12,349	17	13,922	20
107	132	7	16	2,647	878	2,361	5,525	4,969	9,776	2,086	334	449	14	2	26,394	..	29,041	21
320	450	28	54	9,783	3,060	9,159	20,174	16,588	35,319	7,396	1,317	1,720	60	61	94,854	69	104,568	
128	222	13	58	3,212	809	2,669	5,844	3,336	7,054	1,538	408	470	16	27	22,171	11	25,372	22
11	22	2	7	467	226	534	1,278	1,043	1,978	437	98	153	6	..	5,753	..	6,220	23
30	94	5	21	1,400	259	819	2,111	1,373	2,888	518	187	248	10	4	8,417	..	9,817	24

SUMMARY of Returns of Paupers relieved, In-door and Out-door, on the **1st July 1865**, in 655 Unions, &c.

DIVISIONS and UNION COUNTIES.	Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians.	Number of Parishes.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population, 1861.	*INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS*, 1861. Classes of Occupation and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each.				IN-DOOR					
									ABLE-BODIED.			NOT ABLE-BODIED.		
					Domestic.	Commercial.	Agricultural.	Industrial.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.
VI. WEST MIDLAND—*cont.*														
25. Stafford	17	277	746,248	768,371	38·2	3·0	9·4	42·1	121	307	289	744	400	845
26. Worcester	11	233	432,776	294,901	36·2	3·3	15·5	36·4	40	101	125	366	211	326
27. Warwick	14	272	609,938	561,334	34·7	3·9	10·2	43·4	166	328	417	885	508	781
Totals	82	1,667	3,851,187	2,434,614	37·0	3·3	14·2	37·0	570	1,266	1,423	3,109	1,819	3,239
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.														
28. Leicester	11	350	536,546	243,636	32·0	2·3	19·1	40·6	46	152	185	307	131	309
29. Rutland	2	67	107,723	23,479	39·7	1·4	33·9	17·3	3	9	18	29	9	30
30. Lincoln	14	751	1,738,022	403,850	38·6	2·4	32·3	19·4	40	173	293	494	189	612
31. Nottingham	9	305	599,791	323,784	33·3	2·4	15·3	42·7	81	167	161	378	172	384
32. Derby	9	277	551,832	293,223	33·8	2·4	14·8	42·3	20	62	101	242	174	370
Totals	45	1,750	3,533,919	1,287,972	35·0	2·3	21·5	34·5	190	563	758	1,450	675	1,705
VIII. NORTH WESTERN.														
33. Chester	12	469	680,836	469,577	35·1	5·0	15·4	37·0	126	294	278	355	225	571
34. Lancaster	28	454	1,230,780	2,453,910	34·1	6·6	6·3	46·1	649	1,700	1,446	3,265	2,904	3,953
Totals	40	923	1,911,616	2,923,487	34·3	6·3	7·8	44·6	775	1,994	1,724	3,620	3,129	4,524
IX. YORK.														
35. West Riding	35	610	1,544,070	1,420,107	35·4	3·2	9·8	46·0	214	461	469	1,279	709	1,024
36. East Riding	10	373	714,001	273,674	39·6	6·5	18·6	26·7	25	124	137	262	169	379
37. North Riding	15	481	1,153,754	205,452	36·1	2·3	30·4	24·3	13	68	116	150	113	187
Totals	60	1,464	3,411,825	1,899,233	36·1	3·5	13·2	41·0	252	653	722	1,691	991	1,590
X. NORTHERN.														
38. Durham	15	314	754,183	542,125	41·5	6·8	7·5	36·7	17	120	133	403	266	522
39. Northumberland	12	541	1,249,299	342,997	40·2	6·6	13·6	31·8	19	126	165	276	233	345
40. Cumberland	9	208	1,001,273	205,264	34·8	3·3	23·1	32·0	16	131	189	273	163	322
41. Westmorland	3	110	487,567	60,916	31·8	1·9	30·8	28·8	12	36	59	72	46	42
Totals	39	1,173	3,492,322	1,151,332	39·2	5·9	13·5	33·9	64	413	546	1,024	708	1,231
XI. WELSH.														
42. Monmouth	6	164	432,906	196,077	39·1	3·5	13·1	34·9	14	78	119	207	83	209
43. South Wales	28	683	2,819,503	699,649	36·9	3·7	20·8	29·3	27	241	284	301	247	542
44. North Wales	19	372	1,958,338	414,483	36·2	3·0	27·7	25·3	19	163	206	198	78	317
Totals	53	1,219	5,210,747	1,311,109	37·0	3·5	21·9	28·8	60	482	609	706	408	1,068
TOTALS of Unions, &c., in England and Wales	655	14,695	36,810,543	19,886,104					4,390	11,596	13,829	27,427	21,806	29,501
Residue of the Kingdom	..	205	514,340	180,120	37·4	4·6	14·6	34·1	No Return.			..	..	..
TOTALS of England and Wales	..	14,900*	37,324,883	20,066,224					..	..	..	..	..	..

* Inclusive of the Scilly Islands.

having a Population of 19,886,104 Persons; the entire Population of England and Wales being 20,066,224—*continued.*

IN-DOOR.					OUT-DOOR.												
Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots.			Vagrants relieved in the Workhouse.	Total in the Workhouse.	Able-Bodied.			Not Able-Bodied.			Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots.			Vagrants relieved out of the Workhouse.	Total out of the Workhouse.	Deduct Persons Relieved, &c.	Net Total of Persons Relieved.	
Males.	Females.	Children under 16.			Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.					
115	154	21	93	3,089	775	3,158	8,634	3,048	6,359	1,282	391	365	1	9	24,442	..	27,531	25
25	61	11	56	1,322	454	1,026	2,626	1,686	3,334	738	220	294	13	21	10,412	25	11,709	26
119	124	18	37	3,383	597	1,926	4,587	2,545	5,932	1,362	456	542	24	14	17,985	3	21,365	27
428	677	70	272	12,873	3,120	10,132	25,080	13,031	27,545	5,875	1,760	2,072	70	75	89,180	39	102,014	
72	69	5	5	1,281	398	1,072	2,590	1,755	3,239	359	208	273	4	40	9,938	..	11,219	28
3	6	1	7	115	39	121	262	168	391	40	15	18	..	..	1,054	..	1,169	29
52	72	2	26	1,953	403	1,564	3,766	3,171	6,595	1,432	272	346	7	18	17,574	..	19,527	30
68	97	9	20	1,537	316	1,288	3,393	2,133	4,106	744	191	229	3	35	12,438	1	13,974	31
38	70	2	26	1,105	213	795	2,010	1,197	2,362	400	177	187	4	22	7,367	31	8,441	32
233	314	19	84	5,991	1,369	4,840	12,021	8,424	16,693	2,975	863	1,053	18	115	48,371	32	54,330	
85	118	16	43	2,111	375	1,589	4,169	1,951	4,574	1,000	248	275	5	15	14,101	..	16,212	33
625	809	94	245	15,690	2,716	11,590	27,170	7,113	18,398	2,890	1,100	1,225	14	198	72,450	57	88,083	34
710	927	110	288	17,801	2,991	13,179	31,339	9,064	22,972	3,890	1,348	1,500	19	213	86,551	57	104,295	
294	376	14	167	5,007	1,151	5,580	14,085	5,296	12,410	2,005	630	712	32	109	42,010	31	46,986	35
42	74	5	21	1,238	134	841	2,046	961	2,581	408	181	197	..	..	7,349	..	8,587	36
22	36	4	10	719	115	663	1,673	987	2,503	390	136	127	..	15	6,609	..	7,328	37
358	486	23	198	6,964	1,400	7,084	17,804	7,244	17,494	2,803	947	1,036	32	124	55,968	31	62,901	
64	100	1	113	1,739	463	2,650	6,635	1,580	4,296	860	226	226	2	17	16,965	..	18,704	38
66	75	4	118	1,427	285	1,939	4,661	1,566	4,482	644	221	227	3	6	14,034	2	15,459	39
40	58	2	10	1,204	159	780	2,009	896	2,451	441	140	113	7	71	7,067	..	8,271	40
16	17	..	12	312	39	192	500	326	636	119	33	35	..	14	1,894	..	2,206	41
186	250	7	253	4,682	946	5,571	13,805	4,368	11,865	2,064	620	601	12	108	39,960	2	44,640	
24	35	..	10	779	255	931	2,335	1,328	3,047	1,074	160	179	1	18	9,328	1	10,106	42
43	75	4	25	1,789	686	4,171	9,545	4,889	13,189	3,253	445	623	22	65	36,888	13	38,664	43
43	82	11	28	1,145	498	2,871	5,916	4,114	10,772	3,254	332	387	6	7	28,157	2	29,300	44
110	192	15	63	3,713	1,439	7,973	17,796	10,331	27,008	7,581	937	1,189	29	90	74,373	16	78,070	
4,099	5,803	385	2,864	121,700	27,921	95,720	219,709	105397	241,005	50,551	12,320	15,529	370	947	770,046	455	891,291	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

No. 33.—Comparative Statement of the Number of Paupers of all Classes Relieved on the **1st July 1864 and 1865**, in 655 Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians, having a Population of 19,886,104 Persons; the entire Population of England and Wales being 20,066,224 (Census 1861).

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions, &c.	NUMBER OF PAUPERS OF ALL CLASSES RELIEVED.						Difference between 1st July 1865 and 1864.		Difference per Cent.	
		ON 1st JULY 1864.			ON 1st JULY 1865.						
		In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.				
I. THE METROPOLIS.								Incr.	Decr.	Inc.	Dec.
1.*Middlesex (part)	28	21,248	43,237	64,485	22,420	44,388	66,808	2,323	-	3·6	-
2.*Surrey (part)	9	5,489	17,726	23,215	5,706	17,644	23,350	135	-	0·6	-
3.*Kent (part)	2	1,437	5,475	6,912	1,474	6,349	7,823	911	-	13·2	-
Totals	39	28,174	66,438	94,612	29,600	68,381	97,981	3,369	-	3·6	-
II. SOUTH EASTERN.											
2.*Surrey (part)	11	1,894	10,261	12,155	1,922	10,376	12,298	143	-	1·2	-
3.*Kent (part)	26	4,128	19,656	23,784	4,050	19,657	23,707	-	77	-	0·3
4. Sussex	22	2,592	16,368	18,960	2,602	16,221	18,823	-	137	-	0·7
5. Southampton	26	4,324	23,012	27,336	4,327	21,939	26,266	-	1,070	-	3·9
6. Berks	12	1,601	9,787	11,388	1,598	10,218	11,816	428	-	3·8	-
Totals	97	14,539	79,084	93,623	14,499	78,411	92,910	-	713	-	0·8
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.											
1.*Middlesex (part)	6	1,386	6,136	7,522	1,370	6,088	7,458	-	64	-	0·9
7. Hertford	12	1,302	9,153	10,455	1,237	9,764	11,001	546	-	5·2	-
8. Buckingham	7	797	9,017	9,814	831	8,936	9,767	-	47	-	0·5
9. Oxford	9	1,081	9,519	10,600	1,134	9,532	10,666	66	-	0·6	-
10. Northampton	12	1,085	11,921	13,006	1,115	11,816	12,931	-	75	-	0·6
11. Huntingdon	3	298	2,812	3,110	280	2,711	2,991	-	119	-	3·8
12. Bedford	6	643	7,273	7,916	691	7,253	7,944	28	-	0·4	-
13. Cambridge	9	1,118	11,367	12,485	1,162	11,202	12,364	-	121	-	1·0
Totals	64	7,710	67,198	74,908	7,820	67,302	75,122	214	-	0·3	-
IV. EASTERN.											
14. Essex	17	3,173	20,900	24,073	3,078	21,598	24,676	603	-	2·5	-
15. Suffolk	17	2,086	20,897	22,983	1,955	20,381	22,336	-	647	-	2·8
16. Norfolk	22	3,028	25,469	28,497	2,941	24,507	27,448	-	1,049	-	3·7
Totals	56	8,287	67,266	75,553	7,974	66,486	74,460	-	1,093	-	1·4
V. SOUTH WESTERN.											
17. Wilts	18	1,591	15,433	17,024	1,559	15,462	17,021	-	3	-	0·0
18. Dorset	12	924	11,507	12,431	918	11,725	12,643	212	-	1·7	-
19. Devon	20	3,131	28,782	31,913	3,069	28,872	31,941	28	-	0·1	-
20. Cornwall	13	1,599	12,301	13,900	1,590	12,332	13,922	22	-	0·2	-
21. Somerset	17	2,721	26,796	29,517	2,647	26,394	29,041	-	476	-	1·6
Totals	80	9,966	94,819	104,785	9,783	94,785	104,568	-	217	-	0·2
VI. WEST MIDLAND											
22. Gloucester	17	3,246	22,074	25,320	3,212	22,160	25,372	52	-	0·2	-
23. Hereford	7	483	5,721	6,204	467	5,753	6,220	16	-	0·3	-
24. Salop	16	1,418	8,213	9,631	1,400	8,417	9,817	186	-	1·9	-

(*continued on* p. 188.)

No. 34.—Comparative Statement of the Number of *Adult Able-bodied* Paupers (Male and Female, but exclusive of Vagrants) Relieved on **1st July 1864 and 1865**, in 655 Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians, having a Population of 19,886,104 Persons; the entire Population of England and Wales being 20,066,224 (Census 1861).

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions, &c.	NUMBER OF *ADULT*† *ABLE-BODIED* PAUPERS RELIEVED.						Difference between 1st July 1865 and 1864.		Difference per Cent.	
		ON 1ST JULY 1864.			ON 1ST JULY 1865.						
		In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Incr.	Decr.	Inc.	Dec.
I. THE METROPOLIS.											
1.*Middlesex (part)	28	2,027	9,020	11,047	2,088	9,211	11,299	252	-	2·3	-
2.*Surrey (part)	9	844	3,620	4,464	929	3,581	4,510	46	-	1·0	-
3.*Kent (part)	2	275	1,166	1,441	313	1,363	1,676	235	-	16·3	-
Totals	39	3,146	13,806	16,952	3,330	14,155	17,485	533	-	3·1	-
II. SOUTH EASTERN.											
2.*Surrey (part)	11	267	1,725	1,992	273	1,770	2,043	51	-	2·6	-
3.*Kent (part)	26	547	3,017	3,564	508	2,963	3,471	-	93	-	2·6
4. Sussex	22	256	2,825	3,081	249	2,752	3,001	-	80	-	2·6
5. Southampton	26	726	4,481	5,207	797	4,137	4,934	-	273	-	5·2
6. Berks	12	166	2,054	2,220	155	2,309	2,464	244	-	11·0	-
Totals	97	1,962	14,102	16,064	1,982	13,931	15,913	-	151	-	0·9
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.											
1.*Middlesex (part)	6	129	1,131	1,260	126	1,191	1,317	57	-	4·5	-
7. Hertford	12	165	1,465	1,630	124	1,695	1,819	189	-	11·6	-
8. Buckingham	7	73	1,609	1,682	86	1,655	1,741	59	-	3·5	-
9. Oxford	9	145	1,521	1,666	154	1,502	1,656	-	10	-	0·6
10. Northampton	12	141	1,945	2,086	144	1,976	2,120	34	-	1·6	-
11. Huntingdon	3	41	410	451	39	412	451	-	-	-	-
12. Bedford	6	62	1,100	1,162	67	1,015	1,082	-	80	-	6·9
13. Cambridge	9	168	2,095	2,263	197	1,867	2,064	-	199	-	8·8
Totals	64	924	11,276	12,200	937	11,313	12,250	50	-	0·4	-
IV. EASTERN.											
14. Essex	17	407	3,801	4,208	454	4,190	4,644	436	-	10·4	-
15. Suffolk	17	366	3,679	4,045	319	3,581	3,900	-	145	-	3·6
16. Norfolk	22	549	4,405	4,954	537	4,208	4,745	-	209	-	4·2
Totals	56	1,322	11,885	13,207	1,310	11,979	13,289	82	-	0·6	-
V. SOUTH WESTERN.											
17. Wilts	18	267	2,418	2,685	247	2,406	2,653	-	32	-	1·2
18. Dorset	12	111	1,594	1,705	113	1,576	1,689	-	16	-	0·9
19. Devon	20	464	3,320	3,784	367	3,438	3,805	21	-	0·6	-
20. Cornwall	13	211	1,550	1,761	201	1,560	1,761	-	-	-	-
21. Somerset	17	237	3,340	3,577	217	3,239	3,456	-	121	-	3·4
Totals	80	1,290	12,222	13,512	1,145	12,219	13,364	-	148	-	1·1
VI. WEST MIDLAND.											
22. Gloucester	17	463	3,331	3,794	504	3,478	3,982	188	-	5·0	-
23. Hereford	7	85	681	766	76	760	836	70	-	9·1	-
24. Salop	16	164	1,003	1,167	193	1,078	1,271	104	-	8·9	-

(*continued on* p. 189.)

† The term "Adult" has, in the Tables of Pauperism, been always applied to Paupers aged 16 years and upwards.

No. 33.—Comparative Statement of the Number of Paupers of all Classes Relieved, **1st July 1864 and 1865**, &c.—*continued.*

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions, &c.	NUMBER OF PAUPERS OF ALL CLASSES RELIEVED.						Difference between 1st July 1865 and 1864.		Difference per Cent.	
		ON 1st JULY 1864.			ON 1st JULY 1865.						
		In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.				
VI. WEST MIDLAND—*continued.*								Incr.	Decr.	Inc.	Dec.
25. Stafford	17	3,158	24,347	27,505	3,089	24,442	27,531	26	-	0·1	-
26. Worcester	11	1,299	10,362	11,661	1,322	10,387	11,709	48	-	0·4	-
27. Warwick	14	3,151	18,343	21,494	3,383	17,982	21,365	-	129	-	0·6
Totals	82	12,755	89,060	101,815	12,873	89,141	102,014	199	-	0·2	-
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.											
28. Leicester	11	1,305	10,340	11,645	1,281	9,938	11,219	-	426	-	3·7
29. Rutland	2	109	1,104	1,213	115	1,054	1,169	-	44	-	3·6
30. Lincoln	14	1,954	17,306	19,260	1,953	17,574	19,527	267	-	1·4	-
31. Nottingham	9	1,503	14,048	15,551	1,537	12,437	13,974	-	1,577	-	10·1
32. Derby	9	1,166	7,756	8,922	1,105	7,336	8,441	-	481	-	5·4
Totals	45	6,037	50,554	56,591	5,991	48,339	54,330	-	2,261	-	4·0
VIII. NORTH WESTERN.											
33. Chester	12	2,097	15,151	17,248	2,111	14,101	16,212	-	1,036	-	6·0
34. Lancaster	28	15,401	90,147	105,548	15,690	72,393	88,083	-	17,465	-	16·5
Totals	40	17,498	105,298	122,796	17,801	86,494	104,295	-	18,501	-	15·1
IX. YORK.											
35. West Riding	35	4,723	43,006	47,729	5,007	41,979	46,986	-	743	-	1·6
36. East Riding	10	1,286	7,511	8,797	1,238	7,349	8,587	-	210	-	2·4
37. North Riding	15	731	6,805	7,536	719	6,609	7,328	-	208	-	2·8
Totals	60	6,740	57,322	64,062	6,964	55,937	62,901	-	1,161	-	1·8
X. NORTHERN.											
38. Durham	15	1,543	17,322	18,865	1,739	16,965	18,704	-	161	-	0·9
39. Northumberland	12	1,501	14,213	15,714	1,427	14,032	15,459	-	255	-	1·6
40. Cumberland	9	1,278	7,063	8,341	1,204	7,067	8,271	-	70	-	0·8
41. Westmorland	3	361	1,969	2,330	312	1,894	2,206	-	124	-	5·3
Totals	39	4,683	40,567	45,250	4,682	39,958	44,640	-	610	-	1·3
XI. WELSH.											
42. Monmouth	6	772	8,770	9,542	779	9,327	10,106	564	-	5·9	-
43. South Wales	28	1,712	36,756	38,468	1,789	36,875	38,664	196	-	0·5	-
44. North Wales	19	1,213	28,659	29,872	1,145	28,155	29,300	-	572	-	1·9
Totals	53	3,697	74,185	77,882	3,713	74,357	78,070	188	-	0·2	-
Totals of Unions, &c. in England and Wales	655	120,086	791,791	911,877	121,700	769,591	891,291	-	20,586	-	2·3
Residue of the Kingdom	No Return.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	
Totals of England and Wales	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	

No. 34.—Comparative Statement of the Number of *Adult Able-bodied* Paupers Relieved, **1st July 1864 and 1865**, &c.—*continued.*

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions, &c.	NUMBER OF *ADULT ABLE-BODIED* PAUPERS RELIEVED.						Difference between 1st July 1865 and 1864.		Difference per Cent.	
		ON 1ST JULY 1864.			ON 1ST JULY 1865.						
		In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.				
VI. WEST MIDLAND—*continued.*								Incr.	Decr.	Inc.	Dec
25. Stafford	17	461	4,123	4,584	428	3,933	4,361	-	223	-	4·9
26. Worcester	11	135	1,558	1,693	141	1,480	1,621	-	72	-	4·3
27. Warwick	14	479	2,608	3,087	494	2,523	3,017	-	70	-	2·3
Totals	82	1,787	13,304	15,091	1,836	13,252	15,088	-	3	-	0·0
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.											
28. Leicester	11	203	1,562	1,765	198	1,470	1,668	-	97	-	5·5
29. Rutland	2	17	166	183	12	160	172	-	11	-	6·0
30. Lincoln	14	214	1,895	2,109	213	1,967	2,180	71	-	3·4	-
31. Nottingham	9	256	2,036	2,292	248	1,604	1,852	-	440	-	19·2
32. Derby	9	43	1,235	1,278	82	1,008	1,090	-	188	-	14·7
Totals	45	733	6,894	7,627	753	6,209	6,962	-	665	-	8·7
VIII. NORTH WESTERN.											
33. Chester	12	421	2,285	2,706	420	1,864	2,284	-	422	-	15·6
34. Lancaster	28	2,382	21,794	24,176	2,349	14,306	16,655	-	7,521	-	31·1
Totals	40	2,803	24,079	26,882	2,769	16,170	18,939	-	7,943	-	29·5
IX. YORK.											
35. West Riding	35	593	6,793	7,386	675	6,731	7,406	20	-	0·3	-
36. East Riding	10	161	997	1,158	149	975	1,124	-	34	-	2·9
37. North Riding	15	85	815	900	81	778	859	-	41	-	4·6
Totals	60	839	8,605	9,444	905	8,484	9,389	-	55	-	0·6
X. NORTHERN.											
38. Durham	15	107	3,114	3,221	137	3,123	3,260	39	-	1·2	-
39. Northumberland	12	184	2,399	2,583	145	2,224	2,369	-	214	-	8·3
40. Cumberland	9	170	934	1,104	147	939	1,086	-	18	-	1·6
41. Westmorland	3	61	235	296	48	231	279	-	17	-	5·7
Totals	39	522	6,682	7,204	477	6,517	6,994	-	210	-	2·9
XI. WELSH.											
42. Monmouth	6	99	1,071	1,170	92	1,186	1,278	108	-	9·2	-
43. South Wales	28	262	4,838	5,100	268	4,857	5,125	25	-	0·5	-
44. North Wales	19	191	3,376	3,567	182	3,369	3,551	-	16	-	0·4
Totals	53	552	9,285	9,837	542	9,412	9,954	117	-	1·2	-
Totals of Unions, &c. in England and Wales	655	15,880	132,140	148,020	15,986	123,641	139,627	-	8,393	-	5·7
Residue of the Kingdom	No Return.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	
Totals of England and Wales	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..		..	

No. 35.—Summary of Returns of Paupers Relieved, In-door and Out-door, on the **1st January 1866**, the entire Population of England and

Divisions and Union Counties.	Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians.	Number of Parishes.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population, 1861.	*Industrial Statistics*, 1861. Classes of Occupation and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each.				In-door					
									Able-Bodied.			Not Able-Bodied.		
					Domestic.	Commercial.	Agricultural.	Industrial.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.
I. THE METROPOLIS.														
1.*Middlesex (part)	28	162	82,402	2,029,192	41·2	8·4	1·4	36·9	1,021	2,193	3,054	5,414	7,365	3,943
2.*Surrey (part)	9	17	22,951	579,748	40·7	9·1	1·8	36·4	504	764	610	1,202	1,337	1,428
3.*Kent (part)	2	11	22,591	193,427	41·1	6·2	2·7	26·8	132	204	71	251	358	435
Totals	39	190	77,944	2,802,367	41·1	8·4	1·6	36·1	1,657	3,161	3,735	6,867	9,060	5,806
II. SOUTH EASTERN.														
2.*Surrey (part)	11	136	436,620	258,946	41·1	3·2	16·2	21·2	185	243	252	608	316	603
3.*Kent (part)	26	418	1,013,659	543,549	40·2	4·0	18·3	21·4	359	507	601	1,474	706	1,032
4. Sussex	22	287	888,860	341,827	41·8	3·6	20·5	23·0	182	267	339	905	482	803
5. Southampton	26	345	1,017,893	455,587	40·0	4·5	14·7	23·0	323	610	574	964	668	1,192
6. Berks	12	240	565,807	205,625	38·8	2·2	25·6	22·8	83	200	199	518	247	407
Totals	97	1,426	3,922,839	1,805,534	40·6	3·7	18·3	22·2	1,132	1,827	1,965	4,469	2,419	4,037
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.														
1.*Middlesex (part)	6	58	176,555	187,325	43·3	4·3	13·1	25·0	119	134	132	572	301	388
7. Hertford	12	165	428,143	177,452	36·0	2·4	25·1	28·3	111	133	171	566	200	307
8. Buckingham	7	195	402,106	147,186	30·6	1·9	25·4	33·0	53	94	130	339	145	252
9. Oxford	9	294	478,177	171,057	37·2	2·1	27·1	24·9	91	149	210	282	134	387
10. Northampton	12	332	632,219	230,964	31·9	2·2	23·2	35·3	83	145	207	307	108	374
11. Huntingdon	3	88	205,366	59,137	38·5	1·8	30·8	20·9	35	43	58	120	35	87
12. Bedford	6	137	305,366	140,476	23·3	1·6	25·0	42·8	59	67	102	255	87	183
13. Cambridge	9	174	570,638	181,552	38·5	2·0	31·6	19·1	141	217	279	471	113	273
Totals	64	1,443	3,198,570	1,295,149	35·0	2·4	24·4	29·1	692	982	1,289	2,912	1,123	2,251
IV. EASTERN.														
14. Essex	17	372	982,573	379,699	39·2	4·0	25·3	22·1	307	406	438	1,134	482	954
15. Suffolk	17	530	930,345	335,409	39·2	2·7	28·2	22·5	197	320	416	653	242	500
16. Norfolk	22	739	1,296,976	427,060	38·1	2·9	26·5	24·9	306	551	746	769	324	736
Totals	56	1,641	3,209,894	1,142,168	38·8	3·2	26·6	23·3	810	1,277	1,600	2,556	1,048	2,190
V. SOUTH WESTERN.														
17. Wilts	18	315	777,453	236,027	35·3	1·8	29·3	24·4	135	277	329	421	149	528
18. Dorset	12	287	615,783	182,193	35·6	3·0	23·9	27·4	32	97	164	293	138	283
19. Devon	20	474	1,642,780	589,159	36·5	3·4	19·4	27·4	71	414	512	828	661	735
20. Cornwall	13	221	885,703	362,409	39·7	3·6	18·8	31·1	20	222	303	343	360	450
21. Somerset	17	495	1,067,461	463,286	35·0	2·5	21·7	30·7	90	239	305	784	494	902
Totals	80	1,792	4,989,180	1,833,074	36·4	3·0	21·6	28·5	348	1,249	1,613	2,669	1,802	2,898
VI. WEST MIDLAND.														
22. Gloucester	17	363	716,045	442,983	38·2	4·4	15·0	31·0	243	429	409	850	512	801
23. Hereford	7	218	425,580	106,796	34·9	1·8	31·4	22·7	42	71	76	128	40	171
24. Salop	16	302	920,600	260,225	38·2	2·1	25·8	26·0	47	202	230	393	184	339

in 655 Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians having a Population of 19,885,921 Persons ; Wales being 20,066,224 (Census 1861).

IN-DOOR.					OUT-DOOR.												
Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots.			Vagrants relieved in the Workhouse.	Total in the Workhouse.	Able-Bodied.			Not Able-Bodied.			Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots.			Vagrants relieved out of the Workhouse.	Total out of the Workhouse.	Deduct Persons Relieved, &c.	Net Total of Persons Relieved.	
Males.	Females.	Children under 16.			Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.					
568	901	39	928	25,426	2,086	8,853	17,014	3,508	11,183	4,917	1,178	1,835	18	184	50,776	33	76,169	1*
154	214	14	291	6,518	1,133	3,020	8,437	1,408	3,967	630	400	521	10	..	19,585	..	26,103	2*
46	87	3	48	1,635	300	1,427	2,688	423	1,585	406	86	144	3	50	7,112	..	8,747	3*
768	1,202	56	1,267	33,579	3,519	13,300	28,139	5,339	16,735	5,953	1,664	2,500	31	234	77,473	33	111,019	
51	88	1	58	2,405	610	1,271	3,185	1,525	3,097	747	168	246	4	..	10,853	45	13,213	2*
92	142	12	48	4,973	727	2,227	5,686	2,818	6,384	1,184	315	444	8	5	19,798	34	24,737	3*
72	76	10	74	3,210	880	1,857	4,506	2,586	4,718	1,404	267	337	5	27	16,587	9	19,788	4
123	161	3	82	4,700	1,232	3,049	6,061	3,068	6,898	1,598	329	410	18	4	22,667	..	27,367	5
51	60	2	21	1,788	931	1,416	2,905	1,527	2,765	436	219	256	6	1	10,462	3	12,247	6
389	527	28	283	17,076	4,380	9,820	22,343	11,524	23,862	5,369	1,298	1,693	41	37	80,367	91	97,352	
19	27	1	25	1,718	367	967	2,233	770	1,715	179	107	189	2	..	6,529	23	8,224	1*
31	55	2	31	1,607	483	1,138	2,859	1,391	3,095	571	175	199	6	..	9,917	1	11,523	7
21	29	1	..	1,064	466	1,152	2,256	1,423	3,081	463	125	171	7	19	9,163	..	10,227	8
38	45	3	23	1,362	531	976	2,176	1,778	3,202	726	144	190	7	8	9,738	..	11,100	9
51	55	3	13	1,346	626	1,538	3,183	1,975	3,931	605	232	247	6	6	12,349	..	13,695	10
8	6	..	8	400	129	307	686	468	1,069	135	40	67	2	1	2,904	..	3,304	11
25	29	2	36	845	276	812	1,745	1,317	2,548	632	121	125	9	..	7,585	..	8,430	12
28	31	4	7	1,564	557	1,374	2,968	1,666	3,853	694	140	172	13	1	11,438	..	13,002	13
221	277	16	143	9,906	3,435	8,261	18,106	10,788	22,494	4,005	1,084	1,360	52	35	69,623	24	79,505	
60	89	3	79	3,952	1,392	2,900	7,152	3,010	5,861	1,124	269	404	14	..	22,126	..	26,078	14
61	66	2	9	2,466	1,045	2,451	5,287	3,264	6,188	1,280	271	351	13	3	20,153	69	22,550	15
92	124	7	6	3,661	1,146	2,817	5,574	3,734	8,667	1,614	293	425	5	2	24,277	..	27,938	16
213	279	12	94	10,079	3,583	8,168	18,013	10,008	20,716	4,018	833	1,180	32	5	66,556	69	76,566	
47	66	3	8	1,963	837	1,809	3,844	2,794	5,424	1,195	236	327	15	8	16,489	..	18,452	17
38	49	..	2	1,096	500	1,187	2,615	2,053	4,461	1,046	167	192	6	..	12,227	5	13,318	18
130	129	11	27	3,518	930	2,692	5,569	5,287	11,487	2,264	389	575	25	33	29,251	65	32,704	19
23	63	4	4	1,792	286	1,415	3,312	1,707	4,700	884	204	237	2	34	12,781	16	14,557	20
110	157	11	26	3,118	967	2,486	6,008	5,011	9,776	2,206	342	447	18	4	27,265	4	30,379	21
348	464	29	67	11,487	3,520	9,589	21,348	16,852	35,848	7,595	1,338	1,778	66	79	98,013	90	109,410	
135	219	10	60	3,668	912	2,765	5,969	3,337	7,254	1,549	401	486	12	32	22,717	3	26,382	22
15	21	2	1	567	208	534	1,341	1,066	2,027	432	106	161	6	..	5,881	..	6,448	23
30	98	5	27	1,555	224	807	2,155	1,349	2,898	531	196	243	9	6	8,418	..	9,973	24

SUMMARY of Returns of Paupers Relieved, In-door and Out-door, on the **1st January 1866**, in 655 Unions, &c.

DIVISIONS and UNION COUNTIES.	Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians.	Number of Parishes.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population, 1861.	*INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS*, 1861. Classes of Occupation and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each.				IN-DOOR.					
									ABLE-BODIED.			NOT ABLE-BODIED.		
					Domestic.	Commercial.	Agricultural.	Industrial.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.
VI. WEST MIDLAND—*cont.*														
25. Stafford	17	276	746,248	768,369	38·2	3·0	9·4	42·1	188	398	427	911	439	898
26. Worcester	11	233	432,776	294,901	36·2	3·3	15·5	36·4	56	139	177	424	217	347
27. Warwick	14	272	609,938	561,334	34·7	3·9	10·2	43·4	169	394	476	1,027	566	809
Totals	82	1,664	3,851,187	2,434,608	37·0	3·3	14·2	37·0	745	1,633	1,795	3,733	1,958	3,365
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.														
28. Leicester	11	349	536,546	243,611	32·0	2·3	19·1	40·6	79	178	207	357	154	307
29. Rutland	2	67	107,728	23,479	39·7	1·4	33·9	17·3	8	14	13	38	8	33
30. Lincoln	14	750	1,738,022	403,850	38·6	2·4	32·3	19·4	108	215	303	644	206	611
31. Nottingham	9	305	599,791	323,784	33·3	2·4	15·3	42·7	145	222	209	441	173	371
32. Derby	9	277	551,832	293,223	33·8	2·4	14·8	42·3	54	107	120	277	157	364
Totals	45	1,748	3,533,919	1,287,947	35·0	2·3	21·5	34·5	394	736	852	1,757	698	1,686
VIII. NORTH WESTERN.														
33. Chester	12	469	680,836	469,577	35·1	5·0	15·4	37·0	142	335	331	439	261	575
34. Lancaster	28	454	1,230,780	2,453,910	34·1	6·6	6·3	46·1	849	2,020	1,633	3,813	3,287	4,202
Totals	40	923	1,911,616	2,923,487	34·3	6·3	7·8	44·6	991	2,355	1,964	4,252	3,548	4,777
IX. YORK.														
35. West Riding	35	610	1,544,070	1,420,107	35·4	3·2	9·8	46·0	247	468	538	1,495	794	1,099
36. East Riding	10	373	714,001	273,674	39·6	6·5	18·6	26·7	52	166	175	324	197	391
37. North Riding	15	481	1,153,754	205,452	36·1	2·3	30·4	24·3	24	86	149	201	128	239
Totals	60	1,464	3,411,825	1,899,233	36·1	3·5	13·2	41·0	323	720	862	2,020	1,119	1,729
X. NORTHERN.														
38. Durham	15	314	754,183	542,125	41·5	6·8	7·5	36·7	21	160	195	464	286	539
39. Northumberland	12	540	1,249,299	342,991	40·2	6·6	13·6	31·8	23	121	176	339	276	401
40. Cumberland	9	208	1,001,273	205,264	34·8	3·3	23·1	32·0	23	165	201	312	193	345
41. Westmorland	3	110	487,567	60,946	31·8	1·9	30·8	28·8	17	48	54	90	47	47
Totals	39	1,172	3,492,322	1,151,326	39·2	5·9	13·5	33·9	84	494	626	1,205	802	1,332
XI. WELSH.														
42. Monmouth	6	164	432,906	196,977	39·1	3·5	13·1	34·9	26	92	139	245	97	214
43. South Wales	28	683	2,819,503	699,649	36·9	3·7	20·8	29·3	25	283	353	385	255	559
44. North Wales	19	371	1,957,908	414,402	36·2	3·0	27·7	25·3	43	211	258	261	88	315
Totals	53	1,218	5,210,317	1,311,028	37·0	3·5	21·9	28·8	94	586	750	891	440	1,088
TOTALS of Unions, &c., in England and Wales	655	14,681	36,809,613	19,885,921					7,270	15,020	17,051	33,331	24,017	31,159
Residue of the Kingdom	..	205	515,270	180,303	37·4	4·6	14·6	34·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS of England and Wales	..	14,886*	37,324,883	20,066,224					..	..	..	..	..	..

2r. Sanp

* Inclusive of the Scilly Islands.

having a Population of 19,885,921 Persons; the entire Population of England and Wales being 20,066,224—*continued.*

IN-DOOR.					OUT-DOOR.												
Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots.			Vagrants relieved in the Workhouse.	Total in the Workhouse.	Able-Bodied.			Not Able-Bodied.			Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots.			Vagrants relieved out of the Workhouse.	Total out of the Workhouse.	Deduct Persons Relieved, &c.	Net Total of Persons Relieved.	
Males.	Females.	Children under 16.			Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.					
116	152	20	92	3,641	682	3,133	8,681	3,011	6,422	1,285	397	394	1	30	24,337	25	27,953	25
27	66	7	32	1,492	424	1,089	2,772	1,736	3,407	712	234	292	16	16	10,698	29	12,161	26
116	134	25	100	3,816	585	1,997	4,913	2,649	6,356	1,539	423	566	21	6	19,055	5	22,866	27
439	690	69	312	14,739	3,035	10,325	25,831	13,148	28,364	6,048	1,757	2,142	65	90	91,106	62	105,783	
77	67	6	9	1,441	331	1,028	2,450	1,728	3,285	336	213	272	4	18	9,665	8	11,098	28
3	6	1	1	125	43	119	285	167	382	37	16	19	..	..	1,068	..	1,193	29
49	78	4	29	2,247	457	1,590	3,947	3,215	6,753	1,522	267	358	8	7	18,124	1	20,370	30
72	93	8	17	1,751	402	1,426	3,526	2,016	4,085	728	256	293	11	44	12,787	2	14,536	31
37	68	2	40	1,326	208	742	2,032	1,151	2,323	390	183	186	4	64	7,283	..	8,509	32
238	312	21	96	6,790	1,441	4,905	12,240	8,277	16,828	3,013	935	1,128	27	133	48,927	11	55,706	
96	124	15	64	2,382	264	1,479	3,983	1,894	4,494	1,006	251	292	3	21	13,687	..	16,069	33
687	846	90	245	17,672	2,759	10,686	25,980	6,595	17,163	2,743	1,106	1,273	15	201	68,521	61	86,132	34
783	970	105	309	20,054	3,023	12,165	29,963	8,489	21,657	3,749	1,357	1,565	18	222	82,208	61	102,201	
297	356	15	246	5,555	1,149	5,535	14,232	5,142	12,297	1,889	641	726	19	121	41,751	43	47,263	35
40	84	3	46	1,478	176	867	2,049	985	2,607	383	175	196	..	8	7,446	..	8,924	36
28	34	2	12	903	137	725	1,830	1,014	2,516	400	149	151	..	3	6,925	9	7,819	37
365	474	20	304	7,936	1,462	7,127	18,111	7,141	17,420	2,672	965	1,073	19	132	56,122	52	64,006	
78	105	4	67	1,919	478	2,738	6,863	1,617	4,240	837	219	227	2	18	17,239	9	19,149	38
75	78	6	118	1,613	350	2,024	4,820	1,571	4,448	682	232	246	6	..	14,379	2	15,990	39
43	62	2	9	1,355	127	780	1,867	865	2,439	449	140	112	5	75	6,859	..	8,214	40
17	18	1	11	350	34	175	475	302	628	164	40	39	..	7	1,864	..	2,214	41
213	263	13	205	5,237	989	5,717	14,025	4,355	11,755	2,132	631	624	13	100	40,341	11	45,567	
22	49	..	17	901	212	933	2,274	1,298	2,953	993	164	190	2	60	9,079	..	9,980	42
49	75	5	27	2,016	656	4,072	9,255	4,979	12,927	3,092	493	649	17	116	36,256	5	38,267	43
44	81	9	42	1,352	491	2,899	5,867	4,015	10,673	3,321	364	397	12	60	28,099	..	29,451	44
115	205	14	86	4,269	1,359	7,904	17,396	10,292	26,553	7,406	1,021	1,236	31	236	73,434	5	77,698	
4,092	5,663	383	3,166	141,152	29,746	97,284	225,515	106,213	242,232	51,960	12,883	16,279	395	1303	784,170	509	924,813	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

No. 36.—Comparative Statement of the Number of Paupers of All Classes Relieved on the **1st January 1865 and 1866,** in 655 Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians, having a Population of 19,885,921 Persons; the entire Population of England and Wales being 20,066,224 (Census 1861).

Divisions and Union-Counties.	Unions, &c.	Number of Paupers of All Classes Relieved on 1st January 1865			Number of Paupers of All Classes Relieved on 1st January 1866			Difference between 1st Jan. 1866 and 1865.		Difference per Cent.	
		In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Incr.	Decr.	Inc.	Dec.
I. THE METROPOLIS.											
1.*Middlesex (part)	28	23,328	48,493	71,821	25,426	50,743	76,169	4,348	-	6·1	-
2.*Surrey (part)	9	6,093	19,340	25,433	6,518	19,585	26,103	670	-	2·6	-
3.*Kent (part)	2	1,539	6,558	8,097	1,635	7,112	8,747	650	-	8·0	-
Totals	39	30,960	74,391	105,351	33,579	77,440	111,019	5,668	-	5·4	-
II. SOUTH EASTERN.											
2.*Surrey (part)	11	2,392	11,286	13,678	2,405	10,808	13,213	-	465	-	3·4
3.*Kent (part)	26	5,092	20,347	25,439	4,973	19,764	24,737	-	702	-	2·8
4. Sussex	22	3,331	17,320	20,651	3,210	16,578	19,788	-	863	-	4·2
5. Southampton	26	4,767	23,320	28,087	4,700	22,667	27,367	-	720	-	2·6
6. Berks	12	1,926	10,800	12,726	1,788	10,462	12,247	-	479	-	3·8
Totals	97	17,508	83,073	100,581	17,076	80,276	97,352	-	3,229	-	3·2
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.											
1.*Middlesex (part)	6	1,690	6,830	8,520	1,718	6,506	8,224	-	296	-	3·5
7. Hertford	12	1,601	10,145	11,746	1,607	9,916	11,523	-	223	-	1·9
8. Buckingham	7	1,002	9,571	10,573	1,064	9,163	10,227	-	346	-	3·3
9. Oxford	9	1,349	10,318	11,667	1,362	9,738	11,100	-	567	-	4·9
10. Northampton	12	1,336	12,659	13,995	1,346	12,349	13,695	-	300	-	2·1
11. Huntingdon	3	383	2,930	3,313	400	2,904	3,304	-	9	-	0·3
12. Bedford	6	903	7,686	8,589	845	7,585	8,430	-	159	-	1·9
13. Cambridge	9	1,555	12,160	13,715	1,564	11,438	13,002	-	713	-	5·2
Totals	64	9,819	72,299	82,118	9,906	69,599	79,505	-	2,613	-	3·2
IV. EASTERN.											
14. Essex	17	4,109	22,770	26,879	3,952	22,126	26,078	-	801	-	3·0
15. Suffolk	17	2,574	21,370	23,944	2,466	20,084	22,550	-	1,394	-	5·8
16. Norfolk	22	3,583	25,261	28,844	3,661	24,277	27,938	-	906	-	3·1
Totals	56	10,266	69,401	79,667	10,079	66,487	76,566	-	3,101	-	3·9
V. SOUTH WESTERN.											
17. Wilts	18	1,995	16,371	18,366	1,963	16,489	18,452	86	-	0·5	-
18. Dorset	12	1,073	11,894	12,967	1,096	12,222	13,318	351	-	2·7	-
19. Devon	20	3,488	29,205	32,693	3,518	29,186	32,704	11	-	0·0	-
20. Cornwall	13	1,718	12,532	14,250	1,792	12,765	14,557	307	-	2·2	-
21. Somerset	17	3,091	26,949	30,040	3,118	27,261	30,379	339	-	1·1	-
Totals	80	11,365	96,951	108,316	11,487	97,923	109,410	1,094	-	1·0	-
VI. WEST MIDLAND.											
22. Gloucester	17	3,703	22,608	26,311	3,668	22,714	26,382	71	-	0·3	-
23. Hereford	7	562	6,192	6,754	567	5,881	6,448	-	306	-	4·5
24. Salop	16	1,575	8,494	10,069	1,555	8,418	9,973	-	96	-	1·0

(*continued on* p. 196.)

No. 37.—Comparative Statement of the Number of *Adult Able-bodied* Paupers (Male and Female, but exclusive of Vagrants) Relieved on **1st January 1865 and 1866**, in 655 Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians, having a Population of 19,885,921 Persons; the entire Population of England and Wales being 20,066,224 (Census 1861).

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions, &c.	NUMBER OF *ADULT*† *ABLE-BODIED* PAUPERS RELIEVED						Difference between 1st Jan. 1866 and 1865.		Difference per Cent.	
		ON 1st JANUARY 1865.			ON 1st JANUARY 1866.						
		In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Incr.	Decr.	Inc.	Dec.
I. THE METROPOLIS.											
1.*Middlesex (part)	28	2,931	10,541	13,472	3,214	10,939	14,153	681	-	5·1	-
2.*Surrey (part)	9	1,199	4,288	5,487	1,268	4,153	5,421	-	66	-	1·2
3.*Kent (part)	2	323	1,493	1,816	336	1,727	2,063	247	-	13·6	-
Totals	39	4,453	16,322	20,775	4,818	16,819	21,637	862	-	4·1	-
II. SOUTH EASTERN.											
2.*Surrey (part)	11	457	2,106	2,563	428	1,881	2,309	-	254	-	9·9
3*Kent (part)	26	977	3,186	4,163	866	2,954	3,820	-	343	-	8·2
4. Sussex	22	528	3,210	3,738	449	2,737	3,186	-	552	-	14·8
5. Southampton	26	909	4,591	5,500	933	4,281	5,214	-	286	-	5·2
6. Berks	12	277	2,492	2,769	283	2,347	2,630	-	139	-	5·0
Totals	97	3,148	15,585	18,733	2,959	14,200	17,159	-	1,574	-	8·4
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.											
1.*Middlesex (part)	6	245	1,467	1,712	253	1,334	1,587	-	125	-	7·3
7. Hertford	12	315	1,865	2,180	244	1,621	1,865	-	315	-	14·4
8. Buckingham	7	160	1,746	1,906	147	1,618	1,765	-	141	-	7·4
9. Oxford	9	242	1,742	1,984	240	1,507	1,747	-	237	-	11·9
10. Northampton	12	230	2,182	2,412	228	2,164	2,392	-	20	-	0·8
11. Huntingdon	3	83	494	577	78	436	514	-	63	-	10·9
12. Bedford	6	158	1,197	1,355	126	1,088	1,214	-	141	-	10·4
13. Cambridge	9	355	2,264	2,619	358	1,931	2,289	-	330	-	12·6
Totals	64	1,788	12,957	14,745	1,674	11,699	13,373	-	1,372	-	9·3
IV. EASTERN.											
14. Essex	17	821	4,281	5,102	713	4,292	5,005	-	97	-	1·9
15. Suffolk	17	587	3,811	4,398	517	3,496	4,013	-	385	-	8·8
16. Norfolk	22	805	4,333	5,138	857	3,963	4,820	-	318	-	6·2
Totals	56	2,213	12,425	14,638	2,087	11,751	13,838	-	800	-	5·5
V. SOUTH WESTERN.											
17. Wilts	13	416	2,635	3,051	412	2,646	3,058	7	-	0·2	-
18. Dorset	12	159	1,636	1,795	129	1,687	1,816	21	-	1·2	-
19. Devon	20	535	3,638	4,173	485	3,622	4,107	-	66	-	1·6
20. Cornwall	13	242	1,590	1,832	242	1,701	1,943	111	-	6·1	-
21. Somerset	17	327	3,320	3,647	329	3,453	3,782	135	-	3·7	-
Totals	80	1,679	12,819	14,498	1,597	13,109	14,706	208	-	1·4	-
VI. WEST MIDLAND.											
22. Gloucester	17	701	3,573	4,274	672	3,677	4,349	75	-	1·8	-
23. Hereford	7	106	819	925	113	742	855	-	70	-	7·6
24. Salop	16	236	1,124	1,360	249	1,031	1,280	-	80	-	5·9

(*continued on* p. 197.)

† The term "Adult" has, in the Tables of Pauperism, been always applied to Paupers aged 16 years and upwards.

No. 36.—Comparative Statement of the Number of Paupers of All Classes Relieved, **1st January 1865 and 1866,** &c.—*continued.*

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions, &c.	NUMBER OF PAUPERS OF ALL CLASSES RELIEVED						Difference between 1st Jan. 1866 and 1865.	Difference per Cent.
		ON 1st JANUARY 1865.			ON 1st JANUARY 1866.				
		In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.		
								Incr. Decr.	Inc. Dec.
VI. WEST MIDLAND—*cont.*									
25. Stafford	17	3,477	23,838	27,315	3,641	24,312	27,953	638 - -	2·3 - -
26. Worcester	11	1,488	10,801	12,289	1,492	10,669	12,161	- - 128	- - 1·0
27. Warwick	14	3,780	20,259	24,039	3,816	19,050	22,866	- - 1,173	- - 4·9
Totals	82	14,585	92,192	106,777	14,739	91,044	105,783	- - 994	- - 0·9
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.									
28. Leicester	11	1,776	10,512	12,288	1,441	9,657	11,098	- - 1,190	- - 9·7
29. Rutland	2	187	1,146	1,333	125	1,068	1,193	- - 140	- - 10·5
30. Lincoln	14	2,311	17,866	20,177	2,247	18,123	20,370	193 - -	1·0 - -
31. Nottingham	9	2,038	16,574	18,612	1,751	12,785	14,536	- - 4,076	- - 21·9
32. Derby	9	1,299	8,193	9,492	1,226	7,283	8,509	- - 983	- - 10·4
Totals	45	7,611	54,291	61,902	6,790	48,916	55,706	- - 6,196	- - 10·0
VIII. NORTH WESTERN.									
33. Chester	12	2,371	14,909	17,280	2,382	13,687	16,069	- - 1,211	- - 7·0
34. Lancaster	28	18,402	102,867	121,269	17,672	68,460	86,132	- - 35,137	- - 28·9
Totals	40	20,773	117,776	138,549	20,054	82,147	102,201	- - 36,348	- - 26·2
IX. YORK.									
35. West Riding	35	5,617	44,626	50,243	5,555	41,708	47,263	- - 2,980	- - 5·9
36. East Riding	10	1,463	7,510	8,973	1,478	7,446	8,924	- - 49	- - 0·5
37. North Riding	15	831	7,001	7,832	903	6,916	7,819	- - 13	- - 0·2
Totals	60	7,911	59,137	67,048	7,936	56,070	64,006	- - 3,042	- - 4·5
X. NORTHERN.									
38. Durham	15	1,786	17,381	19,167	1,919	17,230	19,149	- - 18	- - 0·1
39. Northumberland	12	1,623	14,091	15,714	1,613	14,377	15,990	276 - -	1·8 - -
40. Cumberland	9	1,404	7,215	8,619	1,355	6,859	8,214	- - 405	- - 4·7
41. Westmorland	3	390	1,912	2,302	350	1,864	2,214	- - 88	- - 3·8
Totals	39	5,203	40,599	45,802	5,237	40,330	45,567	- - 235	- - 0·5
XI. WELSH.									
42. Monmouth	6	831	9,065	9,896	901	9,079	9,980	84 - -	0·8 - -
43. South Wales	28	2,003	36,714	38,717	2,016	36,251	38,267	- - 450	- - 1·2
44. North Wales	19	1,339	28,709	30,048	1,352	28,099	29,451	- - 597	- - 2·0
Totals	53	4,173	74,488	78,661	4,269	73,429	77,698	- - 963	- - 1·2
Totals of Unions, &c. in England and Wales	655	140,174	834,598	974 772	141,152	783,661	924,813	- - 49,959	- - 5·1
Residue of the Kingdom	No Return.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals of England and Wales	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 37.—Comparative Statement of the Number of *Adult Able-bodied* Paupers Relieved, **1st January 1865 and 1866**, &c.—*continued.*

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions, &c.	NUMBER OF *ADULT ABLE-BODIED* PAUPERS RELIEVED ON 1st JANUARY 1865. In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	ON 1st JANUARY 1866. In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Difference between 1st Jan. 1866 and 1865. Incr.	Decr.	Difference per Cent. Inc.	Dec.
VI. WEST MIDLAND—*cont.*											
25. Stafford	17	602	3,848	4,450	586	3,815	4,401	-	49	-	1·1
26. Worcester	11	200	1,629	1,829	195	1,513	1,708	-	121	-	6·6
27. Warwick	14	669	3,204	3,873	563	2,582	3,145	-	728	-	18·8
Totals	82	2,514	14,197	16,711	2,378	13,360	15,738	-	973	-	5·8
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.											
28. Leicester	11	387	1,638	2,025	257	1,359	1,616	-	409	-	20·2
29. Rutland	2	49	171	220	22	162	184	-	36	-	16·4
30. Lincoln	14	298	2,117	2,415	323	2,047	2,370	-	45	-	1·9
31. Nottingham	9	448	2,953	3,401	367	1,828	2,195	-	1,206	-	35·5
32. Derby	9	55	1,312	1,367	161	950	1,111	-	256	-	18·7
Totals	45	1,237	8,191	9,428	1,130	6,346	7,476	-	1,952	-	20·7
VIII. NORTH WESTERN.											
33. Chester	12	534	2,215	2,749	477	1,743	2,220	-	529	-	19·2
34. Lancaster	28	3,347	26,884	30,231	2,869	13,445	16,314	-	13,917	-	46·0
Totals	40	3,881	29,099	32,980	3,346	15,188	18,534	-	14,446	-	43·8
IX. YORK.											
35. West Riding	35	820	7,440	8,260	715	6,684	7,399	-	861	-	10·4
36. East Riding	10	226	990	1,216	218	1,043	1,261	45	-	3·7	-
37. North Riding	15	110	861	971	110	862	972	1	-	0·1	-
Totals	60	1,156	9,291	10,447	1,043	8,589	9,632	-	815	-	7·8
X. NORTHERN.											
38. Durham	15	166	3,150	3,316	181	3,216	3,397	81	-	2·4	-
39. Northumberland	12	204	2,278	2,482	144	2,374	2,518	36	-	1·5	-
40. Cumberland	9	220	954	1,174	188	907	1,095	-	79	-	6·7
41. Westmorland	3	68	233	301	65	209	274	-	27	-	9·0
Totals	39	658	6,615	7,273	578	6,706	7,284	11	-	0·2	-
XI. WELSH.											
42. Monmouth	6	115	1,101	1,216	118	1,145	1,263	47	-	3·9	-
43. South Wales	28	315	4,774	5,089	308	4,728	5,036	-	53	-	1·0
44. North Wales	19	243	3,360	3,603	254	3,390	3,644	41	-	1·1	-
Totals	53	673	9,235	9,908	680	9,263	9,943	35	-	0·4	-
Totals of Unions, &c. in England and Wales	655	23,400	146,736	170,136	22,290	127,030	149,320	-	20,816	-	12·2
Residue of the Kingdom	No Return.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Totals of England and Wales	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

No. 38.

SUMMARY STATEMENT of the Number of Paupers of all Classes in Receipt of Relief on the
Single Parishes under Boards of

Number of Unions, &c.	Population comprised therein.	Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief on the *First* Day of	IN-DOOR.									Vagrants Relieved in the Workhouse.	Total in the Workhouse.
			ABLE-BODIED.			NOT ABLE-BODIED.			LUNATICS, INSANE PERSONS, AND IDIOTS.				
			Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.		
642	18,974,000	January 1858 -	7,671	16,382	21,047	27,372	21,898	32,132	3,049	4,134	372	1,593	135,650
642	19,047,000	July 1858 -	3,576	11,951	14,631	22,726	19,453	29,753	3,122	4,244	325	1,189	110,070
642	19,220,000	January 1859 -	6,389	13,709	16,679	27,307	20,931	29,839	3,467	4,666	318	1,273	124,578
645	19,334,000	July 1859 † -	3,136	9,844	12,149	22,287	19,011	27,365	3,348	4,573	314	1,270	103,297
645	19,460,000	January 1860 -	5,737	12,860	15,241	26,988	20,005	27,427	3,335	4,492	321	903	117,309
645	19,573,000	July 1860 -	3,260	9,848	12,142	23,047	18,927	25,544	3,344	4,646	319	1,146	102,223
646	19,900,000	January 1861 -	7,589	15,813	19,441	29,227	21,735	28,480	3,512	4,837	327	1,179	132,140
647	19,813,984	July 1861 § -	4,274	12,537	15,679	24,554	20,121	27,840	3,547	5,010	652	1,798	116,012
649	19,813,984	January 1862 §	8,737	17,841	22,247	31,091	22,745	29,899	3,546	4,912	345	1,828	143,191
651	19,833,064	July 1862 -	4,706	13,388	16,664	26,321	21,241	29,014	3,778	5,245	649	2,426	123,432
653	19,874,530	January 1863 -	9,098	17,403	21,224	32,344	23,447	30,599	3,799	5,210	381	2,692	146,197
655	19,885,921	July 1863 -	4,967	13,044	16,434	27,186	21,390	29,721	3,898	5,441	543	2,744	125,368
655	19,885,921	January 1864 -	7,733	15,930	19,066	31,951	23,077	30,430	3,855	5,346	386	1,976	139,750
655	19,885,921	July 1864 -	4,285	11,595	14,419	27,041	21,332	29,003	4,038	5,648	377	2,348	120,086
655	19,885,921	January 1865 -	8,040	15,360	18,097	33,117	23,304	30,476	3,879	5,486	360	2,055	140,174
655	19,886,104	July 1865 -	4,390	11,596	13,829	27,427	21,806	29,501	4,099	5,803	385	2,864	121,700
655	19,886,104	January 1866 -	7,270	15,020	17,051	33,331	24,017	31,159	4,092	5,663	383	3,166	141,152

* The increase in the number of Insane Paupers, recorded in the Out-door portion of this Summary on the
in Lunatic Asylums being then

† It is necessary to observe, with reference to the small decrease in the total number of Paupers in July 1859,
on the 1st July 1859 certain classes of paupers which ought to have been included in previous Returns; namely,

‡ The figures placed in this column represent the number of persons relieved, both in-door and out-door, on
settled paupers whose relief had been transferred to

§ The population at this date is given

Note.—The corresponding table to this, but with a more detailed classification, will be found at page 196
mencing with

No. 38.

1st January and on the **1st July** in the Years named, in a stated Number of Unions and Guardians in England and Wales.

OUT-DOOR.													
Able-Bodied.			Not Able-Bodied.			Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots.			Vagrants Relieved out of the Workhouse.	Total out of the Workhouse.	Deduct Persons Relieved, &c.††	Net Total of Persons Relieved.	Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief on the *First* Day of
Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.					
40,262	107,067	257,956	101,604	231,329	53,067	5,872	7,289	259	823	805,528	626	940,552	January 1858.
24,298	87,924	213,326	97,471	224,906	49,426	6,080	7,428	257	880	711,996	584	821,482	July 1858.
26,811	90,509	220,691	99,865	227,521	50,267	9,438*	11,754*	309	880	738,045	545	862,078	January 1859.
23,480	85,406	205,580	97,924	225,239	48,137	9,750	12,043	317	997	708,873	551	811,619	July 1859
27,120	88,409	211,497	100,460	228,180	48,757	10,041	12,651	331	639	728,085	519	844,875	January 1860.
25,107	85,357	202,783	97,351	225,597	48,469	10,228	12,896	330	591	710,290	674	811,839	July 1860.
32,654	94,470	224,734	101,900	230,673	49,957	10,516	13,333	362	762	760,224	496	891,868	January 1861.
28,679	91,487	212,754	99,161	229,797	48,375	10,567	13,521	363	907	736,058	496	851,574	July 1861.
38,247	102,821	243,073	103,898	236,580	51,876	10,996	14,087	329	1,002	803,657	682	946,166	January 1862.
36,812	104,961	242,804	103,827	236,877	51,610	10,840	13,867	371	1,180	803,706	880	926,258	July 1862.
73,211	153,787	323,623	111,570	248,379	57,470	11,484	14,789	355	1,542	997,021	594	1,142,624	January 1863.
46,566	122,131	267,433	109,319	246,545	55,150	11,420	14,520	390	1,384	875,199	593	999,974	July 1863.
44,606	118,485	265,890	110,684	249,052	54,211	12,063	15,401	367	1,162	872,644	641	1,011,753	January 1864.
31,229	100,911	230,075	106,374	242,883	51,983	11,876	14,954	319	1,021	792,328	537	911,877	July 1864.
38,226	108,510	248,153	109,877	246,610	53,416	12,465	15,781	371	1,284	835,490	892	974,772	January 1865.
27,921	95,720	219,709	105,397	241,005	50,551	12,320	15,529	370	947	770,046	455	891,291	July 1865.
20,746	97,284	225,515	106,213	242,232	51,960	12,883	16,279	395	1,303	784,170	509	924,813	January 1866.

1st January 1859, arises from the circumstance of those persons chargeable to the Poor Rates and maintained
fully returned for the first time.
as compared with July 1858, that many unions included in their statements of the number of paupers relieved
pauper lunatics in asylums and licensed houses, paupers receiving medical relief only, and non-resident paupers.
the 1st January (or July), and therefore entered in the in-door and out-door totals on that day; also those non-
the accounts of the unions to which it was chargeable.
according to the actual enumeration of 1861.
of the Eleventh Annual Report, where the particulars are given in reference to twenty-one periods com-
January 1849.

No. 39.

WEEKLY RETURNS OF PAUPERISM FOR THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 1866, AND FOR THE CORRESPONDING WEEKS OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR.

[No. 507. (A. X.), Session 1864, and No. 442. (A. to A. IX.), Session 1865.]

Memorandum as to the Arrangement of the Weekly Returns of Pauperism.

The Returns of the Number of Paupers relieved on the *last day* of each Week do not include the "Lunatic Paupers in Asylums and Licensed Houses," nor the number of "Vagrants" relieved. These classes form only a small portion of the entire pauperism of the country. According to the latest Returns (1st January 1864), the number contained in the two classes was 2·2 per cent. of the total pauperism.

The Pauper Lunatics in Asylums are not generally subject to variations in number to the same degree as the other classes of Paupers, and the number of Vagrants relieved by the Unions throughout the country has become too small to need a return so frequently as once a week. These considerations led to the exclusion of the two classes.

There are at present 14,886* parishes, inclusive of the Scilly Islands, in England and Wales maintaining or liable to maintain their own poor: returns of pauperism are received weekly in respect of 14,681 of that number; 205 parishes, incorporated under Gilbert's Act, or still under the provisions of the 43d Elizabeth, make no return of the number of paupers which they relieve.

The Returns are arranged under eleven divisions. The Union-counties which fall under each are shown in the following view:—

I. THE METROPOLIS.

1.*Middlesex (part of).
2.*Surrey (part of).
3.*Kent (part of).

II. SOUTH EASTERN.

2.*Surrey (part of).
3.*Kent (part of).
4. Sussex.
5. Southampton.
6. Berks.

III. SOUTH MIDLAND.

1.*Middlesex (part of).
7. Hertford.
8. Buckingham.
9. Oxford.
10. Northampton.
11. Huntingdon.
12. Bedford.
13. Cambridge.

IV. EASTERN.

14. Essex.
15. Suffolk.
16. Norfolk.

V. SOUTH WESTERN.

17. Wilts.
18. Dorset.
19. Devon.
20. Cornwall.
21. Somerset.

VI. WEST MIDLAND.

22. Gloucester.
23. Hereford.
24. Salop.
25. Stafford.
26. Worcester.
27. Warwick.

VII. NORTH MIDLAND.

28. Leicester.
29. Rutland.
30. Lincoln.
31. Nottingham.
32. Derby.

VIII. NORTH WESTERN.

33. Chester.
34. Lancaster.

IX. YORK.

35. West Riding.
36. East Riding.
37. North Riding.

X. NORTHERN.

38. Durham.
39. Northumberland.
40. Cumberland.
41. Westmorland.

XI. WELSH.

42. Monmouth.
43. South Wales.
44. North Wales.

* Many places not heretofore liable to maintain their own poor are becoming parishes under the operation of the Extra-parochial Places Act; to what extent this will ultimately increase the number of parishes in England and Wales cannot, at present, be stated.

The following is a Tabular Statement of the Number of Unions and Parishes; and the Area and Population ascribable to each Division; but so far only as represented by the Weekly Returns.

DIVISIONS.	Number of Unions, &c.	Number of Parishes.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1861.
I. THE METROPOLIS - -	39	190	77,944	2,802,367
II. SOUTH EASTERN - -	97	1,426	3,922,839	1,805,534
III. SOUTH MIDLAND - -	64	1,443	3,198,570	1,295,149
IV. EASTERN - - -	56	1,641	3,209,894	1,142,168
V. SOUTH WESTERN - -	80	1,792	4,989,180	1,833,074
VI. WEST MIDLAND - -	82	1,664	3,851,187	2,434,680
VII. NORTH MIDLAND - -	45	1,748	3,533,919	1,287,947
VIII. NORTH WESTERN - -	40	923	1,911,616	2,923,487
IX. YORK - - - -	60	1,464	3,411,825	1,899,233
X. NORTHERN - - -	39	1,172	3,492,322	1,151,326
XI. WELSH - - - -	53	1,218	5,210,317	1,311,028
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	655	14,681	36,809,613	19,885,921

The absolute as well as the proportional numbers of the adult population under six industrial classes are shown in the subjoined Table for each Division:

DIVISIONS.	Persons aged 20 Years and upwards.							To every 100 Persons aged 20 Years and upwards, of all Occupations, the Proportional Number of each Class.						
	CLASSES.							CLASSES.						
	Total.	1. Professional.	2. Domestic.	3. Commercial.	4. Agricultural.	5. Industrial.	6. Indefinite and Non-Productive.	Total.	1. Professional.	2. Domestic.	3. Commercial.	4. Agricultural.	5. Industrial.	6. Indefinite and Non-Productive.
I. THE METROPOLIS - -	1,617,930	95,925	665,168	135,846	25,260	584,787	110,944	100·0	5·9	41·1	8·4	1·6	36·1	6·9
II. SOUTH EASTERN - -	1,021,229	90,086	413,256	37,907	187,250	227,043	65,687	100·0	8·8	40·6	3·7	18·3	22·2	6·4
III. SOUTH MIDLAND - -	695,364	22,571	243,351	16,571	169,850	202,169	40,852	100·0	3·2	35·0	2·4	24·4	29·1	5·9
IV. EASTERN - - - -	618,998	21,245	239,981	19,883	164,577	144,230	29,082	100·0	3·4	38·8	3·2	26·6	23·3	4·7
V. SOUTH WESTERN - -	999,714	46,622	364,951	29,626	215,503	285,528	57,484	100·0	4·7	36·4	3·0	21·6	28·5	5·8
VI. WEST MIDLAND - -	1,317,203	35,203	487,112	44,030	186,661	487,365	76,832	100·0	2·7	37·0	3·3	14·2	37·0	5·8
VII. NORTH MIDLAND - -	699,052	16,930	244,257	16,311	150,417	241,153	29,984	100·0	2·4	35·0	2·3	21·5	34·5	4·3
VIII. NORTH WESTERN - -	1,062,831	36,290	549,109	101,295	124,838	715,542	75,757	100·0	2·3	34·3	6·3	7·8	44·6	4·7
IX. YORK - - - - -	1,089,535	24,804	393,346	38,661	143,508	446,765	42,451	100·0	2·3	36·1	3·5	13·2	41·0	3·9
X. NORTHERN - - - -	612,442	13,282	240,865	35,853	82,488	207,794	32,160	100·0	2·2	39·2	5·9	13·5	33·9	5·3
XI. WELSH - - - - -	709,260	15,941	262,649	24,640	155,151	204,412	46,467	100·0	2·2	37·0	3·5	21·9	28·8	6·6
ENGLAND AND WALES -	10,983,558	418,899	4,104,045	500,623	1,605,503	3,746,788	607,700	100·0	3·8	37·4	4·6	14·6	34·1	5·5

The numbers in the last Table represent *complete* divisions, as it was impossible, from the manner in which the census of occupations is compiled, to make the same adjustment in respect of the unreturned parishes as that effected for the first Table.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
25th April 1865.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

1ST WEEK OF FEBRUARY 1864 AND 1865.

DIVISIONS.		Number of Paupers Relieved. In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Difference between the corresponding Weeks. Incr.	Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	1864	*31,026*	*72,569*	*103,595*	3,940		3·80	
	1865	31,348	76,187	107,535				
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1864	*17,610*	*80,539*	*98,149*		538		0·55
	1865	17,791	80,896	98,687				
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1864	*10,198*	*68,770*	*78,968*		939		1·19
	1865	10,256	69,651	79,907				
IV. EASTERN	1864	*10,857*	*68,756*	*79,613*		952		1·20
	1865	10,590	68,071	78,661				
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1864	*12,134*	*95,165*	*107,299*		727		0·68
	1865	11,639	94,933	106,572				
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1864	*14,273*	*87,657*	*101,930*	3,886		3·81	
	1865	14,960	90,856	105,816				
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1864	*7,416*	*52,933*	*60,349*		154		0·26
	1865	7,628	52,567	60,195				
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1864	*19,871*	*156,810*	*176,681*		37,498		21·22
	1865	20,703	118,480	139,183				
IX. YORK	1864	*7,843*	*59,443*	*67,286*		1,126		1·67
	1865	7,946	58,214	66,160				
X. NORTHERN	1864	*5,120*	*41,009*	*46,129*		739		1·60
	1865	5,155	40,235	45,390				
XI. WELSH	1864	*4,343*	*75,000*	*79,343*		272		0·34
	1865	4,320	74,751	79,071				
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	1864	*140,691*	*858,651*	*999,342*		32,165		3·24
	1865	142,336	824,841	967,177				

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

2ND WEEK OF FEBRUARY 1864 AND 1865.

DIVISIONS.		Number of Paupers Relieved. In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Difference between the corresponding Weeks. Incr.	Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	1864	*31,027*	*74,016*	*105,043*				
	1865	31,406	75,625	107,031	1,988		1·89	—
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1864	*17,733*	*81,059*	*98,792*				
	1865	17,728	81,714	99,442	650		0·66	—
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1864	*10,253*	*69,192*	*79,445*				
	1865	10,307	70,169	80,476	1,031		1·30	—
IV. EASTERN	1864	*11,078*	*69,040*	*80,118*				
	1865	10,584	68,526	79,110		1,008		1·26
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1864	*12,168*	*94,885*	*107,053*				
	1865	11,629	95,347	106,976		77		0·07
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1864	*14,312*	*87,762*	*102,074*				
	1865	14,966	91,879	106,845	4,771		4·67	—
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1864	*7,526*	*52,539*	*60,065*				
	1865	7,639	52,843	60,482	417		0·69	—
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1864	*19,911*	*155,876*	*175,787*				
	1865	20,584	119,212	139,796		35,991		20·47
IX. YORK	1864	*7,877*	*59,978*	*67,855*				
	1865	7,923	58,926	66,849		1,006		1·48
X. NORTHERN	1864	*5,130*	*41,053*	*46,183*				
	1865	5,186	40,318	45,504		679		1·47
XI. WELSH	1864	*4,367*	*74,935*	*79,302*				
	1865	4,314	79,966	84,280	4,978		6·28	—
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	1864	*141,982*	*860,335*	*1,001,717*				
	1865	142,266	834,525	976,791		24,926		2·49

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

3RD WEEK OF FEBRUARY 1864 AND 1865.

DIVISIONS.		Number of Paupers Relieved. In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Difference between the corresponding Weeks. Incr.	Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	1864	*30,983*	*75,100*	*106,092*				
	1865	31,751	79,299	111,050	4,958		4·67	—
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1864	*17,781*	*81,627*	*99,408*				
	1865	17,904	82,500	100,404	996		1·00	—
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1864	*10,152*	*69,504*	*79,656*				
	1865	10,319	70,284	80,603	947		1·19	—
IV. EASTERN	1864	*11,016*	*69,791*	*80,807*				
	1865	10,719	69,013	79,732		1,075		1·33
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1864	*12,132*	*95,355*	*107,487*				
	1865	11,678	95,406	107,084		403		0·37
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1864	*14,205*	*88,245*	*102,450*				
	1865	15,098	92,366	107,464	5,014		4·89	—
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1864	*7,470*	*53,168*	*60,638*				
	1865	7,660	52,847	60,507		131		0·22
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1864	*19,806*	*157,013*	*176,819*				
	1865	20,673	120,298	140,971		35,848		20·27
IX. YORK	1864	*7,821*	*60,232*	*68,053*				
	1865	7,908	58,983	66,891		1,162		1·71
X. NORTHERN	1864	*5,175*	*41,123*	*46,298*				
	1865	5,199	40,528	45,727		571		1·23
XI. WELSH	1864	*4,432*	*75,008*	*79,440*				
	1865	4,357	76,380	80,737	1,297		1·63	—
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	1864	*140,973*	*866,175*	*1,007,148*				
	1865	143,266	837,904	981,170		25,978		2·58

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

4TH WEEK OF FEBRUARY 1864 AND 1865.

DIVISIONS.		Number of Paupers Relieved. In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Difference between the corresponding Weeks. Incr.	Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	1864	*31,049*	*76,869*	*107,918*				
	1865	31,794	84,535	116,329	8,411		7·79	—
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1864	*17,812*	*82,392*	*100,204*				
	1865	17,990	83,864	101,854	1,650		1·65	—
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1864	*10,057*	*69,583*	*79,640*				
	1865	10,273	70,984	81,257	1,617		2·03	—
IV. EASTERN	1864	*11,004*	*69,915*	*80,919*				
	1865	10,675	69,942	80,617		302		0·37
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1864	*12,109*	*95,113*	*107,222*				
	1865	11,697	95,776	107,473	251		0·23	—
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1864	*14,265*	*88,427*	*102,692*				
	1865	17,990	83,864	101,854		838		0·82
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1864	*7,479*	*52,789*	*60,268*				
	1865	7,591	52,840	60,431	163		0·27	—
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1864	*19,802*	*156,323*	*176,125*				
	1865	20,692	123,778	144,470		31,655		17·97
IX. YORK	1864	*7,785*	*60,220*	*68,005*				
	1865	7,971	59,811	67,782		223		0·33
X. NORTHERN	1864	*5,173*	*41,201*	*46,374*				
	1865	5,188	40,606	45,794		580		1·25
XI. WELSH	1864	*4,393*	*74,931*	*79,324*				
	1865	4,339	75,961	80,300	976		1·23	—
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	1864	*140,928*	*867,763*	*1,008,691*				
	1865	146,200	841,961	988,161		20,530		2·04

Quarterly Statement as to Pauperism.—Lady-Day 1865.

(*Paupers in Lunatic Asylums and Vagrants not included.*)

The Return now published completes this portion of the Series for the parochial year 1864–65. The four following Tables are given in continuation of those prefixed to the monthly publication for December last.

The Tables are—

1st. England and Wales; the pauperism in the consecutive weeks of the quarter.
2d. ——————————— the comparative pauperism of the quarter.
3d. North Midland, North Western, and York Divisions; the comparative pauperism of the quarter.
4th. The Metropolis; the comparative pauperism of the quarter.

1. In the 1st Table each week is compared with the one immediately preceding it. The last week of the parochial year is higher than the last week of the Christmas quarter by 31,499 paupers.

Table I.—England and Wales.—Consecutive Statement.

PERIODS.	Number of Paupers on the Last Day of each Week.	Difference between the Proximate Weeks.	
		Incr.	Decr.
1864:			
December:			
Fourth week - -	928,404	—	—
1865:			
January:			
First week - -	927,122	—	1,282
Second week - -	932,622	5,500	—
Third week - -	938,465	5,843	—
Fourth week - -	943,880	5,415	—
Fifth week - -	951,787	7,907	—
February:			
First week - -	967,177	15,390	—
Second week - -	976,791	9,614	—
Third week - -	981,170	4,379	—
Fourth week - -	988,161	6,991	—
March:			
First week - -	985,201	—	2,960
Second week - -	970,064	—	15,137
Third week - -	963,050	—	7,014
Fourth week - -	959,903	—	3,147

2. The next Table exhibits the comparative pauperism of 1863, 1864, and 1865.

The paupers in receipt of relief on the last day of the last week of March were—

In 1863 - - - -	1,062,913
„ 1864 - - - - -	981,551
„ 1865 - - - -	959,697

The paupers in 1865, as compared with those in 1864, have decreased 21,854, or 2·23 per cent.; but compared with 1863 the decrease was 103,216 or 9·71 per cent.

TABLE II.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—Comparative Statement.

PERIODS.	Paupers in Receipt of Relief on the Last Day of each Week.			Difference per Cent. in the Numbers in Column (*c*), compared with each of the two preceding years.	
	1862–63.	1863–64.	1864–65.	Last Year but One. (*a*)	Last Year. (*b*)
	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	Incr. Decr.	Incr. Decr.
DECEMBER:					
Fourth week -	1,106,556	960,506	928,198	—	—
JANUARY:					
First week -	1,098,598	961,346	926,917	— 15·63	— 3·58
Second week -	1,096,157	979,618	932,422	— 14·94	— 4·82
Third week -	1,099,440	999,819	938,259	— 14·66	— 6·16
Fourth week -	1,102,144	1,004,568	943,666	— 14·38	— 6·06
Fifth week -	1,098,161	999,201	951,566	— 13·35	— 4·77
FEBRUARY:					
First week -	1,094,774	999,134	966,955	— 11·68	— 3·22
Second week -	1,089,863	1,001,510	976,582	— 10·39	— 2·49
Third week -	1,085,411	1,006,945	980,960	— 9·62	— 2·58
Fourth week -	1,080,179	1,008,480	987,950	— 8·54	— 2·04
MARCH:					
First week -	1,072,962	1,006,248	984,998	— 8·20	— 2·11
Second week -	1,066,073	997,343	969,868	— 9·02	— 2·75
Third week -	1,065,879	991,537	962,853	— 9·67	— 2·89
Fourth week -	1,062,913	981,551	959,697	— 9·71	— 2·23

*** The Numbers given for 1864 and 1865 respectively, differ slightly from the Totals entered in the Returns for January, February, and March; this arises from the circumstance of Bramley being excluded from Table II., as that place was not in the Returns for 1863.

3. The third Table comprises the three divisions of England and Wales in which the principal manufactures are carried on. Taking the returns of paupers relieved on the last day of the last week of March, the numbers were—

In 1863	378,778
„ 1864	289,645
„ 1865	259,675

The decrease in 1865, compared with 1864, was 29,970 or 10·35 per cent.; but in comparison with 1863 the decrease was 119,103, or 31·44 per cent.

TABLE III.—NORTH MIDLAND, NORTH WESTERN, and YORK DIVISIONS.—Comparative Statement.

PERIODS.	Paupers in Receipt of Relief on the Last Day of each Week.			Difference per Cent. in the Numbers in Column (*c*) compared with each of the Two preceding Years.	
	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	Last Year but One. (*a*)	Last Year. (*b*)
	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	Incr. Decr.	Incr. Decr.
DECEMBER:					
Fourth week	424,384	290,345	259,456	—	—
JANUARY:					
First week	416,902	293,328	257,920	— 38·13	— 12·07
Second week	409,072	300,480	258,061	— 26·92	— 14·12
Third week	405,793	307,509	258,659	— 36·26	— 15·89
Fourth week	402,720	308,692	259,212	— 35·60	— 16·03
Fifth week	396,211	305,379	260,469	— 34·26	— 14·71
FEBRUARY:					
First week	391,253	304,108	265,316	— 32·19	— 12·76
Second week	387,370	303,500	266,918	— 31·09	— 12·05
Third week	384,698	305,307	268,159	— 30·29	— 12·17
Fourth week	382,679	304,187	272,472	— 28·80	— 10·43
MARCH:					
First week	380,241	301,400	269,401	— 29·15	— 10·62
Second week	377,007	296,153	263,071	— 30·22	— 11·17
Third week	378,634	292,936	260,621	— 31·17	— 11·03
Fourth week	378,778	289,645	259,675	— 31·44	— 10·35

4. According to the last returns for the month of March in the three years last past the numbers in the metropolis were—

In 1863 - - - -	98,362
„ 1864 - - - -	100,824
„ 1865 - - - -	105,988

In 1865 the increase in the paupers, as compared with those in 1864, was 5,164 or 5·12 per cent.; but on a comparison with 1863, the increase was 7,626, or 7·75 per cent.

TABLE IV.—THE METROPOLIS.—Comparative Statement.

PERIODS.	Paupers in Receipt of Relief on the Last Day of each Week.			Difference per Cent. in the Numbers in Column (c), compared with each of the Two preceding Years.			
				Last Year but One. (a)		Last Year. (b)	
	1862–63.	1863–64.	1864–65.				
DECEMBER:	(a)	(b)	(c)	Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
Fourth week -	98,467	96,230	99,125	—		—	
JANUARY:							
First week -	99,725	96,309	98,472	—	1·26	2·25	—
Second week -	101,063	102,022	100,756	—	0·30	—	1·24
Third week -	102,554	107,219	102,363	—	0·19	—	4·53
Fourth week -	104,006	106,214	103,203	—	0·77	—	2·83
Fifth week -	103,684	104,073	105,474	1·73	—	1·35	—
FEBRUARY:							
First week -	103,499	103,595	107,535	3·90	—	3·80	—
Second week -	102,580	105,043	107,031	4·34	—	1·89	—
Third week -	102,133	106,092	111,050	8·73	—	4·67	—
Fourth week -	101,712	107,918	116,329	14·37	—	7·79	—
MARCH:							
First week -	100,135	107,724	110,605	10·46	—	2·67	—
Second week -	99,646	104,682	107,515	7·90	—	2·71	—
Third week -	99,655	103,076	106,630	7·00	—	3·45	—
Fourth week -	98,362	100,824	105,988	7·75	—	5·12	—

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
29th May 1865.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

1ST WEEK OF MARCH 1864 AND 1865.

DIVISIONS.		Number of Paupers Relieved. In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Difference between the corresponding Weeks. Incr.	Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	1864	*30,962*	*76,762*	*107,724*	2,881		2·67	
	1865	31,361	79,244	110,605				
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1864	*17,706*	*82,422*	*100,128*	1,303		1·30	
	1865	17,752	83,679	101,431				
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1864	*9,900*	*69,593*	*79,493*	1,285		1·62	
	1865	10,075	70,703	80,778				
IV. EASTERN	1864	*10,789*	*70,132*	*80,921*		29		0·04
	1865	10,267	70,625	80,892				
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1864	*12,089*	*95,874*	*107,963*		176		0·16
	1865	11,603	96,184	107,787				
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1864	*14,286*	*88,476*	*102,762*	4,838		4·71	
	1865	14,809	92,791	107,600				
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1864	*7,400*	*52,781*	*60,181*	706		1·17	
	1865	7,458	53,429	60,887				
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1864	*19,643*	*153,900*	*173,543*		32,479		18·72
	1865	20,557	120,507	141,064				
IX. YORK	1864	*7,722*	*60,162*	*67,884*		231		0·34
	1865	7,866	59,787	67,653				
X. NORTHERN	1864	*5,133*	*41,231*	*46,364*		368		0·79
	1865	5,096	40,900	45,996				
XI. WELSH	1864	*4,429*	*75,064*	*79,493*	1,015		1·28	
	1865	4,312	76,196	80,508				
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	1864	*140,059*	*866,397*	*1,006,456*		21,255		2·11
	1865	141,156	844,045	985,201				

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBER of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

2ND WEEK OF MARCH 1864 AND 1865.

DIVISIONS.		Number of Paupers Relieved. In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Difference between the corresponding Weeks. Incr.	Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	1864	*30,731*	*73,951*	*104,682*	2,833		2·71	—
	1865	31,047	76,468	107,515				
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1864	*17,524*	*82,215*	*99,739*		718	0·72	—
	1865	17,537	82,920	100,457				
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1864	*9,928*	*69,461*	*79,389*		164	0·21	—
	1865	9,919	69,634	79,553				
IV. EASTERN	1864	*10,821*	*70,074*	*80,895*		760		0·94
	1865	10,209	69,926	80,135				
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1864	*11,996*	*95,708*	*107,704*		397		0·37
	1865	11,484	95,823	107,307				
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1864	*14,275*	*88,525*	*102,800*	3,209		3·12	—
	1865	14,575	91,434	106,009				
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1864	*7,354*	*52,276*	*59,630*		210		0·35
	1865	7,309	52,111	59,420				
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1864	*19,521*	*149,660*	*169,181*		32,315		19·10
	1865	20,346	116,520	136,866				
IX. YORK	1864	*7,801*	*59,751*	*67,552*		571		0·85
	1865	7,702	59,279	66,981				
X. NORTHERN	1864	*5,159*	*41,401*	*46,560*		811		1·74
	1865	4,989	40,760	45,749				
XI. WELSH	1864	*4,410*	*75,011*	*79,421*	651		0·82	—
	1865	4,199	75,873	80,072				
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	1864	*139,520*	*858,033*	*997,553*		27,489		2·76
	1865	139,316	830,748	970,064				

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBER of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

3RD WEEK OF MARCH 1864 AND 1865.

DIVISIONS.		Number of Paupers Relieved. In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Difference between the corresponding Weeks. Incr.	Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	1864	*30,371*	*72,705*	*103,076*				
	1865	30,861	75,769	106,630	3,554	-	3·45	—
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1864	*17,289*	*82,213*	*99,502*				
	1865	17,305	82,399	99,704	202	-	0·20	—
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1864	*9,646*	*69,552*	*79,198*				
	1865	9,761	69,185	78,946	-	252	-	0·32
IV. EASTERN	1864	*10,380*	*70,215*	*80,595*				
	1865	10,091	69,906	79,997	-	598	-	0·74
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1864	*11,750*	*95,882*	*107,632*				
	1865	11,395	95,453	106,848	-	784	-	0·73
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1864	*14,095*	*88,468*	*102,563*				
	1865	14,384	90,277	104,661	2,098	-	2·05	—
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1864	*7,211*	*52,378*	*59,589*				
	1865	7,117	51,954	59,071	-	518	-	0·87
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1864	*19,272*	*145,939*	*165,211*				
	1865	20,050	115,114	135,164	-	30,047	-	18·19
IX. YORK	1864	*7,619*	*60,727*	*68,346*				
	1865	7,652	58,931	66,583	-	1,763	-	2·58
X. NORTHERN	1864	*5,076*	*41,517*	*46,593*				
	1865	4,964	40,605	45,569	-	1,024	-	2·20
XI. WELSH	1864	*4,393*	*75,049*	*79,442*				
	1865	4,192	75,685	79,877	435	-	0·55	—
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	1864	*137,102*	*854,645*	*991,747*				
	1865	137,772	825,278	963,050	-	28,697	-	2·89

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

4TH WEEK OF MARCH 1864 AND 1865.

DIVISIONS.		Number of Paupers Relieved. In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Difference between the corresponding Weeks. Incr.	Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	1864	*30,037*	*70,787*	*100,824*	5,164		5·12	—
	1865	30,786	75,202	105,988				
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1864	*16,854*	*81,679*	*98,533*	1,023		1·04	—
	1865	17,265	82,291	99,556				
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1864	*9,343*	*69,348*	*78,691*		271		0·34
	1865	9,577	68,843	78,420				
IV. EASTERN	1864	*9,845*	*69,543*	*79,388*	236		0·30	—
	1865	9,904	69,720	79,624				
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1864	*11,447*	*95,330*	*106,777*		383		0·36
	1865	11,228	95,166	106,394				
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1864	*13,806*	*88,211*	*102,017*	2,767		2·71	—
	1865	14,409	90,375	104,784				
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1864	*7,039*	*51,910*	*58,949*		376		0·64
	1865	7,051	51,522	58,573				
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1864	*18,860*	*143,415*	*162,275*		27,517		16·96
	1865	20,105	114,653	134,758				
IX. YORK	1864	*7,384*	*61,250*	*68,634*		2,084		3·04
	1865	7,631	58,919	66,550				
X. NORTHERN	1864	*4,980*	*41,473*	*46,453*		1,049		2·26
	1865	4,933	40,471	45,404				
XI. WELSH	1864	*4,332*	*74,891*	*79,223*	629		0·79	—
	1865	4,170	75,682	79,852				
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	1864	*133,927*	*847,837*	*981,764*		21,861		2·23
	1865	137,059	822,844	959,903				

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBER of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

1ST WEEK OF APRIL 1864 AND 1865.

DIVISIONS.		Number of Paupers Relieved. In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Difference between the corresponding Weeks. Incr.	Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	1864	*29,917*	*68,348*	*98,265*	5,701	-	5·80	—
	1865	30,642	73,324	103,966				
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1864	*16,596*	*78,385*	*94,981*	1,627	-	1·71	—
	1865	17,005	79,603	96,608				
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1864	*9,163*	*67,615*	*76,778*	150	-	0·20	—
	1865	9,346	67,582	76,928				
IV. EASTERN	1864	*9,629*	*67,734*	*77,363*	-	132	-	0·17
	1865	9,702	67,529	77,231				
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1864	*11,284*	*93,266*	*104,550*	100	-	0·10	—
	1865	11,097	93,553	104,650				
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1864	*13,722*	*85,464*	*99,186*	6,037	-	6·09	—
	1865	14,355	90,868	105,223				
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1864	*6,866*	*50,956*	*57,822*	-	266	-	0·46
	1865	6,928	50,628	57,556				
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1864	*18,694*	*136,301*	*154,995*	-	24,384	-	15·73
	1865	19,910	110,701	130,611				
IX. YORK	1864	*7,345*	*58,335*	*65,680*	-	713	-	1·09
	1865	7,578	57,389	64,967				
X. NORTHERN	1864	*4,937*	*40,987*	*45,924*	-	1,055	-	2·30
	1865	4,859	40,010	44,869				
XI. WELSH	1864	*4,267*	*74,231*	*78,498*	489	-	0·62	—
	1865	4,109	74,878	78,987				
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	1864	*132,420*	*821,622*	*954,042*	-	12,446	-	1·30
	1865	135,531	806,065	941,596				

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

2ND WEEK OF APRIL 1864 AND 1865.

DIVISIONS.		Number of Paupers Relieved. In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Difference between the corresponding Weeks. Incr.	Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	1864	*29,671*	*68,317*	*97,988*				
	1865	30,260	72,124	102,384	4,396	- -	4·49	—
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1864	*16,493*	*78,016*	*94,509*				
	1865	16,564	79,065	95,629	1,120	- -	1·19	—
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1864	*9,072*	*67,474*	*76,546*				
	1865	8,882	67,331	76,213	- -	333	- -	0·44
IV. EASTERN	1864	*9,503*	*67,043*	*76,546*				
	1865	9,259	67,018	76,277	- -	269	- -	0·35
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1864	*11,252*	*92,224*	*103,476*				
	1865	10,849	92,832	103,681	205	- -	0·20	—
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1864	*13,685*	*85,414*	*99,099*				
	1865	13,989	90,687	104,676	5,577	- -	5·63	—
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1864	*6,804*	*50,388*	*57,192*				
	1865	6,755	50,599	57,354	162	- -	0·28	—
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1864	*18,711*	*136,010*	*154,721*				
	1865	19,537	108,162	127,699	- -	27,022	- -	17·46
IX. YORK	1864	*7,304*	*58,302*	*65,606*				
	1865	7,434	57,297	64,731	- -	875	- -	1·33
X. NORTHERN	1864	*4,894*	*40,954*	*45,848*				
	1865	4,829	39,776	44,605	- -	1,243	- -	2·71
XI. WELSH	1864	*4,213*	*74,027*	*78,240*				
	1865	4,003	75,076	79,079	839	- -	1·07	—
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	1864	*131,602*	*818,169*	*949,771*				
	1865	132,361	799,967	932,328	- -	17,443	- -	1·84

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

3RD WEEK OF APRIL 1864 AND 1865.

DIVISIONS.		Number of Paupers Relieved. In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Difference between the corresponding Weeks. Incr.	Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	1864	*29,362*	*67,369*	*96,731*	2,934	—	3·03	—
	1865	29,780	69,885	99,665				
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1864	*16,185*	*77,737*	*93,922*	699	—	0·74	—
	1865	16,038	78,583	94,621				
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1864	*8,502*	*67,216*	*76,018*	—	827	—	1·09
	1865	8,515	66,676	75,191				
IV. EASTERN	1864	*9,392*	*66,884*	*76,276*	—	1,121	—	1·47
	1865	8,646	66,509	75,155				
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1864	*11,013*	*92,561*	*103,574*	284	—	0·27	—
	1865	10,641	93,217	103,858				
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1864	*13,442*	*85,482*	*98,924*	4,159	—	4·20	—
	1865	13,585	89,498	103,083				
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1864	*6,700*	*50,339*	*57,039*	—	287	—	0·50
	1865	6,544	50,208	56,752				
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1864	*18,391*	*133,144*	*151,535*	—	26,930	—	17·77
	1865	19,127	105,478	124,605				
IX. YORK	1864	*7,351*	*58,305*	*65,656*	—	1,191	—	1·82
	1865	7,358	57,007	64,365				
X. NORTHERN	1864	*4,857*	*40,750*	*45,607*	—	981	—	2·15
	1865	4,727	39,899	44,626				
XI. WELSH	1864	*4,118*	*74,113*	*78,231*	443	—	0·57	—
	1865	3,917	74,757	78,674				
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	1864	*129,513*	*813,900*	*943,413*	—	22,818	—	2·42
	1865	128,878	791,717	920,595				

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

4TH WEEK OF APRIL 1864 AND 1865.

DIVISIONS.		Number of Paupers Relieved. In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Difference between the corresponding Weeks. Incr.	Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	1864	*28,965*	*66,409*	*95,374*	2,789	—	2·92	—
	1865	29,419	68,744	98,163				
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1864	*15,853*	*77,497*	*93,350*	113	—	0·12	—
	1865	15,699	77,764	93,463				
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1864	*8,524*	*66,631*	*75,155*	—	729	—	0·97
	1865	8,228	66,198	74,426				
IV. EASTERN	1864	*9,093*	*66,226*	*75,319*	—	1,121	—	1·49
	1865	8,480	65,718	74,198				
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1864	*10,738*	*92,575*	*103,313*	—	675	—	0·65
	1865	10,536	92,102	102,638				
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1864	*13,151*	*85,422*	*98,573*	2,108	—	2·14	—
	1865	13,384	87,297	100,681				
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1864	*6,524*	*50,397*	*56,921*	—	615	—	1·08
	1865	6,361	49,945	56,306				
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1864	*18,091*	*129,210*	*147,301*	—	23,873	—	16·21
	1865	18,903	104,525	123,428				
IX. YORK	1864	*7,063*	*57,938*	*65,001*	—	564	—	0·87
	1865	7,231	57,206	64,437				
X. NORTHERN	1864	*4,801*	*40,797*	*45,598*	—	1,386	—	3·04
	1865	4,670	39,542	44,212				
XI. WELSH	1864	*3,998*	*74,025*	*78,023*	648	—	0·83	—
	1865	3,865	74,806	78,671				
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	1864	*126,801*	*807,127*	*933,928*	—	23,305	—	2·50
	1865	126,776	783,847	910,623				

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

5TH WEEK OF APRIL 1864 AND 1865.

DIVISIONS.		Number of Paupers Relieved. In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Difference between the corresponding Weeks. Incr.	Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	1864	*28,466*	*65,650*	*94,116*	2,267		2·41	
	1865	28,909	67,474	96,383				
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1864	*15,523*	*76,784*	*92,307*		264		0·29
	1865	15,359	76,684	92,043				
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1864	*8,304*	*66,262*	*74,566*		1,090		1·46
	1865	8,048	65,428	73,476				
IV. EASTERN	1864	*8,916*	*65,737*	*74,653*		1,356		1·82
	1865	8,379	64,918	73,297				
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1864	*10,617*	*92,400*	*103,017*		240		0·23
	1865	10,374	92,403	102,777				
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1864	*12,948*	*84,924*	*97,872*	1,849		1·89	
	1865	13,141	86,580	99,721				
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1864	*6,393*	*60,564*	*56,957*		756		1·33
	1865	6,258	49,943	56,201				
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1864	*17,759*	*124,252*	*142,011*		19,027		13·40
	1865	18,826	104,158	122,984				
IX. YORK	1864	*6,908*	*59,094*	*66,002*		1,817		2·75
	1865	7,197	56,988	64,185				
X. NORTHERN	1864	*4,754*	*40,663*	*45,417*		1,252		2·76
	1865	4,607	39,558	44,165				
XI. WELSH	1864	*3,947*	*73,866*	*77,813*	430		0·55	
	1865	3,815	74,428	78,243				
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	1864	*124,535*	*800,196*	*924,731*		21,256		2·30
	1865	124,913	778,562	903,475				

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

1ST WEEK OF MAY 1864 AND 1865.

DIVISIONS.		Number of Paupers Relieved. In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Difference between the corresponding Weeks.	Difference per Cent.
					Incr. Decr.	Incr. Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	1864	*28,264*	*65,066*	*93,330*	1,705 - -	1·83 —
	1865	28,645	66,390	95,035		
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1864	*15,341*	*76,461*	*91,802*	- - 465	- - 0·51
	1865	15,121	76,216	91,337		
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1864	*8,169*	*66,151*	*74,320*	- - 1,091	- - 1·47
	1865	7,971	65,258	73,229		
IV. EASTERN	1864	*8,839*	*65,326*	*74,165*	- - 1,475	- - 1·98
	1865	8,431	64,259	72,690		
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1864	*10,523*	*92,274*	*102,797*	- - 527	- - 0·51
	1865	10,329	91,941	102,270		
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1864	*12,820*	*84,700*	*97,520*	1,609 - -	1·65 —
	1865	13,108	86,021	99,129		
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1864	*6,265*	*50,126*	*56,391*	- - 605	- - 1·07
	1865	6,164	49,622	55,786		
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1864	*17,454*	*120,029*	*137,483*	- - 16,315	- - 11·87
	1865	18,572	102,596	121,168		
IX. YORK	1864	*6,845*	*58,192*	*65,037*	- - 1,802	- - 2·77
	1865	7,127	56,108	63,235		
X. NORTHERN	1864	*4,726*	*40,630*	*45,356*	- - 1,325	- - 2·92
	1865	4,608	39,423	44,031		
XI. WELSH	1864	*3,933*	*73,731*	*77,664*	591 - -	0·76 —
	1865	3,805	74,450	78,255		
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	1864	*123,179*	*92,686*	*915,865*	- - 19,700	- - 2·15
	1865	123,881	772,284	896,165		

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

2ND WEEK OF MAY 1864 AND 1865.

DIVISIONS.		Number of Paupers Relieved. In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Difference between the corresponding Weeks. Incr.	Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	1864	*28,073*	*64,609*	*92,682*				
	1865	28,563	65,924	94,487	1,805		1·95	—
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1864	*15,173*	*76,190*	*91,363*				
	1865	15,041	75,807	90,848		515		0·56
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1864	*8,031*	*65,690*	*73,721*				
	1865	7,991	64,825	72,816		905		1·23
IV. EASTERN	1864	*8,573*	*65,070*	*73,643*				
	1865	8,305	63,869	72,174		1,469		1·99
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1864	*10,284*	*92,292*	*102,576*				
	1865	10,296	92,368	102,664	88		0·09	—
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1864	*12,663*	*84,349*	*97,012*				
	1865	13,072	85,803	98,875	1,863		1·92	—
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1864	*6,128*	*49,594*	*55,722*				
	1865	6,074	49,065	55,139		583		1·05
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1864	*17,207*	*115,263*	*132,470*				
	1865	18,596	100,210	118,806		13,664		10·31
IX. YORK	1864	*6,682*	*58,051*	*64,733*				
	1865	7,031	55,680	62,711		2,022		3·12
X. NORTHERN	1864	*4,611*	*40,641*	*45,252*				
	1865	4,609	39,561	44,170		1,082		2·39
XI. WELSH	1864	*3,875*	*73,892*	*77,767*				
	1865	3,764	74,100	77,864	97		0·12	—
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	1864	*121,300*	*785,641*	*906,941*				
	1865	123,342	767,212	890,554		16,387		1·81

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

3RD WEEK OF MAY 1864 AND 1865.

DIVISIONS.		Number of Paupers Relieved. In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Difference between the corresponding Weeks. Incr.	Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	1864	*27,708*	*63,633*	*91,341*	2,495	-	2·73	—
	1865	28,316	65,520	92,836				
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1864	*14,799*	*75,686*	*90,485*	348	-	0·38	—
	1865	14,905	75,928	90,833				
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1864	*7,794*	*64,881*	*72,675*	-	51	-	0·07
	1865	7,971	64,653	72,624				
IV. EASTERN	1864	*8,301*	*64,597*	*72,898*	-	939	-	1·29
	1865	8,217	63,742	71,959				
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1864	*10,111*	*91,561*	*101,672*	433	-	0·43	—
	1865	10,225	91,880	102,105				
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1864	*12,478*	*83,833*	*96,311*	2,300	-	2·39	—
	1865	13,000	85,611	98,611				
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1864	*6,016*	*48,782*	*54,798*	-	75	-	0·14
	1865	5,997	48,726	54,723				
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1864	*16,981*	*111,236*	*128,217*	-	11,746	-	9·16
	1865	18,318	98,153	116,471				
IX. YORK	1864	*6,557*	*56,869*	*63,426*	-	575	-	0·91
	1865	6,925	55,926	62,851				
X. NORTHERN	1864	*4,548*	*40,337*	*44,885*	-	950	-	2·12
	1865	4,594	39,341	43,935				
XI. WELSH	1864	*3,798*	*73,526*	*77,324*	905	-	1·17	—
	1865	3,720	74,509	78,229				
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	1864	*119,091*	*774,941*	*894,032*	-	7,855	-	0·88
	1865	122,188	763,989	886,177				

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

4TH WEEK OF MAY 1864 AND 1865.

DIVISIONS.		Number of Paupers Relieved. In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Difference between the corresponding Weeks. Incr.	Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	1864	*27,585*	*63,088*	*90,673*	2,487		2·74	
	1865	28,136	65,024	93,160				
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1864	*14,703*	*74,740*	*89,443*	382		0·43	
	1865	14,736	75,089	89,825				
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1864	*7,803*	*64,495*	*72,298*		287		0·40
	1865	7,821	64,190	72,011				
IV. EASTERN	1864	*8,344*	*64,229*	*72,573*		1,013		1·40
	1865	8,133	63,427	71,560				
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1864	*10,058*	*91,470*	*101,528*	663		0·65	
	1865	10,094	92,097	102,191				
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1864	*12,575*	*83,440*	*96,015*	2,085		2·17	
	1865	12,836	85,264	98,100				
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1864	*6,017*	*48,920*	*54,937*		797		1·45
	1865	6,004	48,136	54,140				
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1864	*17,020*	*108,862*	*125,882*		12,400		9·85
	1865	18,066	95,416	113,482				
IX. YORK	1864	*6,542*	*56,825*	*63,367*		983		1·55
	1865	6,868	55,516	62,384				
X. NORTHERN	1864	*4,520*	*40,160*	*44,680*		704		1·58
	1865	4,569	39,407	43,976				
XI. WELSH	1864	*3,767*	*73,336*	*77,103*	862		1·12	
	1865	3,725	74,240	77,965				
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	1864	*118,934*	*769,565*	*888,499*		9,705		1·09
	1865	120,988	757,806	878,794				

QUARTERLY STATEMENT AS TO PAUPERISM.—MIDSUMMER 1865.

(*Paupers in Lunatic Asylums and Vagrants not included.*)

The present Return completes the Monthly Series for the Quarter ended at Midsummer 1865. The four following Tables are given in continuation of those prefixed to the monthly publication for March last.

The Tables are—

1st. ENGLAND and WALES; the pauperism in the consecutive weeks of the quarter.

2d. ——————————— the comparative pauperism of the quarter.

3d. NORTH MIDLAND, NORTH WESTERN, and YORK DIVISIONS; the comparative pauperism of the quarter.

4th. THE METROPOLIS; the comparative pauperism of the quarter.

1. In the first Table, each week, compared with its predecessor, shows a decrease in the number of paupers: 959,903 were the numbers relieved in the last week of March (Lady-day); but in the fourth week of June (Midsummer) they had fallen to 853,073, which is a decrease of 106,830, or 11·13 per cent. less at Midsummer than Lady-day.

TABLE I.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—Consecutive Statement.

PERIODS.	Number of Paupers on the Last Day of each Week.	Difference between the Proximate Weeks.	
		Incr.	Decr.
1865:			
MARCH:			
Fourth week - -	959,903	—	—
APRIL:			
First week - -	941,596	—	18,307
Second week - -	932,328	—	9,268
Third week - -	920,595	—	11,733
Fourth week - -	910,623	—	9,972
Fifth week - -	903,475	—	7,148
MAY:			
First week - -	896,165	—	7,310
Second week - -	890,554	—	5,611
Third week - -	886,177	—	4,377
Fourth week - -	878,794	—	7,383
JUNE:			
First week - -	868,998	—	9,796
Second week - -	861,791	—	7,207
Third week - -	857,161	—	4,630
Fourth week - -	853,073	—	4,088

2. The next Table exhibits the comparative pauperism during the Midsummer quarter of 1863, 1864, and 1865.

The paupers in receipt of relief on the last day of the last week of June were—

In 1863	970,801
„ 1864	874,724
„ 1865	853,073

The paupers in 1865, as compared with those in 1864, have decreased 21,651 or 2·48 per cent.; but compared with 1863 the decrease is 117,728, or 12·13 per cent.

TABLE II.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—Comparative Statement.

PERIODS.	Paupers in Receipt of Relief on the Last Day of each Week.			Difference per Cent. in the Numbers in Column (*c*), compared with each of the Two preceding Years.			
				Last Year but One. (*a*)		Last Year. (*b*)	
	1863.	1864.	1865.				
MARCH:	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
Fourth week	1,063,169	981,764	959,903	—	—	—	—
APRIL:							
First week	1,036,647	954,042	941,596	—	9·17	—	1·30
Second week	1,033,297	949,771	932,328	—	9·77	—	1·84
Third week	1,026,518	943,413	920,595	—	10·32	—	2·42
Fourth week	1,020,247	933,928	910,623	—	10·74	—	2·50
Fifth week	1,012,759	924,731	903,475	—	10·79	—	2·30
MAY:							
First week	1,005,031	915,865	896,165	—	10·83	—	2·15
Second week	998,134	906,941	890,554	—	10·78	—	1·81
Third week	987,639	894,032	886,177	—	10·27	—	0·88
Fourth week	983,658	888,499	878,794	—	10·66	—	1·09
JUNE:							
First week	979,798	884,259	868,998	—	11·31	—	1·73
Second week	978,314	879,782	861,791	—	11·91	—	2·04
Third week	974,513	876,708	857,161	—	12·04	—	2·23
Fourth week	970,801	874,724	853,073	—	12·13	—	2·48

3. The third Table comprises the three divisions of England and Wales in which the principal manufactures are carried on. Taking the returns of paupers relieved on the last day of the last week of June, the numbers were—

In 1863 - - - -	320,061
„ 1864 - - - -	237,186
„ 1865 - - - -	217,276

The decrease in 1865, compared with 1864, was 19,910 or 8·39 per cent.; but in comparison with 1863 the decrease was 102,785, or 32·11 per cent.

TABLE III.—NORTH MIDLAND, NORTH WESTERN, and YORK DIVISIONS.—Comparative Statement.

PERIODS.	Paupers in Receipt of Relief on the Last Day of each Week.			Difference per Cent. in the Numbers in Column (c), compared with each of the Two preceding Years.			
				Last Year but One. (a)		Last Year. (b)	
	1863.	1864.	1865.	Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
MARCH:	(a)	(b)	(c)				
Fourth week -	379,000	289,858	259,881	—	—	—	—
APRIL:							
First week -	367,381	278,497	253,134	—	31·10	—	9·17
Second week -	366,615	277,519	249,784	—	31·87	—	9·99
Third week -	361,334	274,130	245,722	—	32·00	—	10·36
Fourth week -	357,604	269,223	244,171	—	31·72	—	9·31
Fifth week -	352,223	264,970	243,370	—	30·90	—	8·15
MAY:							
First week -	345,959	258,911	240,189	—	30·57	—	7·23
Second week -	340,443	252,925	236,656	—	30·49	—	6·43
Third week -	333,066	246,441	234,045	—	29·73	—	5·03
Fourth week -	331,065	244,186	230,006	—	30·53	—	5·81
JUNE:							
First week -	328,254	241,948	226,056	—	31·13	—	6·57
Second week -	326,805	239,848	222,547	—	31·90	—	7·21
Third week -	323,057	238,258	219,818	—	31·96	—	7·74
Fourth week -	320,061	237,186	217,276	—	32·11	—	8·39

4. According to the last returns for the month of June in the three years last past, the numbers in the Metropolis were—

In 1863	88,811
„ 1864	88,527
„ 1865	90,722

In 1865 the increase in the paupers, as compared with those in 1864, was 2,195 or 2·48 per cent.; but on a comparison with 1863, the increase was 1,911, or 2·15 per cent.

TABLE IV.—THE METROPOLIS.—Comparative Statement.

PERIODS.	Paupers in Receipt of Relief on the Last Day of each Week.			Difference per Cent. in the Numbers in Column (*c*), compared with each of the Two preceding Years.			
	1863.	1864.	1865.	Last Year but One. (*a*)		Last Year. (*b*)	
MARCH :	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
Fourth week	98,362	100,824	105,988	—	—	—	—
APRIL :							
First week	96,246	98,265	103,966	8·02	—	5·80	—
Second week	95,625	97,988	102,384	7·07	—	4·49	—
Third week	94,775	96,731	99,665	5·16	—	3·03	—
Fourth week	94,059	95,374	98,163	4·36	—	2·92	—
Fifth week	93,189	94,116	96,383	3·43	—	2·41	—
MAY :							
First week	92,341	93,330	95,035	2·92	—	1·83	—
Second week	91,746	92,682	94,487	2·99	—	1·95	—
Third week	91,133	91,341	93,836	2·97	—	2·73	—
Fourth week	90,445	90,673	93,160	3·00	—	2·74	—
JUNE :							
First week	89,886	90,094	92,314	2·70	—	2·46	—
Second week	89,611	89,029	91,278	1·86	—	2·53	—
Third week	89,449	88,783	91,117	1·86	—	2·63	—
Fourth week	88,811	88,527	90,722	2·15	—	2·48	—

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
24th August 1865.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

1ST WEEK OF JUNE 1864 AND 1865.

DIVISIONS.		Number of Paupers Relieved.			Difference between the corresponding Weeks.		Difference per Cent.	
		In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	1864	*27,421*	*62,673*	*90,094*	2,220	- -	2·46	—
	1865	27,939	64,375	92,314				
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1864	*14,613*	*74,793*	*89,498*	- -	186	- -	0·21
	1865	14,467	74,755	89,222				
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1864	*7,763*	*64,005*	*71,768*	- -	63	- -	0·09
	1865	7,749	63,956	71,705				
IV. EASTERN	1864	*8,320*	*64,117*	*72,437*	- -	1,623	- -	2·24
	1865	7,849	62,965	70,814				
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1864	*10,025*	*91,199*	*101,224*	- -	336	- -	0·33
	1865	10,002	90,886	100,888				
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1864	*12,448*	*83,482*	*95,930*	1,659	- -	1·73	—
	1865	12,678	84,911	97,589				
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1864	*6,032*	*48,529*	*54,561*	- -	827	- -	1·52
	1865	5,973	47,761	53,734				
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1864	*17,064*	*107,454*	*124,518*	- -	14,422	- -	11·58
	1865	18,005	92,091	110,096				
IX. YORK	1864	*6,547*	*56,322*	*62,869*	- -	643	- -	1·02
	1865	6,802	55,424	62,226				
X. NORTHERN	1864	*4,535*	*40,051*	*44,586*	- -	904	- -	2·03
	1865	4,523	39,159	43,682				
XI. WELSH	1864	*3,715*	*73,149*	*76,864*	- -	136	- -	0·18
	1865	3,685	73,043	76,728				
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	1864	*118,485*	*765,774*	*884,259*	- -	15,261	- -	1·73
	1865	119,672	749,326	868,998				

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBER of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

2ND WEEK OF JUNE 1864 AND 1865.

DIVISIONS.		Number of Paupers Relieved.			Difference between the corresponding Weeks.		Difference per Cent.	
		In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	1864	*27,205*	*61,824*	*89,029*	2,249	- -	2·53	—
	1865	27,645	63,633	91,278				
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1864	*14,476*	*74,338*	*88,814*	- -	486	- -	0·55
	1865	14,239	74,089	88,328				
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1864	*7,606*	*63,827*	*71,433*	- -	519	-	0·73
	1865	7,543	63,371	70,914				
IV. EASTERN	1864	*8,278*	*64,137*	*72,415*	- -	1,777	- -	2·45
	1865	7,611	63,027	70,638				
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1864	*9,959*	*91,089*	*101,048*	- -	373	- -	0·37
	1865	9,782	90,893	100,675				
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1864	*12,448*	*83,324*	*95,772*	1,317	- -	1·38	—
	1865	12,493	84,596	97,089				
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1864	*5,986*	*48,752*	*54,738*	- -	1,418	- -	2·59
	1865	5,913	47,407	53,320				
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1864	*16,965*	*105,561*	*122,526*	-	14,897	-	12·16
	1865	17,617	90,012	107,629				
IX. YORK	1864	*6,486*	*56,098*	*62,584*	- -	986	- -	1·58
	1865	6,755	54,843	61,598				
X. NORTHERN	1864	*4,494*	*40,073*	*44,567*	- -	668	- -	1·50
	1865	4,450	39,449	43,899				
XI. WELSH	1864	*3,753*	*73,103*	*76,856*	- -	433	- -	0·56
	1865	3,689	72,734	76,423				
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	1864	*117,656*	*762,126*	*879,782*	-	17,991	- -	2·04
	1865	117,737	744,054	861,791				

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBER of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

3RD WEEK OF JUNE 1864 AND 1865.

DIVISIONS.		Number of Paupers Relieved. In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Difference between the corresponding Weeks. Incr.	Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	1864	*27,167*	*61,616*	*88,783*	2,334	-	2·63	—
	1865	27,600	63,517	91,117				
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1864	*14,396*	*74,340*	*88,736*	-	591	-	0·67
	1865	14,167	73,978	88,145				
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1864	*7,542*	*63,620*	*71,162*	-	413	-	0·58
	1865	7,505	63,244	70,749				
IV. EASTERN	1864	*8,170*	*63,963*	*72,133*	-	1,561	-	2·16
	1865	7,666	62,906	70,572				
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1864	*9,875*	*91,017*	*100,892*	-	795	-	0·79
	1865	9,710	90,387	100,097				
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1864	*12,485*	*83,534*	*96,019*	549	-	0·57	—
	1865	12,596	83,972	96,568				
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1864	*5,966*	*48,385*	*54,351*	-	1,573	-	2·89
	1865	5,855	46,923	52,778				
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1864	*16,959*	*104,316*	*121,275*	-	15,699	-	12·94
	1865	17,599	87,977	105,576				
IX. YORK	1864	*6,458*	*56,174*	*62,632*	-	1,168	-	1·86
	1865	6,784	54,680	61,464				
X. NORTHERN	1864	*4,479*	*39,775*	*44,254*	-	679	-	1·53
	1865	4,436	39,139	43,575				
XI. WELSH	1864	*3,678*	*72,793*	*76,471*	49	-	0·06	—
	1865	3,637	72,883	76,520				
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	1864	*117,175*	*759,533*	*876,708*	-	19,547	-	2·23
	1864	117,555	739,606	857,161				

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBER of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

4TH WEEK OF JUNE 1864 AND 1865.

DIVISIONS.		Number of Paupers Relieved. In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Difference between the corresponding Weeks. Incr.	Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	1864	*27,109*	*61,418*	*88,527*				
	1865	27,502	63,220	90,722	2,195		2·48	
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1864	*14,352*	*74,001*	*88,353*				
	1865	14,125	73,764	87,889		464		0·53
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1864	*7,456*	*63,622*	*71,078*				
	1865	7,498	62,725	70,223		855		1·20
IV. EASTERN	1864	*8,076*	*64,055*	*72,131*				
	1865	7,733	62,989	70,722		1,409		1·95
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1864	*9,914*	*90,946*	*100,860*				
	1865	9,715	90,485	100,200		660		0·65
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1864	*12,457*	*83,333*	*95,790*				
	1865	12,498	83,772	96,270	480		0·50	
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1864	*5,944*	*48,856*	*54,800*				
	1865	5,804	46,610	52,414		2,386		4·35
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1864	*16,905*	*103,412*	*120,017*				
	1865	17,418	86,256	103,674		16,343		13·62
IX. YORK	1864	*6,396*	*55,973*	*62,369*				
	1865	6,719	54,469	61,188		1,181		1·89
X. NORTHERN	1864	*4,470*	*39,916*	*44,386*				
	1865	4,418	39,141	43,589		797		1·80
XI. WELSH	1864	*3,772*	*72,701*	*76,473*				
	1865	3,602	72,580	76,182		231		0·30
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	1864	*116,791*	*737,933*	*874,724*				
	1865	117,062	736,011	853,073		21,651		2·48

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBER of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

1ST WEEK OF JULY 1864 AND 1865.

DIVISIONS.		Number of Paupers Relieved. In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Difference between the corresponding Weeks. Incr.	Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	1864	*27,041*	*61,195*	*88,236*				
	1865	27,568	62,436	90,004	1,768		2·00	—
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1864	*14,300*	*73,088*	*87,388*				
	1865	14,167	72,980	87,147		241		0·28
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1864	*7,485*	*62,872*	*70,357*				
	1865	7,483	62,349	69,832		525		0·75
IV. EASTERN	1864	*8,067*	*63,473*	*71,540*				
	1865	7,763	62,268	70,031		1,509		2·11
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1864	*9,893*	*90,334*	*100,227*				
	1865	9,680	89,892	99,572		655		0·65
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1864	*12,351*	*83,098*	*95,449*				
	1865	12,514	83,062	95,576	127		0·13	—
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1864	*5,957*	*48,400*	*54,357*				
	1865	5,860	46,116	51,976		2,381		4·38
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1864	*16,959*	*100,934*	*117,893*				
	1865	17,448	83,536	100,984		16,909		14·34
IX. YORK	1864	*6,434*	*55,278*	*61,712*				
	1865	6,717	54,142	60,859		853		1·38
X. NORTHERN	1864	*4,445*	*39,498*	*43,943*				
	1865	4,427	38,624	43,051		892		2·03
XI. WELSH	1864	*3,658*	*73,067*	*76,725*				
	1865	3,613	73,437	77,050	325		0·42	—
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	1864	*116,590*	*751,237*	*867,827*				
	1865	117,240	728,842	846,082		21,745		2·51

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBER of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

2ND WEEK OF JULY 1864 AND 1865.

DIVISIONS.		Number of Paupers Relieved. In-door	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Difference between the corresponding Weeks. Incr.	Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	1864	*27,013*	*61,150*	*88,163*	1,774		2·01	—
	1865	27,661	62,276	89,937				
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1864	*14,226*	*72,810*	*87,036*		336		0·39
	1865	14,150	72,550	86,700				
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1864	*7,497*	*62,243*	*69,740*		47		0·07
	1865	7,558	62,135	69,693				
IV. EASTERN	1864	*8,064*	*63,239*	*71,303*		1,259		1·77
	1865	7,791	62,253	70,044				
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1864	*9,894*	*89,924*	*99,818*		73		0·07
	1865	9,668	90,077	99,745				
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1864	*12,383*	*82,757*	*95,140*	428		0·45	—
	1865	12,384	83,184	95,568				
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1864	*5,906*	*48,334*	*54,240*		2,694		4·97
	1865	5,815	45,731	51,546				
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1864	*16,892*	*99,697*	*116,589*		17,552		15·05
	1865	17,447	81,590	99,037				
IX. YORK	1864	*6,433*	*55,171*	*61,604*		1,174		1·91
	1865	6,694	53,736	60,430				
X. NORTHERN	1864	*4,434*	*39,286*	*43,720*		636		1·45
	1865	4,443	38,641	43,084				
XI. WELSH	1864	*3,610*	*72,953*	*76,563*	122		0·16	—
	1865	3,612	73,073	76,685				
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	1864	*116,352*	*747,564*	*863,916*		21,447		2·48
	1865	117,223	725,246	842,469				

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBER of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

3RD WEEK OF JULY 1864 AND 1865.

DIVISIONS.		Number of Paupers Relieved. In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Difference between the corresponding Weeks. Incr.	Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	1864	*27,077*	*60,856*	*87,933*				
	1865	27,741	62,368	90,109	2,176	—	2·47	—
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1864	*14,194*	*72,865*	*87,059*				
	1865	14,140	72,722	86,862	—	197	—	0·23
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1864	*7,591*	*62,189*	*69,780*				
	1865	7,628	62,397	70,025	245	—	0·35	—
IV. EASTERN	1864	*8,094*	*62,901*	*70,995*				
	1865	7,736	62,279	70,015	—	980	—	1·38
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1864	*9,803*	*89,774*	*99,577*				
	1865	9,699	90,014	99,713	136	—	0·14	—
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1864	*12,311*	*82,992*	*95,303*				
	1865	12,411	83,112	95,523	220	—	0·23	—
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1864	*5,864*	*47,919*	*53,783*				
	1865	5,811	45,749	51,560	—	2,223	—	4·13
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1864	*16,659*	*97,515*	*114,174*				
	1865	17,401	80,118	97,519	—	16,655	—	14·59
IX. YORK	1864	*6,381*	*54,890*	*61,271*				
	1865	6,687	53,832	60,519	—	752	—	1·23
X. NORTHERN	1864	*4,421*	*39,028*	*43,449*				
	1865	4,461	38,387	42,848	—	601	—	1·38
XI. WELSH	1864	*3,575*	*72,777*	*76,352*				
	1865	3,597	73,277	76,874	522	—	0·68	—
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	1864	*115,970*	*743,706*	*859,676*				
	1865	117,312	724,255	841,567	—	18,109	—	2·11

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBER of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

4TH WEEK OF JULY 1864 AND 1865.

DIVISIONS.		Number of Paupers Relieved. In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Difference between the corresponding Weeks. Incr.	Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	1864	*27,063*	*61,023*	*88,086*	2,132		2·42	
	1865	27,859	62,359	90,218				
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1864	*14,179*	*72,590*	*86,769*		303		0·35
	1865	14,119	72,347	86,466				
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1864	*7,668*	*62,238*	*69,906*		66		0·09
	1865	7,654	62,186	69,840				
IV. EASTERN	1864	*8,032*	*63,058*	*71,090*		1,283		1·80
	1865	7,734	62,073	69,807				
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1864	*9,850*	*89,724*	*99,574*	277		0·28	
	1865	9,701	90,150	99,851				
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1864	*12,263*	*82,846*	*95,109*	641		0·67	
	1865	12,453	83,297	95,750				
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1864	*5,820*	*47,957*	*53,777*		2,368		4·40
	1865	5,788	45,621	51,409				
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1864	*16,636*	*95,223*	*111,859*		15,093		13·49
	1865	17,519	79,247	96,766				
IX. YORK	1864	*6,357*	*54,529*	*60,886*		544		0·89
	1865	6,692	53,650	60,342				
X. NORTHERN	1864	*4,480*	*39,190*	*43,670*		570		1·31
	1865	4,437	38,663	43,100				
XI. WELSH	1864	*3,634*	*72,669*	*76,303*	279		0·37	
	1865	3,630	72,952	76,582				
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	1864	*115,982*	*741,047*	*857,029*		16,898		1·97
	1865	117,586	722,545	840,131				

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBER of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

5TH WEEK OF JULY 1864 AND 1865.

DIVISIONS.		Number of Paupers Relieved. In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Difference between the corresponding Weeks. Incr.	Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	1864	*27,148*	*60,924*	*88,072*	2,160	- -	2·45	—
	1865	27,952	62,280	90,232				
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1864	*14,173*	*72,655*	*86,828*	- -	361	- -	0·42
	1865	13,977	72,490	86,467				
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1864	*7,578*	*62,484*	*70,062*	- -	511	- -	0·73
	1865	7,422	62,129	69,551				
IV. EASTERN - -	1864	*7,964*	*63,077*	*71,041*	- -	1,445	- -	2·03
	1865	7,574	62,022	69,596				
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1864	*9,914*	*89,840*	*99,724*	- -	437	- -	0·44
	1865	9,694	89,593	99,287				
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1864	*12,320*	*82,692*	*95,012*	830	- -	0·87	—
	1865	12,446	83,396	95,842				
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1864	*5,813*	*47,827*	*53,640*	- -	2,496	- -	4·65
	1865	5,731	45,413	51,144				
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1864	*16,662*	*94,137*	*110,799*	- -	14,827	- -	13·38
	1865	17,586	78,386	95,972				
IX. YORK - -	1864	*6,365*	*54,438*	*60,803*	- -	406	- -	0·67
	1865	6,671	53,726	60,397				
X. NORTHERN -	1864	*4,444*	*38,963*	*43,407*	- -	473	- -	1·09
	1865	4,456	38,478	42,934				
XI. WELSH - -	1864	*3,636*	*72,541*	*76,177*	392	- -	0·51	—
	1865	3,582	72,987	76,569				
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	1864	*116,017*	*739,548*	*855,565*	- -	17,574	- -	2·05
	1865	117,091	720,900	837,991				

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

1ST WEEK OF AUGUST 1864 AND 1865.

DIVISIONS.		Number of Paupers Relieved. In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Difference between the corresponding Weeks. Incr.	Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	1864	*27,153*	*61,007*	*88,160*	2,526	-	2·87	—
	1865	28,014	62,672	90,686				
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1864	*14,023*	*72,219*	*86,242*	-	451	-	0·52
	1865	13,908	71,883	85,791				
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1864	*7,452*	*62,178*	*69,630*	-	638	-	0·92
	1865	7,396	61,596	68,992				
IV. EASTERN	1864	*7,860*	*62,519*	*70,379*	-	1,304	-	1·85
	1865	7,554	61,521	69,075				
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1864	*9,816*	*89,662*	*99,478*	19	-	0·02	—
	1865	9,669	89,828	99,497				
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1864	*12,232*	*82,602*	*94,834*	959	-	1·01	—
	1865	12,469	83,324	95,793				
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1864	*5,798*	*47,797*	*53,595*	-	2,557	-	4·77
	1865	5,666	45,372	51,038				
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1864	*16,623*	*93,399*	*110,022*	-	14,271	-	12·97
	1865	17,612	78,139	95,751				
IX. YORK	1864	*6,384*	*54,388*	*60,772*	-	215	-	0·35
	1865	6,693	53,864	60,557				
X. NORTHERN	1864	*4,453*	*39,081*	*43,534*	-	517	-	1·19
	1865	4,451	38,566	43,017				
XI. WELSH	1864	*3,606*	*72,536*	*76,142*	241	-	0·32	—
	1865	3,593	72,790	76,383				
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	1864	*115,400*	*737,388*	*852,788*	-	16,208	-	1·90
	1865	117,025	719,555	836,580				

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

2ND WEEK OF AUGUST 1864 AND 1865.

DIVISIONS.		Number of Paupers Relieved. In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Difference between the corresponding Weeks. Incr.	Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	1864	*27,197*	*60,979*	*88,176*	3,014		3·42	
	1865	28,100	63,090	91,190				
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1864	*13,994*	*72,179*	*86,173*		417		0·48
	1865	13,895	71,861	85,756				
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1864	*7,383*	*61,674*	*69,057*		351		0·51
	1865	7,397	61,309	68,706				
IV. EASTERN	1864	*7,748*	*62,091*	*69,839*		1,480		2·12
	1865	7,461	60,898	68,359				
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1864	*9,803*	*89,532*	*99,335*		131		0·13
	1865	9,678	89,526	99,204				
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1864	*12,190*	*82,384*	*94,574*	794		0·84	
	1865	12,437	82,931	95,368				
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1864	*5,719*	*47,543*	*53,262*		2,198		4·13
	1865	5,589	45,475	51,064				
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1864	*16,816*	*93,125*	*109,941*		14,597		13·28
	1865	17,538	77,806	95,344				
IX. YORK	1864	*6,373*	*54,395*	*60,768*		312		0·51
	1865	6,740	53,716	60,456				
X. NORTHERN	1864	*4,493*	*38,847*	*43,340*		602		1·39
	1865	4,423	38,315	42,738				
XI. WELSH	1864	*3,634*	*72,445*	*76,079*	494		0·65	
	1865	3,606	72,967	76,573				
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	1864	*115,350*	*735,194*	*850,544*		15,786		1·86
	1865	116,864	717,894	834,758				

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

3RD WEEK OF AUGUST 1864 and 1865.

DIVISIONS.		Number of Paupers Relieved.			Difference between the corresponding Weeks.		Difference per Cent.	
		In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	1864	*27,334*	*61,565*	*88,899*	2,418		2·72	
	1865	28,108	63,209	91,317				
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1864	*13,978*	*71,735*	*85,713*		631		0·74
	1865	13,897	71,185	85,802				
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1864	*7,420*	*61,413*	*68,833*		376		0·55
	1865	7,482	60,975	68,457				
IV. EASTERN	1864	*7,667*	*61,800*	*69,467*		1,227		1·75
	1865	7,490	60,750	68,240				
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1864	*9,826*	*89,409*	*99,235*	230		0·23	
	1865	9,687	89,778	99,465				
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1864	*12,351*	*82,140*	*94,491*	984		1·04	
	1865	12,548	82,927	95,475				
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1864	*5,724*	*47,260*	*52,984*		2,009		3·79
	1865	5,595	45,380	50,975				
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1864	*16,778*	*93,060*	*109,838*		14,410		13·12
	1865	17,601	77,827	95,428				
IX. YORK	1864	*6,395*	*54,249*	*60,644*		429		0·71
	1865	6,711	53,504	60,215				
X. NORTHERN	1864	*4,481*	*39,000*	*43,481*		520		1·19
	1865	4,422	38,539	42,961				
XI. WELSH	1864	*3,583*	*72,619*	*76,202*		59		0·08
	1865	3,640	72,503	76,143				
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	1864	*115,537*	*734,250*	*849,787*		16,029		1·89
	1865	117,181	716,577	833,758				

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

4TH WEEK OF AUGUST 1864 AND 1865.

DIVISIONS.		Number of Paupers Relieved. In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Difference between the corresponding Weeks. Incr.	Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	1864	*27,411*	*61,745*	*89,156*				
	1865	28,101	62,862	90,963	1,807	- -	2·03	—
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1864	*13,904*	*72,143*	*86,047*				
	1865	13,627	71,653	85,280	- -	767	- -	0·89
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1864	*7,446*	*61,409*	*68,855*				
	1865	7,471	61,035	68,506	- -	349	- -	0·51
IV. EASTERN	1864	*7,706*	*61,544*	*69,250*				
	1865	7,479	60,569	68,048	- -	1,202	- -	1·74
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1864	*9,832*	*89,585*	*99,417*				
	1865	9,736	89,591	99,327	- -	90	- -	0·09
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1864	*12,339*	*82,140*	*94,479*				
	1865	12,493	82,898	95,391	912	- -	0·97	—
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1864	*5,767*	*46,962*	*52,729*				
	1865	5,579	45,363	50,942	- -	1,787	- -	3·39
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1864	*16,857*	*92,837*	*109,694*				
	1865	17,642	77,725	95,367	- -	14,327	- -	13·06
IX. YORK	1864	*6,417*	*54,047*	*60,464*				
	1865	6,684	53,406	60,090	- -	374	- -	0·62
X. NORTHERN	1864	*4,452*	*38,844*	*43,296*				
	1865	4,435	38,350	42,785	- -	511	- -	1·18
XI. WELSH	1864	*3,601*	*72,449*	*76,050*				
	1865	3,629	72,714	76,343	293	- -	0·39	—
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	1864	*115,732*	*733,705*	*849,437*				
	1865	116,876	716,166	833,042	- -	16,395	- -	1·93

Quarterly Statement as to Pauperism.—Michaelmas 1865.

(*Paupers in Lunatic Asylums and Vagrants not included.*)

The present Return completes the Monthly Series for the quarter ended at Michaelmas 1865. The four following Tables are given in continuation of those prefixed to the monthly publication for June last.

The Tables are—

1st. England and Wales; the pauperism in the consecutive weeks of the quarter.

2d. ——————————— the comparative pauperism of the quarter.

3d. North Midland, North Western, and York Divisions; the comparative pauperism of the quarter.

4th. The Metropolis; the comparative pauperism of the quarter.

1. In the first Table each week is compared with the one immediately preceding it: 853,073 were the numbers relieved in the last week of June (Midsummer); but in the fourth week of September (Michaelmas) the numbers were 835,005, which is a decrease of 18,068, or 2·12 per cent. less at Michaelmas than Midsummer.

Table I.—England and Wales.—Consecutive Statement.

Periods.	Number of Paupers on the Last Day of each Week.	Difference between the Proximate Weeks.	
1865:			
June:		Incr.	Decr.
Fourth week - -	853,073	—	—
July:			
First week - -	846,082	—	6,991
Second week - -	842,469	—	3,613
Third week - -	841,567	—	902
Fourth week - -	840,131	—	1,436
Fifth week - -	837,991	—	2,140
August:			
First week - -	836,580	—	1,411
Second week - -	834,758	—	1,822
Third week - -	833,758	—	1,000
Fourth week - -	833,042	—	716
September:			
First week - -	832,293	—	749
Second week - -	832,443	150	—
Third week - -	832,705	262	—
Fourth week - -	835,005	2,305	—

2. The next Table exhibits the comparative pauperism during the Michaelmas quarter of 1863, 1864, and 1865.

The paupers in receipt of relief on the last day of the last week of September were—

In 1863 - - - -	931,966
„ 1864 - - - -	864,730
„ 1865 - - - -	835,005

The paupers in 1865, as compared with those in 1864, have decreased 29,725, or 3·44 per cent.; but compared with 1863, the decrease was 96,961, or 10·40 per cent.

TABLE II.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—Comparative Statement.

PERIODS.	Paupers in Receipt of Relief on the Last Day of each Week.			Difference per Cent. in the Numbers in Column (*c*), compared with each of the Two preceding Years.			
	1863.	1864.	1865.	Last Year but One. (*a*)		Last Year. (*b*)	
				Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
JUNE:	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
Fourth week -	970,801	874,724	853,073	—	—	—	—
JULY:							
First week -	955,728	867,827	846,082	—	11·47	—	2·51
Second week -	946,677	863,916	842,469	—	11·01	—	2·48
Third week -	939,958	859,676	841,567	—	10·47	—	2·11
Fourth week -	941,005	857,029	840,131	—	10·72	—	1·97
Fifth week -	939,959	855,565	837,991	—	10·85	—	2·05
AUGUST:							
First week -	938,237	852,788	836,580	—	10·83	—	1·90
Second week -	935,697	850,544	834,758	—	10·79	—	1·86
Third week -	933,752	849,787	833,758	—	10·71	—	1·89
Fourth week -	933,247	849,437	833,042	—	10·74	—	1·93
SEPTEMBER:							
First week -	931,008	851,318	832,293	—	10·60	—	2·23
Second week -	930,666	853,041	832,443	—	10·55	—	2·41
Third week -	931,078	857,644	832,705	—	10·57	—	2·91
Fourth week -	931,966	864,730	835,005	—	10·40	—	3·44

3. The third Table comprises the three divisions of England and Wales in which the principal manufactures are carried on. Taking the returns of paupers relieved on the last day of the last week of September, the numbers were—

In 1863	292,464
„ 1864	231,919
„ 1865	206,076

The decrease in 1865, compared with 1864, was 25,843, or 11·14 per cent.; but in comparison with 1863 there was a decrease of 86,388, or 29·54 per cent.

TABLE III.—NORTH MIDLAND, NORTH WESTERN, and YORK DIVISIONS.—Comparative Statement.

PERIODS.	Paupers in Receipt of Relief on the Last Day of each Week.			Difference per Cent. in the Numbers in Column (*c*), compared with each of the Two preceding Years.			
	1863.	1864.	1865.	Last Year but One. (*a*)		Last Year. (*b*)	
JUNE:	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
Fourth week	320,061	237,186	217,276	—	—	—	—
JULY:							
First week	312,091	233,962	213,819	—	31·49	—	8·61
Second week	306,070	232,433	211,013	—	31·06	—	9·22
Third week	300,296	229,228	209,598	—	30·20	—	8·56
Fourth week	301,681	226,522	208,517	—	30·88	—	7·95
Fifth week	301,130	225,242	207,513	—	31·09	—	7·87
AUGUST:							
First week	301,695	224,389	207,346	—	31·27	—	7·60
Second week	300,532	223,971	206,864	—	31·17	—	7·64
Third week	299,303	223,466	206,618	—	30·97	—	7·54
Fourth week	297,761	222,887	206,399	—	30·68	—	7·40
SEPTEMBER:							
First week	296,090	223,761	205,954	—	30·44	—	7·96
Second week	295,497	224,779	206,299	—	30·19	—	8·22
Third week	294,286	226,943	205,994	—	30·00	—	9·23
Fourth week	292,464	231,919	206,076	—	29·54	—	11·14

4. According to the last returns for the month of September in the three years last past, the number of paupers in the Metropolis was—

In 1863	90,161
„ 1864	89,933
„ 1865	91,022

In 1865 the increase in the paupers, as compared with those in 1864, was 1,089, or 1·21 per cent.; and on a comparison with 1863, there was an increase of 861, or 0·95 per cent.

TABLE IV.—THE METROPOLIS.—Comparative Statement.

PERIODS.	Paupers in Receipt of Relief on the Last Day of each Week.			Difference per Cent. in the Numbers in Column (c) compared with each of the Two preceding Years.			
	1863.	1864.	1865.	Last Year but One. (a)		Last Year. (b)	
JUNE:	(a)	(b)	(c)	Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
Fourth week	88,811	88,527	90,722	—	—	—	—
JULY:							
First week	88,032	88,236	90,004	2·24	—	2·00	—
Second week	87,951	88,163	89,937	2·26	—	2·01	—
Third week	88,154	87,933	90,109	2·22	—	2·47	—
Fourth week	88,295	88,086	90,218	2·18	—	2·42	—
Fifth week	88,543	88,072	90,232	1·91	—	2·45	—
AUGUST:							
First week	88,570	88,160	90,686	2·39	—	2·87	—
Second week	88,747	88,176	91,190	2·75	—	3·42	—
Third week	88,979	88,899	91,317	2·63	—	2·72	—
Fourth week	89,291	89,156	90,963	1·87	—	2·03	—
SEPTEMBER:							
First week	89,190	89,374	91,058	2·09	—	1·88	—
Second week	89,139	89,431	90,588	1·63	—	1·29	—
Third week	89,444	89,319	90,696	1·40	—	1·54	—
Fourth week	90,161	89,933	91,022	0·95	—	1·21	—

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 9th November 1865.

FREDERICK PURDY, Principal of the Statistical Department.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBER of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

1ST WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 1864 AND 1865.

DIVISIONS.		Number of Paupers Relieved. In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Difference between the corresponding Weeks. Incr.	Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	1864	*27,361*	*62,013*	*89,374*				
	1865	28,038	63,020	91,058	1,684	- -	1·88	—
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1864	*13,735*	*72,149*	*85,884*				
	1865	13,344	71,210	84,554	- -	1,330	- -	1·55
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1864	*7,490*	*61,483*	*68,973*				
	1865	7,462	60,865	68,327	- -	646	- -	0·94
IV. EASTERN	1864	*7,687*	*61,750*	*69,437*				
	1865	7,523	60,581	68,104	- -	1,333	- -	1·92
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1864	*9,885*	*89,929*	*99,814*				
	1865	9,764	89,954	99,718	- -	96	- -	0·10
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1864	*12,357*	*82,012*	*94,369*				
	1865	12,431	83,129	95,560	1,191	- -	1·26	—
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1864	*5,758*	*47,182*	*52,940*				
	1865	5,620	45,255	50,875	- -	2,065	- -	3·90
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1864	*17,069*	*93,337*	*110,406*				
	1865	17,750	77,385	95,135		15,271	- -	13·83
IX. YORK	1864	*6,464*	*53,951*	*60,415*				
	1865	6,695	53,249	59,944	- -	471	- -	0·78
X. NORTHERN	1864	*4,456*	*39,023*	*43,479*				
	1865	4,475	38,537	43,012	- -	467	- -	1·07
XI. WELSH	1864	*3,622*	*72,605*	*76,227*				
	1865	3,603	72,403	76,006	- -	221	- -	0·29
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	1864	*115,884*	*735,434*	*851,318*				
	1865	116,705	715,588	832,293	- -	19,025	- -	2·23

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBER of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

2ND WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 1864 AND 1865.

DIVISIONS.		Number of Paupers Relieved. In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Difference between the corresponding Weeks. Incr.	Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	1864	*27,527*	*61,904*	*89,431*	1,157	-	1·29	—
	1865	28,170	62,418	90,588				
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1864	*13,602*	*72,213*	*85,815*	-	1,244	-	1·45
	1865	13,352	71,219	84,571				
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1864	*7,588*	*61,667*	*69,255*	-	497	-	0·72
	1865	7,509	61,249	68,758				
IV. EASTERN	1864	*7,713*	*62,085*	*69,798*	-	1,446	-	2·07
	1865	7,595	60,757	68,352				
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1864	*9,963*	*89,991*	*99,954*	-	500	-	0·50
	1865	9,786	89,668	99,454				
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1864	*12,351*	*82,168*	*94,519*	771	-	0·82	—
	1865	12,446	82,844	95,290				
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1864	*5,811*	*46,936*	*52,747*	-	1,703	-	3·23
	1865	5,640	45,404	51,044				
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1864	*17,111*	*94,127*	*111,238*	-	15,964	-	14·35
	1865	17,805	77,469	95,274				
IX. YORK	1864	*6,527*	*54,267*	*60,794*	-	813	-	1·34
	1865	6,689	53,292	59,981				
X. NORTHERN	1864	*4,459*	*38,841*	*43,300*	-	432	-	1·00
	1865	4,464	38,404	42,868				
XI. WELSH	1864	*3,620*	*72,570*	*76,190*	73	-	0·10	—
	1865	3,631	72,632	76,263				
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	1864	*116,272*	*736,769*	*853,041*	-	20,598	-	2·41
	1865	117,087	715,356	832,443				

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBER of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

3RD WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 1864 AND 1865.

DIVISIONS.		Number of Paupers Relieved. In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Difference between the corresponding Weeks. Incr.	Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	1864	*27,592*	*61,727*	*89,319*	1,377	-	1·54	—
	1865	28,326	62,370	90,696				
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1864	*13,747*	*72,351*	*86,098*	-	1,906	-	2·21
	1865	13,405	70,787	84,192				
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1864	*7,648*	*62,355*	*70,003*	-	1,224	-	1·75
	1865	7,541	61,238	68,779				
IV. EASTERN	1864	*7,779*	*62,602*	*70,381*	-	1,710	-	2·43
	1865	7,736	60,935	68,671				
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1864	*10,047*	*90,492*	*100,539*	-	437	-	0·43
	1865	9,855	90,247	100,102				
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1864	*12,437*	*82,303*	*94,740*	435	-	0·46	—
	1865	12,420	82,755	95,175				
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1864	*5,851*	*47,252*	*53,103*	-	2,081	-	3·92
	1865	5,652	45,370	51,022				
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1864	*17,331*	*95,825*	*113,156*	-	18,039	-	15·94
	1865	17,839	77,278	95,117				
IX. YORK	1864	*6,521*	*54,163*	*60,684*	-	829	-	1·37
	1865	6,724	53,131	59,855				
X. NORTHERN	1864	*4,503*	*38,803*	*43,306*	-	292	-	0·67
	1865	4,438	38,576	43,014				
XI. WELSH	1864	*3,659*	*72,656*	*76,315*	-	233	-	0·31
	1865	3,640	72,442	76,082				
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	1864	*117,115*	*740,529*	*857,644*	-	24,939	-	2·91
	1865	117,576	715,129	832,705				

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBER of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

4TH WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 1864 AND 1865.

DIVISIONS.		Number of Paupers Relieved. In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Difference between the corresponding Weeks. Incr.	Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	1864	*27,728*	*62,205*	*89,933*				
	1865	28,469	62,553	91,022	1,089	-	1·21	—
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1864	*13,935*	*72,396*	*86,331*				
	1865	13,536	71,659	85,195	-	1,136	-	1·32
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1864	*7,798*	*62,963*	*70,761*				
	1865	7,551	61,703	69,254	-	1,507	-	2·13
IV. EASTERN	1864	*7,928*	*63,005*	*70,933*				
	1865	7,929	61,326	69,255	-	1,678	-	2·37
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1864	*10,165*	*90,505*	*100,670*				
	1865	9,919	90,213	100,132	-	538	-	0·53
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1864	*12,560*	*82,327*	*94,887*				
	1865	12,374	82,553	94,927	40	-	0·04	—
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1864	*5,870*	*47,365*	*53,235*				
	1865	5,650	45,607	51,257	-	1,978	-	3·72
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1864	*17,602*	*99,617*	*117,219*				
	1865	17,857	77,204	95,061	-	22,158	-	18·90
IX. YORK	1864	*6,887*	*54,878*	*61,465*				
	1865	6,753	53,005	59,758	-	1,707	-	2·78
X. NORTHERN	1864	*4,517*	*38,655*	*43,172*				
	1865	4,443	38,436	42,879	-	293	-	0·68
XI. WELSH	1864	*3,678*	*72,446*	*76,124*				
	1865	3,632	72,633	76,265	141	-	0·19	—
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	1864	*118,368*	*746,362*	*864,730*				
	1865	118,113	716,892	835,005	-	29,725	-	3·44

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

1ST WEEK OF OCTOBER 1864 AND 1865.

DIVISIONS.		Number of Paupers Relieved. In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Difference between the corresponding Weeks. Incr.	Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	1864	*27,961*	*61,971*	*89,932*				
	1865	28,748	62,659	91,407	1,475		1·64	
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1864	*14,214*	*71,551*	*85,765*				
	1865	13,746	70,005	83,751		2,014		2·35
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1864	*7,813*	*62,468*	*70,281*				
	1865	7,708	61,086	68,794		1,487		2·12
IV. EASTERN	1864	*7,985*	*61,980*	*69,965*				
	1865	8,029	60,446	68,475		1,490		2·13
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1864	*10,194*	*90,450*	*100,644*				
	1865	9,966	89,711	99,677		967		0·96
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1864	*12,560*	*81,642*	*94,202*				
	1865	12,498	82,354	94,852	650		0·69	
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1864	*5,922*	*47,286*	*53,208*				
	1865	5,665	44,748	50,413		2,795		5·25
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1864	*17,894*	*103,885*	*121,779*				
	1865	17,922	76,107	94,029		27,750		22·79
IX. YORK	1864	*6,558*	*54,709*	*61,267*				
	1865	6,708	52,344	59,052		2,215		3·62
X. NORTHERN	1864	*4,466*	*38,710*	*43,176*				
	1865	4,488	38,510	42,998		178		0·41
XI. WELSH	1864	*3,685*	*72,135*	*75,820*				
	1865	3,641	71,678	75,319		501		0·66
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	1864	*119,252*	*746,787*	*866,039*				
	1865	119,119	709,648	828,767		37,272		4·30

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBER of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

2ND WEEK OF OCTOBER 1864 AND 1865.

DIVISIONS.		Number of Paupers Relieved. In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Difference between the corresponding Weeks. Incr.	Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	1864	*28,334*	*62,225*	*90,559*	1,038		1·15	—
	1865	29,107	62,490	91,597				
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1864	*14,478*	*71,482*	*85,960*		1,815		2·11
	1865	14,050	70,095	84,145				
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1864	*7,926*	*62,501*	*70,427*		849		1·21
	1865	7,855	61,723	69,578				
IV. EASTERN	1864	*8,079*	*61,766*	*69,845*		1,309		1·87
	1865	8,202	60,334	68,536				
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1864	*10,297*	*88,866*	*99,163*		412		0·42
	1865	9,973	88,778	98,751				
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1864	*12,668*	*81,394*	*94,062*		29		0·03
	1865	12,659	81,374	94,033				
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1864	*5,968*	*47,032*	*53,000*		2,468		4·66
	1865	5,736	44,796	50,532				
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1864	*18,190*	*108,964*	*127,154*		35,091		27·60
	1865	17,957	74,106	92,063				
IX. YORK	1864	*6,609*	*55,307*	*61,916*		2,868		4·63
	1865	6,814	52,234	59,048				
X. NORTHERN	1864	*4,497*	*38,212*	*42,709*		112		0·26
	1865	4,521	38,076	42,957				
XI. WELSH	1864	*3,707*	*71,900*	*75,607*		84		0·11
	1865	3,644	71,879	75,523				
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	1864	*120,753*	*749,649*	*870,402*		43,999		5·06
	1865	120,518	705,885	826,403				

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBER of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

3RD WEEK OF OCTOBER 1864 AND 1865.

DIVISIONS.		Number of Paupers Relieved. In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Difference between the corresponding Weeks. Incr.	Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	1864	*28,584*	*63,096*	*91,680*				
	1865	29,570	63,916	93,486	1,806	—	1·97	—
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1864	*14,776*	*71,662*	*86,438*				
	1865	14,372	70,597	84,969	—	1,469	—	1·70
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1864	*7,937*	*62,726*	*70,663*				
	1865	7,974	61,679	69,653	—	1,010	—	1·43
IV. EASTERN	1864	*8,248*	*62,070*	*70,318*				
	1865	8,313	60,486	68,799	—	1,519	—	2·16
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1864	*10,345*	*89,185*	*99,530*				
	1865	10,111	89,620	99,731	201	—	0·20	—
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1864	*12,751*	*81,594*	*94,345*				
	1865	12,803	81,879	94,682	337	—	0·36	—
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1864	*6,069*	*47,345*	*53,414*				
	1865	5,820	44,855	50,675	—	2,739	—	5·13
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1864	*18,313*	*113,141*	*131,454*				
	1865	18,205	74,502	92,707	—	38,747	—	29·48
IX. YORK	1864	*6,671*	*55,283*	*61,954*				
	1865	6,883	52,260	59,143	—	2,811	—	4·54
X. NORTHERN	1864	*4,519*	*38,385*	*42,904*				
	1865	4,515	38,390	42,905	1	—	0·00	—
XI. WELSH	1864	*3,770*	*71,959*	*75,729*				
	1865	3,673	71,760	75,433	—	296	—	0·39
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	1864	*121,983*	*756,446*	*878,429*				
	1865	122,239	709,944	832,183	—	46,246	—	5·26

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBER of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

4TH WEEK OF OCTOBER 1864 AND 1865.

DIVISIONS.		Number of Paupers Relieved. In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Difference between the corresponding Weeks. Incr.	Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	1864	*28,726*	*63,530*	*92,256*				
	1865	30,018	64,869	94,887	2,631		2·85	
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1864	*13,053*	*72,163*	*87,216*				
	1865	14,761	71,359	86,120		1,096		1·26
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1864	*8,082*	*62,829*	*70,911*				
	1865	8,182	62,277	70,459		452		0·64
IV. EASTERN	1864	*8,497*	*62,068*	*70,565*				
	1865	8,504	60,492	68,996		1,569		2·22
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1864	*10,423*	*89,203*	*99,626*				
	1865	10,228	89,371	99,599		27		0·03
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1864	*12,936*	*81,814*	*94,750*				
	1865	12,992	82,222	95,214	464		0·49	
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1864	*6,144*	*47,202*	*53,346*				
	1865	5,894	45,081	50,975		2,371		4·44
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1864	*18,645*	*115,091*	*133,736*				
	1865	18,376	74,593	92,969		40,767		30·48
IX. YORK	1864	*6,723*	*56,030*	*62,753*				
	1865	6,931	52,761	59,692		3,061		4·88
X. NORTHERN	1864	*4,546*	*38,323*	*42,869*				
	1865	4,586	38,210	42,796		73		0·17
XI. WELSH	1864	*3,786*	*72,129*	*75,915*				
	1865	3,686	71,997	75,683		232		0·31
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	1864	*123,561*	*760,382*	*883,943*				
	1865	124,158	713,232	837,390		46,553		5·27

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

5TH WEEK OF OCTOBER 1864 AND 1865.

DIVISIONS.		Number of Paupers Relieved. In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Difference between the corresponding Weeks. Incr.	Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	1864	*28,921*	*63,699*	*92,620*				
	1865	30,331	65,674	96,005	3,385	—	3·65	—
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1864	*15,266*	*72,829*	*88,095*				
	1865	15,031	74,464	86,495	—	1,600	—	1·82
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1864	*8,323*	*63,245*	*71,568*				
	1865	8,390	62,441	70,831	—	737	—	1·03
IV. EASTERN	1864	*8,669*	*62,386*	*71,055*				
	1865	8,689	60,922	69,611	—	1,444	—	2·03
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1864	*10,466*	*89,785*	*100,251*				
	1865	10,373	90,129	100,502	251	—	0·25	—
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1864	*13,033*	*81,909*	*94,942*				
	1865	13,197	82,668	95,865	923	—	0·97	—
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1864	*6,301*	*47,662*	*53,963*				
	1865	5,944	45,359	51,303	—	2,660	—	4·93
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1864	*18,948*	*118,160*	*137,108*				
	1865	18,583	75,157	93,740	—	43,368	—	31·63
IX. YORK	1864	*6,815*	*56,191*	*63,006*				
	1865	7,008	52,835	59,843	—	3,163	—	5·02
X. NORTHERN	1864	*4,643*	*38,477*	*43,120*				
	1865	4,636	38,522	43,158	38	—	0·09	—
XI. WELSH	1864	*3,826*	*72,120*	*75,946*				
	1865	3,730	71,623	75,353	—	593	—	0·78
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	1864	*125,211*	*766,463*	*891,674*				
	1866	125,912	716,794	842,706	—	48,968	—	5·49

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBER of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

1ST WEEK OF NOVEMBER 1864 AND 1865.

DIVISIONS.		Number of Paupers Relieved. In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Difference between the corresponding Weeks. Incr.	Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	1864	*29,053*	*64,206*	*93,259*	3,782		4·06	—
	1865	30,577	66,464	97,041				
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1864	*15,521*	*73,564*	*89,085*		1,489		1·67
	1865	15,375	72,221	87,596				
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1864	*8,470*	*63,785*	*72,255*		614		0·85
	1865	8,621	63,020	71,641				
IV. EASTERN	1864	*8,823*	*62,499*	*71,322*		1,145		1·61
	1865	8,855	61,322	70,177				
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1864	*10,592*	*89,851*	*100,443*	123		0·12	—
	1865	10,472	90,094	100,566				
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1864	*13,167*	*82,400*	*95,567*	674		0·71	—
	1865	13,293	82,948	96,241				
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1864	*6,458*	*47,469*	*53,927*		2,263		4·20
	1865	6,068	45,596	51,664				
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1864	*19,095*	*121,398*	*140,493*		46,720		33·25
	1865	18,782	74,991	93,773				
IX. YORK	1864	*6,910*	*57,055*	*63,965*		3,730		5·83
	1865	7,100	53,135	60,235				
X. NORTHERN	1864	*4,668*	*38,470*	*43,138*	85		0·20	—
	1865	4,659	38,564	43,223				
XI. WELSH	1864	*3,825*	*72,267*	*76,092*		163		0·21
	1865	3,822	72,107	75,929				
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	1864	*126,582*	*772,964*	*899,546*		51,460		5·72
	1865	127,624	720,462	848,086				

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

2ND WEEK OF NOVEMBER 1864 AND 1865.

DIVISIONS		Number of Paupers Relieved. In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Difference between the corresponding Weeks. Incr.	Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	1864	*29,438*	*65,111*	*94,549*				
	1865	30,855	67,455	98,310	3,761	- -	3·98	—
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1864	*15,760*	*73,819*	*89,579*				
	1865	15,595	72,733	88,328	- -	1,251	- -	1·40
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1864	*8,612*	*63,907*	*72,519*				
	1865	8,802	62,921	71,723	- -	796	- -	1·10
IV. EASTERN	1864	*8,996*	*62,641*	*71,637*				
	1865	9,046	61,711	70,757	- -	880	- -	1·23
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1864	*10,701*	*90,263*	*100,964*				
	1865	10,576	90,781	101,357	393	- -	0·39	—
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1864	*13,346*	*82,537*	*95,883*				
	1865	13,511	83,087	96,598	715	- -	0·75	—
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1864	*6,641*	*48,622*	*55,263*				
	1865	6,129	45,666	51,795	- -	3,468	- -	6·28
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1864	*19,353*	*122,379*	*141,732*				
	1865	19,138	76,453	95,591	- -	46,141	- -	32·56
IX. YORK	1864	*6,995*	*57,373*	*64,368*				
	1865	7,139	53,166	60,305	- -	4,063	- -	6·31
X. NORTHERN	1864	*4,645*	*38,676*	*43,321*				
	1865	4,651	38,900	43,551	230	- -	0·53	—
XI. WELSH	1864	*3,872*	*72,372*	*76,244*				
	1865	3,873	72,026	75,899	- -	345	- -	0·45
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	1864	*128,359*	*777,700*	*906,059*				
	1865	129,315	724,899	854,214	- -	51,845	- -	5·72

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBER of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

3RD WEEK OF NOVEMBER 1864 AND 1865.

DIVISIONS.		Number of Paupers Relieved. In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Difference between the corresponding Weeks. Incr.	Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	1864	*29,502*	*65,829*	*95,331*				
	1865	31,186	68,098	99,284	3,953	—	4·15	—
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1864	*16,032*	*74,315*	*90,347*				
	1865	15,797	73,353	89,150	—	1,197	—	1·32
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1864	*8,822*	*64,254*	*73,076*				
	1865	8,964	63,379	72,343	—	733	—	1·00
IV. EASTERN	1864	*9,175*	*62,771*	*71,946*				
	1865	9,125	61,621	70,746	—	1,200	—	1·67
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1864	*10,813*	*90,176*	*100,989*				
	1865	10,737	90,589	101,326	337	—	0·33	—
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1864	*13,521*	*83,055*	*96,576*				
	1865	13,602	83,354	96,956	380	—	0·39	—
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1864	*6,873*	*48,765*	*55,638*				
	1865	6,193	45,776	51,969	—	3,669	—	6·59
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1864	*19,591*	*121,887*	*141,478*				
	1865	19,336	77,017	96,353	—	45,125	—	31·90
IX. YORK	1864	*7,079*	*57,005*	*64,084*				
	1865	7,176	53,535	60,711	—	3,373	—	5·26
X. NORTHERN	1864	*4,676*	*38,696*	*43,372*				
	1865	4,740	38,891	43,631	259	—	0·60	—
XI. WELSH	1864	*3,877*	*72,686*	*76,563*				
	1865	3,952	72,182	76,134	—	429	—	0·56
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	1864	*129,961*	*779,439*	*909,400*				
	1865	130,808	727,795	858,603	—	50,797	—	5·59

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBER of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

4TH WEEK OF NOVEMBER 1864 AND 1865.

DIVISIONS.		Number of Paupers Relieved. In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Difference between the corresponding Weeks. Incr.	Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	1864	*29,685*	*66,206*	*95,891*	4,649		4·85	—
	1865	31,501	69,039	100,540				
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1864	*16,290*	*74,592*	*90,882*		677		0·74
	1865	16,078	74,127	90,205				
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1864	*8,967*	*64,527*	*73,494*		857		1·17
	1865	9,132	63,505	72,637				
IV. EASTERN	1864	*9,264*	*63,323*	*72,587*		1,301		1·79
	1865	9,261	62,025	71,286				
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1864	*10,917*	*90,873*	*101,790*	451		0·44	
	1865	10,879	91,362	102,241				
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1864	*13,694*	*83,286*	*96,980*	572		0·59	
	1865	13,758	83,794	97,552				
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1864	*6,983*	*49,599*	*56,582*		4,453		7·87
	1865	6,283	45,846	52,129				
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1864	*19,790*	*120,707*	*140,497*		43,282		30·81
	1865	19,437	77,778	97,215				
IX. YORK	1864	*7,173*	*56,715*	*63,888*		3,038		4·76
	1865	7,243	53,607	60,850				
X. NORTHERN	1864	*4,704*	*39,013*	*43,717*	202		0·46	
	1865	4,832	39,087	43,919				
XI. WELSH	1864	*3,972*	*72,805*	*76,777*		729		0·95
	1865	4,005	72,043	76,048				
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	1864	*131,439*	*781,646*	*913,085*		48,463		5·31
	1865	132,409	732,213	864,622				

Quarterly Statement as to Pauperism, Christmas 1865.

(*Paupers in Lunatic Asylums and Vagrants not included.*)

The Return now published completes this portion of the Series for the year 1865. The four following Tables are given in continuation of those prefixed to the monthly publication for September last.

The Tables are—

1st. England and Wales; the pauperism in the consecutive weeks of the quarter.

2d. ——————————— the comparative pauperism of the quarter.

3d. North Midland, North Western, and York Divisions; the comparative pauperism of the quarter.

4th. The Metropolis; the comparative pauperism of the quarter.

1. In the first Table, each week is compared with the one immediately preceding it. The last week of the year is higher than the last week of the Michaelmas quarter by 47,020 paupers.

Table I.—England and Wales.—Consecutive Statement.

PERIODS.	Number of Paupers on the Last Day of each Week.	Difference between the Proximate Weeks.	
1865:		Incr.	Decr.
September:			
Fourth week	835,005	—	—
October:			
First week	828,767	—	6,238
Second week	826,403	—	2,364
Third week	832,183	5,780	—
Fourth week	837,390	5,207	—
Fifth week	842,706	5,316	—
November:			
First week	848,086	5,380	—
Second week	854,214	6,128	—
Third week	858,603	4,389	—
Fourth week	864,622	6,019	—
December:			
First week	869,856	5,234	—
Second week	874,490	4,634	—
Third week	878,096	3,606	—
Fourth week	882,025	3,929	—

2. The next Table exhibits the comparative pauperism during the Christmas quarters of 1863, 1864, and 1865.

The paupers in receipt of relief on the last day of the last week of December were —

In 1863 - - - - -	960,705
„ 1864 - - - - -	928,404
„ 1865 - - - - -	882,025

The paupers in 1865, as compared with those in 1864, have decreased 46,379, or 5·00 per cent.; but compared with 1863 the decrease was 78,680, or 8·19 per cent.

TABLE II.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—Comparative Statement.

PERIODS.	Paupers in Receipt of Relief on the Last Day of each Week.			Difference per Cent. in the Numbers in Column (*c*), compared with each of the Two preceding Years.			
	1863.	1864.	1865.	Last Year but One. (*a*)		Last Year. (*b*)	
	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
SEPTEMBER :							
Fourth week -	931,966	864,730	835,005	—	—	—	—
OCTOBER :							
First week -	921,263	866,039	828,767	—	10·04	—	4·30
Second week -	919,088	870,402	826,403	—	10·08	—	5·06
Third week -	921,184	878,429	832,183	—	9·66	—	5·26
Fourth week -	921,310	883,943	837,390	—	9·11	—	5·27
Fifth week -	922,863	891,674	842,706	—	8·69	—	5·49
NOVEMBER :							
First week -	926,961	899,546	848,086	—	8·51	—	5·72
Second week -	932,616	906,059	854,214	—	8·41	—	5·72
Third week -	937,388	909,400	858,603	—	8·40	—	5·59
Fourth week -	940,887	913,085	864,622	—	8·11	—	5·31
DECEMBER :							
First week -	944,146	915,700	869,856	—	7·87	—	5·01
Second week -	950,377	918,629	874,490	—	7·98	—	4·80
Third week -	956,370	921,731	878,096	—	8·18	—	4·73
Fourth week -	960,705	928,404	882,025	—	8·19	—	5·00

3. The third Table comprises the three divisions of England and Wales, in which the principal manufactures are carried on. Taking the returns of paupers relieved on the last day of the last week of December, the numbers were —

In 1863 - - - - -	290,544
„ 1864 - - - -	259,662
„ 1865 - - - - -	214,102

The decrease in 1865, compared with 1864, was 45,560, or 17·55 per cent.; but in comparison with 1863 the decrease was 76,442, or 26·31 per cent.

TABLE III.—NORTH MIDLAND, NORTH WESTERN, and YORK DIVISIONS—Comparative Statement.

PERIODS.	Paupers in Receipt of Relief on the Last Day of each Week.			Difference per Cent. in the Numbers in Column (c), compared with each of the Two preceding Years.			
	1863.	1864.	1865.	Last Year but One. (a)		Last Year. (b)	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
SEPTEMBER:							
Fourth week -	292,464	231,919	206,076	—	—	—	—
OCTOBER:							
First week -	286,063	236,254	203,494	—	28·86	—	13·87
Second week -	282,637	242,070	201,643	—	28·66	—	16·70
Third week -	282,378	246,822	202,525	—	28·28	—	17·95
Fourth week -	280,845	249,835	203,636	—	27·49	—	18·49
Fifth week -	279,954	254,077	204,886	—	26·81	—	19·36
NOVEMBER:							
First week -	280,416	258,385	205,672	—	26·65	—	20·40
Second week -	281,895	261,363	207,691	—	26·32	—	20·54
Third week -	282,807	261,200	209,033	—	26·09	—	19·97
Fourth week -	282,904	260,967	210,194	—	25·70	—	19·46
DECEMBER:							
First week -	283,058	259,291	211,621	—	25·24	—	18·38
Second week -	285,806	258,959	212,424	—	25·68	—	17·97
Third week -	288,220	258,264	213,123	—	26·06	—	17·48
Fourth week -	290,544	259,662	214,102	—	26·31	—	17·55

4. According to the last returns for the month of December in the three years last past, the number of Paupers in the Metropolis was —

In 1863 - - - - -	96,230
„ 1864 - - - - -	99,125
„ 1865 - - - - -	103,192

In 1865 the increase in the paupers, as compared with those in 1864, was 4,067 or 4·10 per cent.; but on a comparison with 1863, the increase was 6,962, or 7·23 per cent.

TABLE IV.—THE METROPOLIS.—Comparative Statement.

PERIODS	Paupers in Receipt of Relief on the Last Day of each Week.			Difference per Cent. in the Numbers in Column (c), compared with each of the Two preceding Years.			
	1863.	1864.	1865.	Last Year but One. (a)		Last Year. (b)	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
SEPTEMBER :							
Fourth week -	90,161	89,933	91,022	—	—	—	—
OCTOBER :							
First week -	90,061	89,932	91,407	1·49	—	1·64	—
Second week -	90,813	90,559	91,597	0·86	—	1·15	—
Third week -	91,621	91,680	93,486	2·04	—	1·97	—
Fourth week -	92,017	92,256	94,887	3·12	—	2·85	—
Fifth week -	92,344	92,620	96,005	3·96	—	3·65	—
NOVEMBER :							
First week -	93,247	93,259	97,041	4·07	—	4·06	—
Second week -	93,909	94,549	98,310	4·69	—	3·98	—
Third week -	94,593	95,331	99,284	4·96	—	4·15	—
Fourth week -	95,109	95,891	100,540	5·71	—	4·85	—
DECEMBER :							
First week -	95,387	96,828	101,323	6·22	—	4·64	—
Second week -	95,884	97,311	102,034	6·41	—	4·85	—
Third week -	96,637	98,213	103,078	6·67	—	4·95	—
Fourth week -	96,230	99,125	103,192	7·23	—	4·10	—

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
14th February 1866.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBER of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

1ST WEEK OF DECEMBER 1864 AND 1865.

DIVISIONS.		Number of Paupers Relieved. In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Difference between the corresponding Weeks. Incr.	Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	1864	*29,858*	*66,970*	*96,828*	4,495		4·64	—
	1865	31,699	69,624	101,323				
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1864	*16,498*	*75,420*	*91,918*		818		0·89
	1865	16,370	74,730	91,100				
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1864	*9,120*	*64,981*	*74,101*		1,110		1·50
	1865	9,307	63,684	72,991				
IV. EASTERN	1864	*9,486*	*63,752*	*73,238*		1,395		1·90
	1865	9,417	62,426	71,843				
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1864	*11,053*	*90,922*	*101,975*	628		0·62	—
	1865	11,036	91,567	102,603				
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1864	*13,903*	*83,880*	*97,783*	166		0·17	—
	1865	13,876	84,073	97,949				
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1864	*7,094*	*49,413*	*56,507*		3,947		6·98
	1865	6,378	46,182	52,560				
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1864	*19,927*	*119,331*	*139,258*		41,411		29·74
	1865	19,547	78,300	97,847				
IX. YORK	1864	*7,206*	*56,320*	*63,526*		2,312		3·64
	1865	7,302	53,912	61,214				
X. NORTHERN	1864	*4,761*	*38,886*	*43,647*	221		0·51	
	1865	4,912	38,956	43,868				
XI. WELSH	1864	*4,010*	*72,909*	*76,919*		361		0·47
	1865	4,058	72,500	76,558				
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	1864	*132,916*	*782,784*	*915,700*		45,844		5·01
	1865	133,902	735,954	869,856				

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBER of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

2ND WEEK OF DECEMBER 1864 AND 1865.

DIVISIONS.		Number of Paupers Relieved. In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Difference between the corresponding Weeks. Incr.	Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	1864	*29,985*	*67,326*	*97,311*				
	1865	31,801	70,233	102,034	4,723	- -	4·85	—
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1864	*16,673*	*75,792*	*92,465*				
	1865	16,620	74,874	91,494	- -	971	- -	1·05
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1864	*9,302*	*65,258*	*74,560*				
	1865	9,408	63,822	73,230	- -	1,330	- -	1·78
IV. EASTERN	1864	*9,665*	*64,233*	*73,898*				
	1865	9,630	62,564	72,194	- -	1,704	- -	2·31
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1864	*11,106*	*91,302*	*102,408*				
	1865	11,222	92,212	103,434	1,026	- -	1·00	—
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1864	*14,017*	*84,220*	*98,237*				
	1865	14,114	84,762	98,876	639	- -	0·65	—
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1864	*7,178*	*50,251*	*57,429*				
	1865	6,507	46,260	52,767	- -	4,662	- -	8·12
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1864	*20,205*	*117,489*	*137,694*				
	1865	19,706	78,674	98,380	- -	39,314	- -	28·55
IX. YORK	1864	*7,348*	*56,488*	*63,836*				
	1865	7,390	53,887	61,277	- -	2,559	- -	4·01
X. NORTHERN	1864	*4,805*	*39,117*	*43,922*				
	1865	4,964	39,334	44,298	376	- -	0·86	—
XI. WELSH	1864	*4,031*	*72,838*	*76,869*				
	1865	4,108	72,398	76,506	- -	363	- -	0·47
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	1864	*134,315*	*784,314*	*918,629*				
	1865	135,470	739,020	874,490	- -	44,139	- -	4·80

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBER of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

3RD WEEK OF DECEMBER 1864 AND 1865.

DIVISIONS.		Number of Paupers Relieved.			Difference between the corresponding Weeks.	Difference per Cent.
		In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.		
					Incr. Decr.	Incr. Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	1864	*30,282*	*67,931*	*98,213*	4,865 - -	4·95 —
	1865	31,967	71,111	103,078		
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1864	*16,598*	*76,212*	*3,110*	- - 1,224	- - 1·31
	1865	16,796	75,090	91,886		
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1864	*9,509*	*65,666*	*75,175*	- - 1,666	- - 2·22
	1865	9,527	63,982	73,509		
IV. EASTERN	1864	*9,899*	*64,534*	*74,433*	- - 1,857	- - 2·49
	1865	9,777	62,799	72,576		
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1864	*11,245*	*91,390*	*102,635*	921 - -	0·90 —
	1865	11,283	92,273	103,556		
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1864	*14,125*	*84,848*	*98,973*	388 - -	0·39 —
	1865	14,231	85,130	99,361		
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1864	*7,330*	*50,184*	*57,514*	- - 4,404	- - 7·66
	1865	6,576	46,534	53,110		
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1864	*20,495*	*116,142*	*136,637*	- - 38,287	- - 28·02
	1865	19,804	78,546	98,350		
IX. YORK	1864	*7,432*	*56,681*	*64,113*	- - 2,450	- - 3·82
	1865	7,544	54,119	61,663		
X. NORTHERN	1864	*4,868*	*39,122*	*43,990*	223 - -	0·51 —
	1865	4,972	39,241	44,213		
XI. WELSH	1864	*4,057*	*72,881*	*76,938*	- - 144	- - 0·19
	1865	4,120	72,674	76,794		
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	1864	*136,140*	*785,591*	*921,731*	- - 43,635	- - 4·73
	1865	136,597	741,499	878,096		

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBER of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last Day of the

4TH WEEK OF DECEMBER 1864 AND 1865.

DIVISIONS.		Number of Paupers Relieved. In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Difference between the corresponding Weeks. Incr.	Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	1864	*30,413*	*68,712*	*99,125*	4,067	-	4·10	—
	1865	31,880	71,312	103,192				
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1864	*17,149*	*76,973*	*94,122*	-	1,858	-	1·97
	1865	16,864	75,400	92,264				
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1864	*9,678*	*66,328*	*76,006*	-	2,032	-	2·67
	1865	9,618	64,356	73,974				
IV. EASTERN	1864	*10,051*	*65,250*	*75,301*	-	2,375	-	3·15
	1865	9,806	63,120	72,926				
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1864	*11,321*	*91,674*	*102,995*	1,241	-	1·20	—
	1865	11,327	92,909	104,236				
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1864	*14,315*	*85,456*	*99,771*	354	-	0·35	—
	1865	14,328	85,797	100,125				
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1864	*7,536*	*51,250*	*58,786*	-	5,334	-	9·07
	1865	6,646	46,806	53,452				
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1864	*20,716*	*115,762*	*136,478*	-	37,703	-	27·63
	1865	19,921	78,854	98,775				
IX. YORK	1864	*7,519*	*56,879*	*64,398*	-	2,523	-	3·92
	1865	7,553	54,322	61,875				
X. NORTHERN	1864	*4,943*	*39,292*	*44,235*	204	-	0·46	—
	1865	4,977	39,462	44,439				
XI. WELSH	1864	*4,120*	*73,067*	*77,187*	-	420	-	0·54
	1865	4,158	72,609	76,767				
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	1864	*137,761*	*790,643*	*928,404*	-	46,379	-	5·00
	1865	137,078	744,947	882,025				

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBER of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

1ST WEEK OF JANUARY 1865 AND 1866.

DIVISIONS.		Number of Paupers Relieved.			Difference between the corresponding Weeks.		Difference per Cent.	
		In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	1865	*30,395*	*68,077*	*98,472*	2,644		2·7	
	1866	31,921	69,195	101,116				
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1865	*17,195*	*77,358*	*94,553*		2,691		2·8
	1866	16,764	75,098	91,862				
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1865	*9,679*	*66,819*	*76,498*		2,938		3·8
	1866	9,604	63,956	73,560				
IV. EASTERN	1865	*10,091*	*65,018*	*75,109*		2,748		3·7
	1866	9,712	62,649	72,361				
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1865	*11,234*	*91,780*	*103,014*	390		0·4	
	1866	11,326	92,078	103,404				
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1865	*14,328*	*85,525*	*99,853*		915		0·9
	1866	14,301	84,637	98,938				
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1865	*7,553*	*51,202*	*58,755*		5,340		9·1
	1866	6,671	46,744	53,415				
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1865	*20,522*	*114,107*	*134,629*		37,053		27·5
	1866	19,729	77,847	97,576				
IX. YORK	1865	*7,600*	*57,141*	*64,741*		3,365		5·2
	1866	7,584	53,792	61,376				
X. NORTHERN	1865	*4,975*	*39,324*	*44,299*		164		0·4
	1866	5,003	39,132	44,135				
XI. WELSH	1865	*4,148*	*73,051*	*77,199*		655		0·8
	1866	4,176	72,368	76,544				
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	1865	*137,720*	*789,402*	*927,122*		52,835		5·7
	1866	136 791	737,496	874,287				

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBER of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

2ND WEEK OF JANUARY 1865 AND 1866.

DIVISIONS.		Number of Paupers Relieved. In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Difference between the corresponding Weeks. Incr.	Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	1865	*30,788*	*69,968*	*100,756*	2,576	-	2·6	—
	1866	32,036	71,296	103,332				
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1865	*17,358*	*77,646*	*95,004*	-	3,132	-	3·3
	1866	16,924	74,948	91,872				
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1865	*9,813*	*67,052*	*76,865*	-	2,353	-	3·1
	1866	9,724	64,788	74,512				
IV. EASTERN	1865	*10,192*	*65,549*	*75,741*	-	2,735	-	3·6
	1866	9,986	63,020	73,006				
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1865	*11,392*	*92,110*	*103,502*	1,136	-	1·1	—
	1866	11,526	93,112	104,638				
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1865	*14,362*	*86,270*	*100,632*	-	964	-	1·0
	1866	14,432	85,236	99,668				
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1865	*7,513*	*52,239*	*59,752*	-	6,355	-	10·6
	1866	6,704	46,693	53,397				
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1865	*20,564*	*113,368*	*133,932*	-	36,196	-	27·0
	1866	19,662	78,074	97,736				
IX. YORK	1865	*7,723*	*56,854*	*64,577*	-	2,984	-	4·6
	1866	7,639	53,954	61,593				
X. NORTHERN	1865	*5,064*	*39,603*	*44,667*	-	226	-	0·5
	1866	5,043	39,398	44,441				
XI. WELSH	1865	*4,152*	*73,042*	*77,194*	-	812	-	1·1
	1866	4,261	72,121	76,382				
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	1865	*138,921*	*793,701*	*932,622*	-	52,045	-	5·6
	1866	137,937	742,640	880,577				

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBER of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

3RD WEEK OF JANUARY 1865 AND 1866.

DIVISIONS.		Number of Paupers Relieved. In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Difference between the corresponding Weeks. Incr.	Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	1865	*30,878*	*71,485*	*102,363*	4,356	-	4·3	—
	1866	32,371	74,348	106,719				
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1865	*17,348*	*78,348*	*95,696*	-	2,365	-	2·5
	1866	17,226	76,105	93,331				
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1865	*9,886*	*67,517*	*77,403*	-	2,031	-	2·6
	1866	9,993	65,379	75,372				
IV. EASTERN	1865	*10,347*	*65,968*	*76,315*	-	2,584	-	3·4
	1866	10,251	63,480	73,731				
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1865	*11,398*	*92,574*	*103,972*	956	-	0·9	—
	1866	11,700	93,228	104,928				
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1865	*14,483*	*87,279*	*101,762*	-	1,085	-	1·1
	1866	14,635	86,042	100,677				
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1865	*7,467*	*51,955*	*59,422*	-	5,563	-	9·4
	1866	6,816	47,043	53,859				
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1865	*20,657*	*113,559*	*134,216*	-	35,728	-	26·6
	1866	19,985	78,503	98,488				
IX. YORK	1865	*7,759*	*57,468*	*65,227*	-	3,431	-	5·3
	1866	7,765	54,031	61,796				
X. NORTHERN	1865	*5,066*	*39,519*	*44,585*	-	226	-	0·5
	1866	5,012	39,347	44,359				
XI. WELSH	1865	*4,216*	*73,288*	*77,504*	-	548	-	0·7
	1866	4,318	72,638	76,956				
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	1865	*139,505*	*798,960*	*938,465*	-	48,249	-	5·1
	1866	140,072	750,144	890,216				

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBER of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

4TH WEEK OF JANUARY 1865 AND 1866.

DIVISIONS.		Number of Paupers Relieved. In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Difference between the corresponding Weeks. Incr.	Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	1865	*30,944*	*72,259*	*103,203*	4,159		4·0	
	1866	32,452	74,910	107,362				
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1865	*17,450*	*79,051*	*96,501*		2,183		2·3
	1866	17,417	76,901	94,318				
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1865	*9,954*	*67,811*	*77,765*		1,573		2·0
	1866	10,135	66,057	76,192				
IV. EASTERN	1865	*10,362*	*66,719*	*77,081*		1,950		2·5
	1866	10,477	64,654	75,131				
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1865	*11,498*	*93,431*	*104,929*	1,386		1·3	
	1866	11,722	94,593	106,315				
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1865	*14,561*	*87,839*	*102,400*		1,079		1·1
	1866	14,668	86,653	101,321				
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1865	*7,499*	*52,049*	*59,548*		5,631		9·5
	1866	6,802	47,115	53,917				
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1865	*20,612*	*114,033*	*134,645*		35,966		26·7
	1866	19,934	78,745	98,679				
IX. YORK	1865	*7,741*	*57,492*	*65,233*		3,298		5·1
	1866	7,832	54,103	61,935				
X. NORTHERN	1865	*5,078*	*39,801*	*44,879*	136		0·3	
	1866	5,076	39,939	45,015				
XI. WELSH	1865	*4,302*	*73,394*	*77,696*		789		1·0
	1866	4,351	72,556	76,907				
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	1865	*140,001*	*803,879*	*943,880*		46,788		5·0
	1866	140,866	756,226	897,092				

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBER of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

5TH WEEK OF JANUARY 1865 AND 1866.

DIVISIONS.		Number of Paupers Relieved. In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Difference between the corresponding Weeks. Incr.	Decr	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS	1865	*31,245*	*74,229*	*105,474*	1,900		1·8	
	1866	32,436	74,938	107,374				
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1865	*17,575*	*79,797*	*97,372*		2,253		2·3
	1866	17,438	77,681	95,119				
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1865	*10,107*	*68,564*	*78,671*		2,280		2·9
	1866	10,110	66,281	76,391				
IV. EASTERN	1865	*10,481*	*67,007*	*77,488*		1,731		2·2
	1866	10,560	65,197	75,757				
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1865	*11,584*	*93,796*	*105,380*	1,174		1·1	
	1866	11,713	94,841	106,554				
VI. WEST MIDLAND	1865	*14,726*	*88,785*	*103,511*		2,019		2·0
	1866	14,614	86,878	101,492				
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1865	*7,526*	*51,628*	*59,154*		5,088		8·6
	1866	6,793	47,273	54,066				
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1865	*20,636*	*115,425*	*136,061*		37,551		27·6
	1866	19,880	78,630	98,510				
IX. YORK	1865	*7,837*	*57,638*	*65,475*		3,154		4·8
	1866	7,804	54,517	62,321				
X. NORTHERN	1865	*5,156*	*39,763*	*44,919*	158		0·4	
	1866	5,101	39,976	45,077				
XI. WELSH	1865	*4,329*	*73,953*	*78,282*		810		1·0
	1866	4,363	73,109	77,472				
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned)	1865	*141,202*	*810,585*	*951,787*		51,654		5·4
	1866	140,812	759,321	900,133				

No. 40.—Comparative Statement of the Number of Paupers Relieved in the Metropolis each Quarter of the Years

DISTRICT of UNIONS.	Number of Paupers on the last Day					
	Lady-day Quarter.		Difference per Cent.	Midsummer Quarter.		Difference per Cent.
	1864.	1865.		1864.	1865.	
West District.			Incr. Decr.			Incr. Decr.
1*a*. Kensington*	1,616	1,802		1,392	1,437	
1*b*. Fulham	2,014	1,860		1,442	1,340	
1*c*. Paddington*	1,388	1,386		1,334	1,297	
2. Chelsea*	1,928	2,088		1,832	1,845	
3. St. George Hanover Square ‖	1,527	1,567	2·40	1,321	1,401	1·03
4. St. Margaret and St. John Westminster‖	2,785	2,890		2,082	2,066	
5. St. Martin-in-the-Fields *	893	822		646	720	
6. St. James Westminster ‖	1,869	1,850		1,252	1,311	
	13,930	14,265		11,301	11,417	
North District.						
7. St. Marylebone ‖	4,679	4,658		4,198	3,998	
8. Hampstead *	232	227		220	208	
9. St. Pancras ‖	7,686	7,959	4·90	6,911	6,769	0·53
10. Islington ‖	2,968	3,199		2,626	2,754	
11. Hackney	2,414	2,817		2,154	2,294	
	17,979	18,860		16,109	16,023	
Central District.						
12. St. Giles and St. George Bloomsbury‖	1,809	2,048		1,329	1,400	
13. Strand	2,352	2,334		1,808	1,801	
13*a*. *Middle Temple*	No Return.			..	..	
14. Holborn	1,526	1,762		1,379	1,600	
14*a*. *Gray's Inn*	No Return.			..	..	
14*b*. *Charterhouse*	Ditto.			..	..	
15. Clerkenwell ‖	2,041	1,988	1·97	1,947	1,929	2·13
16. St. Luke ‖	2,111	2,211		1,866	2,001	
17. East London	2,635	2,501		2,362	2,421	
18. West London	1,990	1,939		1,852	1,667	
18*a*. *Inner Temple*	No Return.			..	..	
19. City of London	3,033	3,058		2,905	2,958	
	17,497	17,841		15,448	15,777	
East District.						
20. Shoreditch ‖	3,628	3,569		3,184	3,207	
21. Bethnal Green*	2,185	2,700		1,976	2,181	
22. Whitechapel	2,771	3,022		2,379	2,667	
23. St. George-in-the-East*	3,405	3,418	9·28	3,043	2,848	4·33
24*a*. Stepney	2,502	2,587		2,358	2,392	
24*b*. Mile End Old Town*	1,723	1,825		1,618	1,719	
25. Poplar	2,901	3,768		2,615	2,903	
	19,115	20,889		17,173	17,917	
South District.						
26. St. Saviour Southwark	1,832	1,917		1,635	1,624	
27. St. Olave Southwark	1,264	1,312		1,096	1,047	
28. Bermondsey*	1,950	1,946		1,688	1,791	
29. St. George Southwark*	3,141	3,374		2,565	2,614	
30. Newington ‖	2,507	2,519		2,137	2,247	
31. Lambeth*	7,068	7,755	5·67	6,697	6,626	3·83
32. Wandsworth and Clapham	2,720	2,989		2,443	2,421	
33. Camberwell*	2,417	2,741		2,099	2,480	
34. Rotherhithe*	1,340	1,236		1,173	1,079	
35. Greenwich	6,702	6,910		5,667	6,382	
36. Lewisham	1,362	1,434		1,296	1,277	
	32,303	34,133		28,496	29,588	

Note.—Places marked in the Table thus * are single parishes under the Poor Law Amendment Acts;

(except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants), on the last Day of the last Week of **1864** and **1865**.

of the last Week in each Quarter.						
Michaelmas Quarter.		Difference per Cent.	Christmas Quarter.		Difference per Cent.	DISTRICT of UNIONS.
1864.	1865.		1864.	1865.		
		Incr. Decr.			Incr. Decr.	WEST DISTRICT.
1,522	1,544		1,671	1,776		1*a*. Kensington.*
1,474	1,337		1,799	1,632		1*b*. Fulham.
1,375	1,292		1,352	1,284		1*c*. Paddington.*
1,801	1,862		2,039	2,035		2. Chelsea.
1,421	1,528	- - 0·60	1,557	1,755	1·20 - -	3. St. George Hanover Square.‖
2,162	2,081		2,633	2,746		4. St. Margaret and St. John Westminster.
670	707		752	758		5. St. Martin-in-the-Fields.*
1,456	1,459		1,669	1,647		6. St. James Westminster.
11,881	11,810		13,472	13,633		
						NORTH DISTRICT.
4,417	4,236		4,701	4,888		7. St. Marylebone.‖
227	226		242	296		8. Hampstead.*
7,125	6,875	- - 1·04	7,575	7,967	4·92 - -	9. St. Pancras.‖
2,787	2,840		3,122	3,287		10. Islington.‖
2,237	2,441		2,698	2,803		11. Hackney.
16,793	16,618		18,338	19,241		
						CENTRAL DISTRICT.
1,490	1,462		1,790	1,957		12. St. Giles and St. George Bloomsbury.‖
1,788	1,973		2,092	2,228		13. Strand.
..	..		..	..		13*a*. *Middle Temple.*
1,363	1,500		1,562	1,688		14. Holborn.
..	..		..	..		14*a*. *Gray's Inn.*
..	..		..	..		14*b*. *Charterhouse.*
1,943	1,915	1·70 - -	1,975	2,016	4·26 - -	15. Clerkenwell.‖
1,864	2,049		2,090	2,315		16. St. Luke.‖
2,271	2,211		2,460	2,507		17. East London.
1,823	1,686		1,856	1,861		18. West London.
..	..		..	..		18*a*. *Inner Temple.*
2,909	2,917		2,996	2,966		19. City of London.
15,451	15,713		16,821	17,538		
						EAST DISTRICT.
3,189	3,221		3,366	3,470		20. Shoreditch.‖
1,950	2,213		2,340	2,537		21. Bethnal Green.*
2,328	2,504		2,780	2,912		22. Whitechapel.
3,009	2,729	2·42 - -	3,130	3,230	6·69 - -	23. St. George in the East.*
2,264	2,255		2,432	2,470		24*a*. Stepney.
1,630	1,671		1,621	1,907		24*b*. Mile End Old Town.*
2,710	2,900		3,066	3,462		25. Poplar.
17,080	17,493		18,735	19,988		
						SOUTH DISTRICT.
1,669	1,699		1,758	1,764		26. St. Saviour Southwark.
1,158	1,001		1,210	1,186		27. St. Olave Southwark.
1,774	1,769		1,896	1,942		28. Bermondsey.*
2,582	2,364		3,055	2,803		29. St. George Southwark.*
2,263	2,221		2,523	2,572		30. Newington.‖
6,706	6,896	2·30 - -	7,352	7,635	3·25 - -	31. Lambeth.*
2,430	2,325		2,626	2,667		32. Wandsworth and Clapham.
2,154	2,473		2,393	2,786		33. Camberwell.*
1,150	1,051		1,163	1,121		34. Rotherhithe.*
5,552	6,236		6,465	6,788		35. Greenwich.
1,290	1,353		1,318	1,528		36. Lewisham.
28,728	29,388		31,759	32,792		

‖ are single parishes under Local Acts; *places printed in italics* are parishes under the 43d Elizabeth.

No. 41.

Remarks on the Return of Insane Paupers, chargeable on the 1st January 1865. (No. 507. (E.) Sess. 1864.)

Source of Information.

1. The Statistics of Pauper Insanity contained in this paper have been compiled from the lists of "Lunatics, Idiots, and other Persons of Unsound Mind" who were chargeable to the Poor Rates on the 1st January 1865. These lists are made out annually by the Clerks to the Guardians, and transmitted to the Poor Law Board, in compliance with the 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97. s. 64., and in the form prescribed by Schedule D. of that Statute.

Places returned.

2. Returns have been received from 662* Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians; the Population of these places, according to the Census of 1861, is 19,962,641. The number of Insane Paupers chargeable to the Poor Rates in those places on that day is shown below :—

Number of Paupers on 1st January 1865.	Whereof were Insane Paupers.	Namely :—	
		Lunatics.	Idiots.
974,772†	38,487	28,466	10,021

Thus 4·0 per cent. of the pauperism on the 1st January last is ascribable to Insanity; the Lunatics being 2·9 per cent., and the Idiots 1·1 per cent.

Proportion of the Sexes.

3. In regard to the sexes, 16,826 were Males, and 21,661 Females :—

Insane.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Lunatics - -	12,259	16,207	28,466
Idiots - -	4,567	5,454	10,021
Total -	16,826	21,661	38,487

Insane Paupers, 1st January 1865.

4. In the next Statement the number of Lunatic and Idiot Paupers are shown for each Division of England and Wales, with the total number of Paupers of all classes relieved on the same day.

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* Inclusive of *Eight* Gilbert's Incorporations.

† Exclusive of the paupers in Seven of the Gilbert's Incorporations, from which the Poor Law Board do not receive this information. The number of *Insane* paupers, however, in these places was, on 1st January last, 111, of whom 82 were returned as "Lunatics," and 29 as "Idiots."

DIVISIONS.	Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief on 1st Jan. 1865.	Whereof were Insane Paupers.	NAMELY:— LUNATICS AND IDIOTS. —	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
I. THE METROPOLIS -	105,351	5,933	Lunatics -	2,059	3,283	5,342
			Idiots -	*275*	*316*	*591*
II. SOUTH EASTERN -	100,581	3,947	Lunatics -	1,141	1,647	2,788
			Idiots -	*544*	*615*	*1,159*
III. SOUTH MIDLAND -	82,118	2,941	Lunatics -	907	1,182	2,089
			Idiots -	*410*	*442*	*852*
IV. EASTERN - -	79,667	2,544	Lunatics -	746	1,066	1,812
			Idiots -	*327*	*405*	*732*
V. SOUTH WESTERN -	108,316	3,822	Lunatics -	1,087	1,577	2,664
			Idiots -	*534*	*624*	*1,158*
VI. WEST MIDLAND -	106,777	5,032	Lunatics -	1,672	2,022	3,694
			Idiots -	*568*	*770*	*1,338*
VII. NORTH MIDLAND -	61,902	2,559	Lunatics -	797	976	1,773
			Idiots -	*340*	*446*	*786*
VIII. NORTH WESTERN -	138,549	4,593	Lunatics -	1,627	1,933	3,560
			Idiots -	*485*	*548*	*1,033*
IX. YORK - -	67,048	2,957	Lunatics -	990	1,134	2,124
			Idiots -	*402*	*431*	*833*
X. NORTHERN - -	45,802	1,639	Lunatics -	607	604	1,211
			Idiots -	*198*	*230*	*428*
XI. WELSH - -	78,661	2,520	Lunatics -	626	783	1,409
			Idiots -	*484*	*627*	*1,111*
ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) -	974,772*	38,487	Lunatics -	12,259	16,207	28,466
			Idiots -	*4,567*	*5,454*	*10,021*

* *See* note as to paupers in the Gilbert's Incorporations on previous page.

5. The 38,487 Insane Paupers were maintained in the following establishments, or were lodged with strangers, or resided with their relatives; namely — Residences of the Insane.

20,910 in County or Borough Lunatic Asylums.
1,264 in Registered Hospitals, or in Licensed Houses.
9,756 in Union or Parish Workhouses.
1,041 in Lodgings, or Boarded Out.
5,516 Residing with Relatives.

The "Industrial Statistics" have not been printed in this paper in respect of the separate Unions, but they will be found in detail in Return (B.) or (C.) of this series.

Poor Law Board,
2d November 1865.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

No. 42.—Summary of the Returns of the Number of Insane Paupers chargeable to the Poor having a Population of 19,962,641 Persons; the entire

DIVISIONS and UNION COUNTIES.	Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians.	Number of Parishes.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population, 1861.	*INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each.			
					Domestic.	Commercial.	Agricultural.	Industrial.
I. THE METROPOLIS.								
1.*Middlesex (part of) - -	28	162	32,402	2,029,192	41·2	8·4	1·4	36·9
2.*Surrey (part of) - -	9	17	22,951	579,748	40·7	9·1	1·8	36·4
3.*Kent (part of) - - -	2	11	22,591	193,427	41·1	6·2	2·7	26·8
Totals - - -	39	190	77,944	2,802,367	41·1	8·4	1·6	36·1
II. SOUTH EASTERN.								
2.*Surrey (extra-metropolitan)	14	147	476,191	273,264	41·1	3·2	16·2	21·2
3.*Kent (extra-metropolitan)	26	418	1,013,659	543,549	40·3	4·0	18·3	21·4
4. Sussex - - - - -	24	321	944,231	363,733	41·8	3·6	20·5	23·0
5. Southampton - - -	26	345	1,017,893	455,587	40·0	4·5	14·7	23·0
6. Berkshire - - - -	12	240	565,807	205,625	38·8	2·2	25·6	22·8
Totals - - -	102	1,471	4,017,781	1,841,758	40·6	3·7	18·3	22·2
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.								
1.*Middlesex (extra-metropolitan).	6	58	176,555	187,325	43·3	4·3	13·1	25·0
7. Hertfordshire - - -	12	165	428,143	177,452	36·0	2·4	25·1	28·3
8. Buckinghamshire - -	7	195	402,106	147,186	30·6	1·9	25·4	33·0
9. Oxfordshire - - -	9	294	478,177	171,057	37·2	2·1	27·1	24·9
10. Northamptonshire - -	12	332	632,219	230,964	31·9	2·2	23·2	35·3
11. Huntingdonshire - -	3	88	205,366	59,137	38·5	1·8	30·8	20·9
12. Bedfordshire - - -	6	137	305,366	140,476	23·3	1·6	25·0	42·8
13. Cambridgeshire - -	9	174	570,638	181,552	38·5	2·0	31·6	19·1
Totals - - -	64	1,443	3,198,570	1,295,149	35·0	2·4	24·4	29·1

† Inclusive of *Eight* Gilbert's Incorporations.

RATES on the 1st January 1865, in 662 UNIONS † and SINGLE PARISHES under Boards of Guardians, Population of England and Wales being 20,066,224 (Census 1861).

Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief on 1st January 1865.	Whereof were Insane Paupers.	NAMELY:— LUNATICS AND IDIOTS. —	Males.	Females.	Total.	WHERE MAINTAINED. In County or Borough Asylum.	In Registered Hospital, or Licensed House.	In the Workhouse.	In Lodgings or Boarded Out.	Residing with Relatives.
71,821	4,343	Lunatics - -	1,502	2,427	3,929	2,784	190	1,264	17	88
		Idiots - -	*179*	*235*	*414*					
25,433	1,239	Lunatics - -	454	666	1,120	545	309	365	2	18
		Idiots - -	*66*	*53*	*119*					
8,097	351	Lunatics - -	103	190	293	177	..	144	3	27
		Idiots - -	*30*	*28*	*58*					
105,351	5,933	Lunatics - -	2,059	3,283	5,342	3,506	499	1,773	22	133
		Idiots - -	*275*	*316*	*591*					
13,698	557	Lunatics - -	145	255	400	253	90	137	8	69
		Idiots - -	*67*	*90*	*157*					
25,439	959	Lunatics - -	272	437	709	482	117	242	6	112
		Idiots - -	*117*	*133*	*250*					
20,651	812	Lunatics - -	256	322	578	489	9	164	32	118
		Idiots - -	*109*	*125*	*234*					
28,087	1,030	Lunatic - -	306	406	712	559	27	283	14	147
		Idiots - -	*149*	*169*	*318*					
12,276	589	Lunatics - -	162	227	389	330	20	123	20	96
		Idiots - -	*102*	*98*	*200*					
100,581	3,947	Lunatics - -	1,141	1,647	2,788	2,113	263	949	80	542
		Idiots - -	*545*	*615*	*1,159*					
8,520	343	Lunatics - -	117	200	317	280	3	50	..	1
		Idiots - -	*12*	*14*	*26*					
11,746	460	Lunatics - -	128	190	318	256	..	90	2	112
		Idiots - -	*75*	*67*	*142*					
10,573	351	Lunatics - -	106	142	248	240	2	53	2	54
		Idiots - -	*50*	*53*	*103*					
11,667	422	Lunatics - -	120	166	286	253	11	87	7	64
		Idiots - -	*64*	*72*	*136*					
13,995	572	Lunatics - -	190	203	393	229	99	107	21	116
		Idiots - -	*79*	*100*	*179*					
3,313	116	Lunatics - -	32	42	74	74	1	15	1	25
		Idiots - -	*17*	*25*	*42*					
8,589	307	Lunatics - -	96	104	200	196	1	49	2	59
		Idiots - -	*55*	*52*	*107*					
13,715	370	Lunatics - -	118	135	253	209	3	67	7	84
		Idiots - -	*58*	*59*	*117*					
82,118	2,941	Lunatics - -	907	1,182	2,089	1,737	120	518	42	524
		Idiots - -	*410*	*442*	*852*					

SUMMARY of the Returns of the Number of Insane Paupers chargeable to the Poor Rates on the

DIVISIONS and UNION COUNTIES.	Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians.	Number of Parishes.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population, 1861.	*INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each.			
					Domestic.	Commercial.	Agricultural.	Industrial.
IV. EASTERN.								
14. Essex	17	372	982,573	379,699	39·2	4·0	25·3	22·1
15. Suffolk	17	530	930,345	335,409	39·2	2·7	28·2	22·5
16. Norfolk	22	739	1,296,976	427,060	38·1	2·9	26·5	24·9
Totals	56	1,641	3,209,894	1,142,168	38·8	3·2	26·6	23·3
V. SOUTH WESTERN.								
17. Wiltshire	18	315	777,453	236,027	35·3	1·8	29·3	24·4
18. Dorsetshire	12	287	615,783	182,193	35·6	3·0	23·9	27·4
19. Devonshire	21	486	1,700,686	595,317	36·5	3·4	19·4	27·4
20. Cornwall	13	221	885,703	362,409	39·7	3·6	18·8	31·1
21. Somersetshire	16	483	1,009,555	457,128	35·0	2·5	21·7	30·7
Totals	80	1,792	4,989,180	1,833,074	36·4	3·0	21·6	28·5
VI. WEST MIDLAND.								
22. Gloucestershire	17	363	716,045	442,983	38·2	4·4	15·0	31·0
23. Herefordshire	7	218	425,580	106,796	34·9	1·8	31·4	22·7
24. Shropshire	16	302	920,600	260,225	38·2	2·1	25·8	26·0
25. Staffordshire	17	276	746,248	768,369	38·2	3·0	9·4	42·1
26. Worcestershire	11	233	432,776	294,901	36·2	3·3	15·5	36·4
27. Warwickshire	14	272	609,938	561,334	34·7	3·9	10·2	43·4
Totals	82	1,664	3,851,187	2,434,608	37·0	3·3	14·2	37·0
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.								
28. Leicestershire	11	349	536,546	243,611	32·0	2·3	19·1	40·6
29. Rutlandshire	2	67	107,728	23,479	39·7	1·4	33·9	17·3
30. Lincolnshire	14	750	1,738,022	403,850	38·6	2·4	32·3	19·4
31. Nottinghamshire	9	305	599,791	323,784	33·3	2·4	15·3	42·7
32. Derbyshire	9	277	551,832	293,223	33·8	2·4	14·8	42·3
Totals	45	1,748	3,533,919	1,287,947	35·0	2·3	21·5	34·5

1st January 1865, in 662 Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians, &c.—*continued.*

Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief on 1st January 1865.	Whereof were Insane Paupers.	Namely:— Lunatics and Idiots.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Where Maintained. In County or Borough Asylum.	In Registered Hospital, or Licensed House.	In the Workhouse.	In Lodgings or Boarded Out.	Residing with Relatives.
26,879	831	Lunatics	240	366	606	511	..	149	20	151
		Idiots	*101*	*124*	*225*					
23,944	769	Lunatics	221	308	529	410	13	137	17	192
		Idiots	*114*	*126*	*240*					
28,844	944	Lunatics	285	392	677	463	27	219	20	215
		Idiots	*112*	*155*	*267*					
79,667	2,544	Lunatics	746	1,066	1,812	1,384	40	505	57	558
		Idiots	*327*	*405*	*732*					
18,366	684	Lunatics	179	268	447	377	1	121	19	166
		Idiots	*106*	*131*	*237*					
12,967	389	Lunatics	145	150	295	266	4	66	4	49
		Idiots	*34*	*60*	*94*					
32,693	1,201	Lunatics	314	514	828	673	16	240	27	245
		Idiots	*183*	*190*	*373*					
14,250	534	Lunatics	172	245	417	342	1	98	12	81
		Idiots	*51*	*66*	*117*					
30,040	1,014	Lunatics	277	400	677	498	..	234	53	229
		Idiots	*160*	*177*	*337*					
108,316	3,822	Lunatics	1,087	1,577	2,664	2,156	22	759	115	770
		Idiots	*534*	*624*	*1,158*					
26,311	1,280	Lunatics	421	516	937	689	..	373	41	177
		Idiots	*132*	*211*	*343*					
6,754	312	Lunatics	84	117	201	161	..	38	30	83
		Idiots	*47*	*64*	*111*					
10,069	610	Lunatics	174	232	406	330	..	145	21	114
		Idiots	*81*	*123*	*204*					
27,315	1,020	Lunatics	360	353	713	644	4	279	5	88
		Idiots	*154*	*153*	*307*					
12,289	622	Lunatics	190	259	449	396	..	106	24	96
		Idiots	*72*	*101*	*173*					
24,039	1,188	Lunatics	443	545	988	792	5	251	15	125
		Idiots	*82*	*118*	*200*					
106,777	5,032	Lunatics	1,672	2,022	3,694	3,012	9	1,192	136	683
		Idiots	*668*	*770*	*1,338*					
12,288	631	Lunatics	194	246	440	359	5	157	19	91
		Idiots	*95*	*96*	*191*					
1,333	39	Lunatics	13	18	31	27	..	8	..	4
		Idiots	*6*	*2*	*8*					
20,177	747	Lunatics	225	291	516	450	3	123	29	142
		Idiots	*87*	*144*	*231*					
18,612	684	Lunatics	230	271	501	346	1	181	14	142
		Idiots	*77*	*106*	*183*					
9,492	458	Lunatics	135	150	285	267	3	107	11	79
		Idiots	*75*	*98*	*173*					
61,902	2,559	Lunatics	797	976	1,773	1,449	12	576	73	449
		Idiots	*340*	*446*	*786*					

SUMMARY of the Returns of the Number of Insane Paupers chargeable to the Poor Rates on the

DIVISIONS and UNION COUNTIES.	Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians.	Number of Parishes.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population, 1861.	*INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each.			
					Domestic.	Commercial.	Agricultural.	Industrial.
VIII. NORTH WESTERN.								
33. Cheshire	12	469	680,836	469,577	35·1	5·0	15·4	37·0
34. Lancashire	28	454	1,230,780	2,453,910	34·1	6·6	6·3	46·1
Totals	40	923	1,911,616	2,923,487	34·3	6·3	7·8	44·6
IX. YORK.								
35. West Riding	37	674	1,651,826	1,460,603	35·4	3·2	9·8	46·0
36. East Riding	10	373	714,001	273,674	39·6	6·5	18·6	26·7
37. North Riding	15	481	1,153 754	205,452	36·1	2·3	30·4	24·3
Totals	62	1,528	3,519,581	1,939,729	36·1	3·5	13·2	41·0
X. NORTHERN.								
38. Durham	15	314	754,183	542,125	41·5	6·8	7·5	36·7
39. Northumberland	12	540	1,249,299	342,991	40·2	6·6	13·6	31·8
40. Cumberland	9	208	1,001,273	205,264	34·8	3·3	23·1	32·0
41. Westmorland	3	110	487,567	60,946	31·8	1·9	30·8	28·8
Totals	39	1,172	3,492,322	1,151,326	39·2	5·9	13·5	33·9
XI. WELSH.								
42. Monmouthshire	6	164	432,906	196,977	39·1	3·5	13·1	34·9
43. South Wales	28	633	2,819,503	699,649	36·9	3·7	20·8	29·3
44. North Wales	19	371	1,957,908	414,402	36·2	3·0	27·7	25·3
Totals	53	1,218	5,210,317	1,311,028	37·0	3·5	21·9	28·8
TOTALS of England and Wales *so far as returned*	662	14,790	37,012,311	19,962,641	37·4	4·6	14·6	34·1

1st January 1865, in 662 Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians, &c.—*continued.*

Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief on 1st January 1865.	Whereof were Insane Paupers.	Namely:— Lunatics and Idiots.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Where Maintained. In County or Borough Asylum.	In Registered Hospital, or Licensed House.	In the Workhouse.	In Lodgings or Boarded Out.	Residing with Relatives.
17,280	731	Lunatics	227	280	507	377	1	235	11	107
		Idiots	*105*	*119*	*224*					
121,269	3,862	Lunatics	1,400	1,653	3,053	1,931	1	1,558	49	323
		Idiots	*380*	*429*	*809*					
138,549	4,593	Lunatics	1,627	1,933	3,560	2,308	2	1,793	60	430
		Idiots	*485*	*548*	*1,033*					
50,243	2,107	Lunatics	674	787	1,461	1,073	1	715	29	289
		Idiots	*321*	*325*	*646*					
8,973	491	Lunatics	180	219	399	279	39	121	15	37
		Idiots	*86*	*56*	*92*					
7,832	359	Lunatics	136	128	264	246	..	61	12	40
		Idiots	*45*	*50*	*95*					
67,048	2,957	Lunatics	990	1,134	2,124	1,598	40	897	56	366
		Idiots	*402*	*431*	*833*					
19,167	595	Lunatics	223	242	465	334	1	162	10	88
		Idiots	*57*	*73*	*130*					
15,714	593	Lunatics	223	217	440	299	36	154	6	98
		Idiots	*67*	*86*	*153*					
8,619	351	Lunatics	130	112	242	185	2	104	6	54
		Idiots	*57*	*52*	*109*					
2,302	100	Lunatics	31	33	64	45	..	41	2	12
		Idiots	*17*	*19*	*36*					
45,802	1,639	Lunatics	607	604	1,211	863	39	461	24	252
		Idiots	*198*	*230*	*428*					
9,896	389	Lunatics	130	144	274	242	..	60	21	63
		Idiots	47	*68*	*115*					
38,717	1,222	Lunatics	302	381	683	227	218	125	209	443
		Idiots	*220*	*319*	*539*					
30,048	909	Lunatics	194	258	452	315	..	148	146	300
		Idiots	*217*	*240*	*457*					
78,661	2,520	Lunatics	626	783	1,409	784	218	333	376	809
		Idiots	*484*	*627*	*1,111*					
974,772	38,487	Lunatics	12,259	16,207	28,466	20,910	1,264	9,756	1,041	5,516
		Idiots	*4,567*	*5,454*	*10,021*					
			16,826	21,661	38,487					

No. 43.

STATEMENT showing the daily average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1865, the Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of the Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses for the year ended at Lady-day 1865, and also the Population of each Union in 1861.

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1861.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1865.							Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1865.	OBSERVATIONS.
			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.		
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.			
	I. THE METROPOLIS.									£ s. d.	
	1.* MIDDLESEX (part of):										
1*a*	Kensington* - - -	70,108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In a separate School at Plashet.
1*b*	Fulham - - - -	40,058	18	25	43	28	13	41	84	145 8 9	
1*c*	Paddington* - - -	75,784	43	27	70	17	12	29	99	66 0 0	
2	Chelsea* - - - -	63,439	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In the North Surrey District School.
3	St. George, Hanover-sq.‖	87,771	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4	St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster.‖	68,213	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5	St. Martin's-in-the-Fields*	22,689	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In the Central London District School.
6	St. James, Westminster‖	35,326	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In a separate School at Battersea.
7	St. Marylebone‖ - -	161,680	86	117	203	59	104	163	366	222 13 9	In a separate School at Southall.
8	Hampstead* - - -	19,106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In a separate School at Redhill, in the Hendon Union.
9	St. Pancras‖ - - -	198,788	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In the North Surrey District School and the Industrial School at Forest Gate.
10	Islington‖ - - - -	155,341	62	41	103	47	34	81	184	73 0 0	In a separate School at Holloway.
11	Hackney - - - -	83,295	29	35	64	47	26	73	137	196 6 6	In a separate School.
12	St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury.‖	54,076	43	47	90	23	31	54	144	90 8 0	Infants in a separate School at Isleworth.
13	Strand - - - -	42,898	49	41	90	33	37	70	160	211 13 6	In a separate School at Edmonton.
14	Holborn - - - -	44,252	23	23	46	44	21	65	111	78 10 6	
15	Clerkenwell‖ - - -	65,681	52	38	90	43	31	74	164	88 0 0	In a separate School at Highgate.
16	St. Luke‖ - - - -	57,073	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Children are sent to School at Mitcham.
17	East London - - -	40,687	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In the Central London District School.
18	West London - - -	26,997	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
19	City of London - - -	45,555	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
20	Shoreditch‖ - - -	129,364	50	106	156	48	79	127	283	261 0 0	In a separate School at Brentwood.
21	Bethnal Green* - -	105,101	31	55	86	30	38	68	154	160 3 4	
22	Whitechapel - - -	78,187	144	175	319	108	155	263	582	631 4 0	In a separate School at Forest Gate.
23	St. George-in-the-East* -	48,891	70	72	142	75	37	112	254	406 10 11	In a separate School at Plashet.
24*a*	Stepney - - - -	56,572	162	56	218	148	63	211	429	368 15 9	In a separate School at Limehouse.

NOTE.—Places marked in the Table thus * are single parishes under the Poor Law Amendment Act; ‖ are single parishes under Local Acts; † are incorporations under Local Acts; § are incorporations under Gilbert's Acts.

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1861.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1865.							Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1865.			Observations.
			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.				
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.		£	s.	d.	
	I. THE METROPOLIS—*cont.*												
	1.* MIDDLESEX (part of)—*continued.*												
24*b*	Mile End Old Town* -	73,064	24	48	72	34	39	73	145	233	15	7	In a separate School.
25	Poplar - - - - -	79,196	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			In a separate School at Plashet.
	2.* SURREY (part of):												
26	St. Saviour, Southwark -	36,170	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			In the Central London District School.
27	St. Olave, Southwark -	19,056	..	..	..	17	11	28	28	23	14	3	In the South Metropolitan District School.
28	Bermondsey* - - - -	58,355	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			In the South Metropolitan District School.
29	St. George, Southwark* -	55,510	37	50	87	53	61	114	201	355	9	0	In a separate School at Mitcham.
30	Newington‖ - - - -	82,220	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			In the South Metropolitan District School.
31	Lambeth* - - - - -	162,044	124	83	207	90	78	168	375	322	10	0	In a separate School at Norwood.
32	Wandsworth and Clapham	70,403	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			In the North Surrey District School.
33	Camberwell* - - - -	71,488	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			In the South Metropolitan District School.
34	Rotherhithe* - - - -	24,502	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Ditto.
	3.* KENT (part of):												
35	Greenwich - - - - -	127,670	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			In the South Metropolitan District School.
36	Lewisham - - - - -	65,757	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			In North Surrey District School.
	II. SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.												
	2.* SURREY (extra-metropolitan).												
37	Epsom - - - - -	22,409	9	22	31	12	14	26	57	46	0	0	
38	Chertsey - - - - -	18,642	28	22	50	24	27	51	101	60	0	0	
39	Guildford - - - - -	29,330	13	18	31	25	17	42	73	51	0	0	In a separate Building.
40	Farnham - - - - -	30,707	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			In Farnham and Hartley Wintney District School.
41*a*	Ash§ - - - - - -	2,853	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
41*b*	Farnborough§ - - -	8,337	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
41*c*	Headley§ - - - - -	3,128	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
42	Hambledon - - -	13,907	16	7	23	10	5	15	38	52	7	0	
43	Dorking - - - - -	12,445	15	11	26	7	7	14	40	53	18	0	
44	Reigate - - - - -	20,109	8	17	25	23	5	28	53	51	7	0	
45	Godstone - - - - -	9,642	2	3	5	2	4	6	11	18	8	0	
46	Croydon - - - - -	46,474	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			In the North Surrey District School

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1861.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1865.							Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1865.	Observations.
			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.		
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.			
II. SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*										£ s. d.	
2.* SURREY (extra-metropolitan)—*cont.*											
47	Kingston	36,479	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In the North Surrey District School.
48	Richmond	18,802	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
3.* KENT (extra-metropolitan).											
49	Bromley	20,368	8	7	15	8	3	11	26	49 4 0	
50	Dartford	32,316	6	15	21	18	12	30	51	45 8 6	In a separate Building.
51	Gravesend and Milton	18,782	9	3	12	23	7	30	42	40 0 0	
52	North Aylesford	19,121	10	11	21	10	8	18	39	62 0 0	
53	Hoo	2,861	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
54	Medway	51,805	32	21	53	50	30	80	133	67 0 0	
55	Malling	21,447	8	24	32	27	10	37	69	49 12 0	
56	Seven Oaks	22,039	19	20	39	28	10	38	77	75 1 10	
57	Tonbridge	34,271	16	19	35	28	12	40	75	68 0 0	
58	Maidstone	38,670	9	21	30	34	18	52	82	71 10 0	In a separate Building.
59	Hollingbourn	13,584	6	13	19	17	10	27	46	48 14 0	
60	Cranbrook	13,412	7	9	16	11	11	22	38	48 4 0	
61	Tenterden	10,947	9	15	24	9	10	19	43	57 8 0	
62	West Ashford	15,137	6	5	11	6	2	8	19	32 14 0	
63	East Ashford	12,286	4	8	12	11	9	20	32	47 6 0	
64	Bridge	11,316	5	15	20	7	5	12	32	24 12 5	
65	Canterbury†	16,149	3	6	9	8	2	10	19	38 14 6	
66	Blean	16,161	2	6	8	2	6	8	16	51 0 0	
67	Faversham	18,867	10	17	27	13	11	24	51	44 17 6	
68	Milton	14,775	9	17	26	11	11	22	48	44 10 0	
69	Sheppey	18,494	6	3	9	7	10	17	26	38 17 0	
70	Thanet	31,862	21	23	44	17	12	29	73	61 6 0	
71	Eastry	25,900	6	20	26	19	11	30	56	55 4 0	
72	Dover	30,346	23	14	37	18	14	32	69	67 0 0	
73	Elham	26,925	10	15	25	25	5	30	55	40 8 0	
74	Romney Marsh	5,708	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
	4. SUSSEX.										
75	Rye	11,927	4	9	13	11	13	24	37	45 4 0	
76	Hastings	26,631	7	15	22	16	3	19	41	45 19 9	In a separate Building.
77	Battle	12,680	12	13	25	9	7	16	41	44 16 0	
78	Eastbourne	10,721	9	4	13	12	5	17	30	56 18 0	

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

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			Boys.			Girls.				
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Total Boys and Girls.	
	II. SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*								£ s. d.	
	4. SUSSEX—*continued.*									
79	Hailsham	12,668	8	11	19	11	9	20	39	46 8 0	
80	Ticehurst	14,626	8	10	18	10	7	17	35	46 18 6	
81	Uckfield	17,260	8	13	21	6	10	16	37	47 3 0	
82	East Grinstead	14,037	11	13	24	13	3	16	40	59 2 0	In a separate Building.
83	Cuckfield	17,163	16	11	27	14	7	21	48	54 2 0	
84*a*	Chailey	8,895	11	13	24	4	13	17	41	48 15 0	In a separate School.
84*b*	Lewes	10,116	10	8	18	7	9	16	34	63 4 0	
84*c*	West Firle	2,379	4	1	5	1	3	4	9	17 16 0	
84*d*	Newhaven	5,605	6	4	10	4	..	4	14	22 10 0	
85	Brighton ‖	77,693	23	76	99	14	52	66	165	194 8 10	In a separate School at Warren Farm.
86	Steyning	24,053	8	9	17	5	10	15	32	48 3 0	
87	Horsham	15,313	8	18	26	17	12	29	55	52 5 0	
88	Petworth	9,397	11	12	23	8	8	16	39	23 19 6	
89	Thakeham	7,567	7	4	11	5	3	8	19	36 0 0	
90*d*	Sutton §	6,522	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
91	West Hampnett	14,811	6	8	14	8	8	16	30	62 6 8	
92*b*	Chichester †	8,687	4	12	16	6	12	18	34	27 13 6	
93	Midhurst	12,581	4	10	14	15	15	30	44	41 17 0	
94	Westbourne	6,957	5	4	9	8	6	14	23	25 14 0	
	5. SOUTHAMPTON.									
95	Havant	7,212	4	3	7	8	5	13	20	..	Attend National School.
96	Portsea Island	94,828	171	104	275	133	103	236	511	162 0 0	
97	Alverstoke §	22,653	12	19	31	21	12	33	64	51 0 0	
98	Farcham	14,864	3	16	19	21	9	30	49	63 13 2	
99	Isle of Wight	55,362	27	30	57	31	15	46	103	185 5 0	
100	Lymington	12,023	3	13	16	17	2	19	35	51 6 0	
101	Christchurch	10,438	4	6	10	5	11	16	26	39 8 0	
102	Ringwood	5,151	7	4	11	2	1	3	14	19 3 0	
103	Fordingbridge	6,377	7	5	12	5	2	7	19	19 5 3	
104	New Forest	13,031	18	19	37	26	12	38	75	50 4 0	
105	Southampton †	43,414	22	34	56	32	22	54	110	197 5 0	
106	South Stoneham	25,542	7	14	21	27	14	41	62	75 17 0	
107	Romsey	10,771	5	9	14	19	1	20	34	48 12 0	
108	Stockbridge	7,286	5	3	8	4	4	8	16	20 0 0	

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

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			Boys.			Girls.				
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Total Boys and Girls.	
	II. SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*								£ s. d.	
	5. SOUTHAMPTON—*cont.*									
109*a*	New Winchester - -	23,752	6	16	22	14	13	27	49	102 1 0	
109*b*	Hursley - - - -	2,550	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend Village Schools.
110	Droxford - - - -	10,665	2	8	10	5	2	7	17	54 2 0	
111	Catherington - - -	2,497	2	..	2	2	..	2	4	..	
112	Petersfield - - - -	7,853	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
113	Alresford - - - -	7,182	8	3	11	9	5	14	25	25 15 0	
114	Alton - - - - -	12,063	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In the Farnham and Hartley Wintney District School.
115	Hartley Wintney - -	11,480	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
116	Basingstoke - - -	17,429	10	4	14	12	15	27	41	27 15 0	
117	Whitchurch - - -	5,522	3	9	12	7	4	11	23	42 12 0	
118	Andover - - - -	17,125	12	12	24	19	15	34	58	74 18 0	
119	Kingsclere - - - -	8,517	8	6	14	10	6	16	30	27 16 0	
	6. BERKS.										
120	Newbury - - - -	19,999	20	14	34	26	19	45	79	96 19 0	
121	Hungerford - - -	19,882	8	7	15	15	8	23	38	79 10 0	
122	Faringdon - - - -	15,688	10	6	16	29	9	38	54	65 8 0	
123	Abingdon - - - -	20,861	11	10	21	14	14	28	49	122 7 0	
124	Wantage - - - -	17,308	9	12	21	3	6	9	30	42 3 0	
125	Wallingford - - -	14,017	9	17	26	16	11	27	53	45 0 0	
126	Bradfield - - - -	15,771	12	13	25	10	9	19	44	131 18 8	
127	Reading - - - -	25,876	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In the Reading and Wokingham District School.
128	Wokingham - - -	14,455	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
129	Cookham - - - -	13,031	6	12	18	10	8	18	36	78 8 0	
130	Easthampstead - - -	7,436	4	5	9	3	5	8	17	30 0 0	
131	Windsor - - - -	21,301	23	13	36	15	9	24	60	61 15 0	
	III. SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.										
	1.* MIDDLESEX (extra-metropolitan).										
132	Staines - - - -	15,976	20	13	33	16	12	28	61	55 16 0	
133	Uxbridge - - - -	23,155	9	12	21	11	10	21	42	44 2 7	
134	Brentford - - - -	50,534	18	27	45	15	37	52	97	67 9 2	
135	Hendon - - - -	19,220	13	11	24	16	11	27	51	69 15 0	In a separate School at Edgware.
136	Barnet - - - -	19,128	13	6	19	10	5	15	34	27 16 0	
137	Edmonton - - - -	59,312	74	26	100	60	21	81	181	113 4 0	In a separate School at Enfield.

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1861.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1865.							Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1865.	Observations.
			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.		
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.			
III. SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—*cont.*										£ s. d.	
	7. HERTFORD.										
138	Ware	16,515	8	13	21	18	12	30	51	44 15 0	
139	Bishop's Stortford	20,212	8	19	27	26	17	43	70	84 0 0	
140*a*	Buntingford	6,389	2	2	4	3	4	7	11	..	Attend Village School, and a Master attends in the Evening Three Times a Week.
140*b*	Royston	18,625	10	16	26	15	11	26	52	52 2 10	
141	Hitchin	25,603	17	15	32	9	8	17	49	43 12 0	
142	Hertford	15,301	11	10	21	11	4	15	36	12 0 0	
143*a*	Hatfield	6,189	3	3	6	5	3	8	14	..	Attend National School.
143*b*	Welwyn	2,211	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
144	St. Albans	18,926	3	6	9	3	7	10	19	20 0 0	
145	Watford	20,355	5	17	22	23	18	41	63	47 16 0	
146	Hemel Hempstead	13,922	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
147	Berkhampstead	13,204	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
	8. BUCKINGHAM.										
148	Amersham	18,240	6	10	16	13	7	20	36	50 17 0	
149	Eton	22,353	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Children in Central London District School.
150	Wycombe	35,138	29	40	69	31	22	53	122	73 1 0	In a separate School at Bledlow.
151	Aylesbury	23,600	17	15	32	18	12	30	62	58 19 0	
152	Winslow	9,265	5	1	6	3	2	5	11	17 12 0	
153	Newport Pagnell	24,855	17	7	24	19	12	31	55	47 3 0	
154	Buckingham	13,735	6	5	11	9	3	12	23	19 3 0	
	9. OXFORD.										
155	Henley	18,200	23	20	43	22	15	37	80	164 3 0	
156	Thame	15,305	11	11	22	8	9	17	39	44 2 0	
157	Headington	17,107	12	9	21	11	14	25	46	30 16 0	
158	Oxford†	19,960	20	35	55	36	16	52	107	300 4 0	In a separate School at Cowley.
159	Bicester	15,555	3	10	13	8	4	12	25	43 13 0	
160	Woodstock	14,236	4	12	16	12	9	21	37	50 5 0	
161	Witney	23,227	7	17	24	11	8	19	43	53 19 10	
162	Chipping Norton	17,296	6	3	9	6	5	11	20	19 12 0	
163	Banbury	30,171	13	23	36	18	33	51	87	110 19 0	

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1861.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1865.							Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1865.	Observations.
			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.		
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.			
III. SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—*cont.*										£ s. d.	
	10. NORTHAMPTON.										
164	Brackley	13,471	15	9	24	11	14	25	49	40 10 0	
165	Towcester	13,004	2	4	6	1	3	4	10	18 8 0	
166	Potterspury	11,618	9	3	12	5	3	8	20	16 0 0	
167	Hardingstone	9,928	5	2	7	1	3	4	11	18 16 0	
168	Northampton	41,152	25	13	38	18	12	30	68	61 12 0	
169	Daventry	20,600	19	19	38	19	11	30	68	36 0 0	
170	Brixworth	15,367	8	8	16	11	11	22	38	20 0 0	
171	Wellingborough	24,224	7	7	14	19	7	26	40	41 17 0	
172	Kettering	18,995	6	7	13	5	3	8	21	22 12 0	
173	Thrapston	14,065	..	..	..	10	6	16	16	18 14 0	
174	Oundle	15,362	11	10	21	12	13	25	46	24 0 0	
175	Peterborough	33,178	13	21	34	17	11	28	62	63 17 0	
	11. HUNTINGDON.										
176	Huntingdon	20,518	9	7	16	27	14	41	57	61 8 7	In a detached Building.
177	St. Ives	19,654	6	6	12	8	7	15	27	46 10 0	In a detached Building.
178	St. Neot's	18,965	3	6	9	19	3	22	31	21 0 0	
	12. BEDFORD.										
179	Bedford	38,069	12	36	48	25	23	48	96	133 2 0	
180	Biggleswade	25,393	18	15	33	11	18	29	62	23 0 0	
181	Ampthill	16,970	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Children above ten years of age attend National School.
182	Woburn	11,084	10	5	15	7	5	12	27	29 9 0	
183	Leighton Buzzard	17,648	4	3	7	6	4	10	17	31 0 0	
184	Luton	30,712	10	8	18	4	2	6	24	..	Attend National School.
	13. CAMBRIDGE.										
185	Caxton and Arrington	10,966	5	1	6	8	4	12	18	19 18 0	In a detached Building.
186	Chesterton	25,083	12	4	16	10	5	15	31	39 4 0	
187	Cambridge	26,361	16	20	36	11	7	18	54	66 19 0	
188	Linton	13,510	11	15	26	9	13	22	48	43 9 0	
189	Newmarket	28,675	11	9	20	17	13	30	50	61 4 0	
190	Ely	21,891	12	9	21	5	9	14	35	69 10 0	
191	North Witchford	14,791	10	9	19	19	10	29	48	43 5 0	
192	Whittlesey*	6,966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
193	Wisbeach	33,309	19	20	39	25	19	44	83	122 0 0	

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION–COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1861.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1865.							Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1865.	Observations.
			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.		
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.			
	IV. EASTERN COUNTIES.									£ s. d.	
	14. ESSEX.										
194	West Ham	59,319	37	37	74	36	35	71	145	112 14 6	In a separate School at Forest Gate and in the South Metropolitan District School.
195	Epping	16,549	9	8	17	10	7	17	34	..	Attend National School.
196	Ongar	11,317	10	9	19	17	7	24	43	12 0 0	
197	Romford	26,965	5	20	25	16	15	31	56	53 10 0	
198	Orsett	11,595	5	10	15	6	9	15	30	41 2 0	
199	Billericay	15,031	12	4	16	9	12	21	37	48 4 0	
200	Chelmsford	32,765	25	30	55	20	24	44	99	67 4 0	
201	Rochford	18,282	14	27	41	35	9	44	85	74 0 0	
202	Maldon	22,556	16	23	39	27	20	47	86	71 12 0	In a separate Building.
203	Tendring	27,105	19	18	37	12	11	23	60	47 12 10	
204	Colchester	23,809	13	15	28	11	13	24	52	46 4 8	
205	Lexden and Winstree	22,950	14	27	41	21	24	45	86	59 0 0	
206	Witham	16,324	2	10	12	7	8	15	27	47 6 0	
207	Halstead	18,482	10	11	21	20	7	27	48	52 3 8	
208	Braintree	17,170	12	19	31	13	11	24	55	55 14 4	
209	Dunmow	19,759	20	20	40	13	13	26	66	54 12 0	
210	Saffron Walden	19,721	11	16	27	12	10	22	49	54 15 0	
	15. SUFFOLK.										
211	Risbridge	17,432	12	6	18	32	19	42	60	33 2 6	
212	Sudbury	31,415	7	12	19	10	8	18	37	58 0 0	
213	Cosford	17,376	7	9	16	6	15	21	37	43 12 0	
214	Thingoe	18,224	10	13	23	16	7	23	46	44 4 0	
215	Bury St. Edmund's †	13,318	7	19	26	3	16	19	45	42 17 0	
216	Mildenhall	9,595	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	21 4 0	Girls attend Lady Bunbury's School.
217	Stow	20,908	9	8	17	11	5	16	33	34 0 0	
218	Hartismere	17,665	11	12	23	8	9	17	40	117 6 0	In a separate Workhouse.
219	Hoxne	14,694	8	11	19	15	11	26	45	44 8 0	
220	Bosmere and Claydon	16,174	4	8	12	18	4	22	34	48 16 0	
221	Samford	12,736	..	..	..	4	6	10	10	21 6 0	
222	Ipswich	37,881	21	23	44	16	19	35	79	69 0 0	
223	Woodbridge	22,754	6	12	18	19	9	28	46	42 6 0	
224	Plomesgate	20,720	5	10	15	12	4	16	31	38 14 0	
225	Blything	26,848	8	15	23	28	14	42	65	52 12 0	

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

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			Boys.			Girls.				
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Total Boys and Girls.	
	IV. EASTERN COUNTIES—*continued.*								£ s. d.	
	15. SUFFOLK—*continued.*									
226	Wangford	13,619	6	5	11	19	7	26	37	42 0 0	
227	Mutford and Lothingland†	24,050	11	14	25	8	7	15	40	24 0 0	
	16. NORFOLK.									
228	Yarmouth*	30,338	10	31	41	24	10	34	75	57 15 6	
229	Flegg, East and West†	8,615	4	3	7	4	7	11	18	20 8 0	
230	Tunstead and Happing†	14,516	8	6	14	13	5	18	32	22 15 0	
231*a*	Erpingham	20,579	10	14	24	14	8	22	46	53 2 0	
232	Aylsham	19,052	13	14	27	19	9	28	55	51 18 0	
233	St. Faith's	11,749	7	4	11	11	6	17	28	30 4 0	
234	Norwich†	74,440	39	52	91	49	47	96	187	144 17 0	Partly in separate "Homes" and partly in Workhouse School.
235	Forehoe†	12,818	8	9	17	15	5	20	37	31 0 0	In separate Buildings.
236	Henstead	11,290	9	6	15	9	5	14	29	20 16 0	
237	Blofield	11,521	13	4	17	7	10	17	34	23 4 0	
238	Loddon and Clavering	14,242	20	10	30	7	8	15	45	34 8 0	
239	Depwade	25,248	11	21	32	15	18	33	65	75 14 7	
240	Guiltcross	11,541	12	17	29	10	17	27	56	50 12 10	
241	Wayland	11,562	7	6	13	5	5	10	23	28 0 0	
242	Mitford and Launditch	28,020	27	19	46	31	25	56	102	118 0 0	
243	Walsingham	21,118	12	8	20	9	10	19	39	43 10 0	
244	Docking	17,589	5	10	15	10	7	17	32	41 5 0	
245	Freebridge Lynn	13,486	7	4	11	10	9	19	30	23 12 0	
246	King's Lynn	16,701	13	20	33	16	20	36	69	57 14 0	
247	Downham	20,264	17	10	27	17	15	32	59	67 17 0	
248	Swaffham	13,747	..	..	..	2	9	11	11	16 14 0	Boys attend National School.
249	Thetford	18,624	14	8	22	10	8	18	40	51 13 11	
	V. SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.									
	17. WILTS.									
250	Highworth and Swindon	19,237	9	8	17	12	8	20	37	..	Number of Children from previous Return.
251	Cricklade and Wootton Bassett.	11,470	14	8	22	11	6	17	39	31 7 6	
252	Malmesbury	14,556	14	6	20	24	11	35	55	45 0 0	
253	Chippenham	22,029	18	12	30	22	9	31	61	122 8 0	
254	Calne	8,885	16	3	19	7	9	16	35	55 16 0	
255*a*	Marlborough	9,774	2	..	2	8	4	12	14	18 14 0	

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

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			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.		
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.			
	V. SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*									£ s. d.	
	17. WILTS—*continued.*										
256	Devizes	21,680	21	4	25	19	2	21	46	88 2 0	
257	Melksham	17,233	9	10	19	12	23	35	54	47 4 3	
258	Bradford	10,475	17	6	23	11	9	20	43	26 10 0	In a separate Building.
259	Westbury and Whorwelsdown.	11,751	11	7	18	10	6	16	34	62 15 8	
260	Warminster	15,942	14	6	20	12	9	21	41	28 0 0	
261	Pewsey	12,466	10	1	11	9	10	19	30	28 8 0	
262	Amesbury	8,127	9	5	14	11	3	14	28	54 4 0	
263	Alderbury	14,770	9	5	14	7	4	11	25	28 1 0	
264	Salisbury†	9,039	10	7	17	9	7	16	33	24 12 4	
265	Wilton	10,674	8	5	13	9	6	15	28	..	Attend National School.
266	Tisbury	9,862	9	5	14	12	9	21	35	..	
267	Mere	8,057	7	3	10	8	3	11	21	23 0 0	
	18. DORSET.										
268	Shaftesbury	12,986	12	1	13	13	4	17	30	22 0 0	
269	Sturminster	10,340	7	3	10	7	3	10	20	20 8 0	
270	Blandford	14,821	10	7	17	12	9	21	38	20 0 0	
271	Wimborne and Cranborne	17,253	4	7	11	7	9	16	27	22 8 0	
272	Poole	13,742	17	4	21	7	5	12	33	31 4 0	
273	Wareham and Purbeck	17,072	14	10	24	13	8	21	45	36 0 0	
274	Weymouth	27,291	11	8	19	7	15	22	41	42 7 11	
275*a*	Dorchester	17,492	7	6	13	5	6	11	24	19 6 0	
275*b*	Cerne	7,318	6	5	11	7	4	11	22	19 12 0	
276	Sherborne	13,463	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
277	Beaminster	13,587	13	13	26	4	17	21	47	67 2 8	
278	Bridport	16,828	9	3	12	13	2	15	27	48 0 0	In separate Buildings.
	19. DEVON.										
279	Axminster	19,758	14	14	28	23	11	34	62	63 3 0	
280	Honiton	22,729	17	12	29	16	4	20	49	28 0 0	
281	St. Thomas	48,338	21	12	33	25	4	29	62	49 8 6	
282	Exeter†	33,738	9	12	21	10	9	19	40	60 18 5	
283	Newton Abbot	59,063	19	8	27	14	3	17	44	101 1 0	
284	Totnes	32,942	13	2	15	17	1	18	33	66 3 0	
285	Kingsbridge	19,394	17	5	22	9	3	12	34	41 14 0	

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

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			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.	
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.		
	V. SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*									£ s. d.	
	19. DEVON—*continued.*										
286	Plympton St. Mary	20,502	10	2	12	9	3	12	24	28 15 0	
287	Plymouth†	62,599	17	41	58	34	13	47	105	91 0 0	
288	East Stonehouse*	14,343	15	6	21	..	..	..	21	14 14 6	Boys and Girls.
289	Stoke Damerel‖	50,440	29	21	50	19	19	38	88	113 7 10	
290	Tavistock	35,265	10	7	17	25	10	35	52	43 6 0	
291	Okehampton	18,580	16	2	18	7	1	8	26	22 0 0	
292	Crediton	20,274	17	8	25	15	3	18	43	42 15 0	
293*a*	Tiverton	30,875	12	9	21	14	3	17	38	58 15 2	
294	South Molton	19,532	15	4	19	11	2	13	32	60 10 0	
295	Barnstaple	36,293	19	14	33	24	15	39	72	86 3 0	The Boys' School is in a separate Building.
296	Torrington	16,876	13	4	17	15	10	25	42	52 0 0	
297	Bideford	17,742	13	4	17	14	3	17	34	23 0 0	
298	Holsworthy	9,876	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
	20. CORNWALL.										
299	Stratton	8,028	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	The Children attend a School near the Workhouse.
300	Camelford	7,784	18	..	18	7	1	8	26	19 18 0	
301	Launceston	17,005	13	4	17	11	3	14	31	26 10 0	The School is in a separate Building.
302	St. Germans	17,631	6	4	10	5	1	6	16	12 0 0	
303	Liskeard	33,554	10	10	20	16	7	23	43	47 8 0	
304	Bodmin	19,691	14	2	16	17	8	25	41	43 8 0	
305	St. Columb	16,754	11	4	15	12	6	18	33	40 0 0	
306	St. Austell	33,797	21	12	33	27	10	37	70	20 0 0	
307	Truro	43,070	15	6	21	23	16	39	60	95 8 0	
308	Falmouth	23,332	6	2	8	21	7	28	36	25 14 9	
309	Helston	30,036	16	..	16	16	5	21	37	28 0 0	
310	Redruth	57,173	25	10	35	35	14	49	84	42 9 7	
311	Penzance	54,554	7	4	11	9	3	12	23	20 6 0	
	21. SOMERSET.										
313	Williton	19,918	14	9	23	29	7	36	59	62 14 0	
313*a*	Dulverton	6,158	4	3	7	3	2	5	12	18 5 0	
314	Wellington	20,480	11	11	22	18	8	26	48	65 0 0	
315	Taunton	35,601	22	15	37	18	9	27	64	81 4 0	
316	Bridgwater	34,420	18	23	41	17	13	30	71	89 11 1	
317	Langport	17,999	14	8	22	12	7	19	41	56 17 6	

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

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			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.				
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.		£	s.	d.	
	V. SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*												
	21. SOMERSET—*continued.*												
318	Chard	25,591	14	8	22	15	2	17	39	42	16	0	
319	Yeovil	28,189	7	12	19	12	12	24	43	60	0	0	
320	Wincanton	21,500	15	11	26	12	4	16	42	54	1	0	
321	Frome	23,700	12	8	20	24	12	36	56	67	0	0	The Schools are in a separate Building.
322	Shepton Mallet	16,619	6	7	13	8	8	16	29	45	2	0	
323	Wells	21,889	18	16	34	27	4	31	65	68	0	3	
324	Axbridge	36,106	23	41	64	10	15	25	89	98	1	0	
325	Clutton	23,721	14	10	24	11	13	24	48	54	0	0	
326	Bath	68,336	53	63	116	43	41	84	200	219	18	0	
327	Keynsham	21,802	12	9	21	6	5	11	32	56	18	0	
328	Bedminster	41,257	13	11	24	35	8	43	67	122	8	6	
	VI. WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.												
	22. GLOUCESTER.												
329	Bristol†	66,027	99	61	160	65	28	93	253	345	9	8	In a separate School.
330	Clifton	94,687	26	25	51	20	29	49	100	211	9	2	In a separate Building.
331	Chipping Sodbury	18,763	17	4	21	12	2	14	35	29	6	0	
332	Thornbury	16,499	6	1	7	7	3	10	17	17	19	0	
333	Dursley	13,331	5	10	15	15	4	19	34	36	0	0	
334	Westbury-on-Severn	19,854	8	8	16	9	9	18	34	36	3	0	
335	Newent	12,420	7	4	11	6	4	10	21	17	5	0	
336	Gloucester	34,733	14	19	33	21	5	26	59	47	7	0	
337	Wheatenhurst	7,813	3	4	7	5	1	6	13	21	16	2	
338	Stroud	36,448	18	13	31	24	9	33	64	68	4	10	
339	Tetbury	6,110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Attend National School.
340	Cirencester	20,934	19	16	35	16	16	32	67	54	0	0	
341	Northleach	10,895	4	5	9	8	5	13	22	44	10	0	
342	Stow-on-the-Wold	9,687	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Attend National School.
343	Winchcomb	10,082	4	3	7	5	5	10	17	19	8	0	
344	Cheltenham	49,792	32	28	60	35	18	53	113	119	16	0	
345	Tewkesbury	14,908	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Attend National School
	23. HEREFORD.												
346	Ledbury	14,880	13	3	16	6	5	11	27	26	0	0	
347	Ross	16,306	17	7	24	9	6	15	39	32	0	0	
348*a*	Hereford	29,768	6	19	25	12	17	29	54	106	14	6	

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

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			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.		
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.			
VI. WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES—*cont.*										£ s. d.	
	23. HEREFORD—*continued.*										
348*b*	Dore	9,519	14	4	18	4	5	9	27	25 12 0	
349	Weobley	9,018	16	5	21	..	..	..	21	19 4 0	Boys and Girls.
350	Bromyard	11,811	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
351	Leominster	15,494	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	24. SALOP.										
352	Ludlow	17,717	18	7	25	17	4	21	46	40 8 0	
353	Clun	10,615	8	5	13	10	4	14	27	32 10 0	
354	Church Stretton	6,289	5	2	7	3	3	6	13	21 16 6	
355	Cleobury Mortimer	8,304	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In the South-east Shropshire District School.
356	Bridgnorth	15,920	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
357	Shiffnal	11,994	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
358	Madeley	30,403	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
359	Atcham	19,314	19	15	34	16	9	25	59	48 0 0	
360	Shrewsbury †	25,784	9	1	10	8	3	11	21	16 0 0	
361	Oswestry †	23,778	18	5	23	11	3	14	37	21 0 0	
362	Ellesmere	14,611	6	5	11	13	2	15	26	41 16 0	
363*a*	Wem	10,644	2	9	11	2	6	8	19	20 0 0	
363*b*	Whitchurch	11,272	3	1	4	2	1	3	7	..	Children sent to National School.
364	Drayton	14,260	4	7	11	11	6	17	28	..	
365	Wellington	23,873	10	4	14	18	11	29	43	63 0 0	In a separate Building.
366	Newport	15,447	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In South-east Shropshire District School.
	25. STAFFORD.										
367	Stafford	24,474	18	6	24	20	12	32	56	45 12 0	
368	Stone	21,926	1	8	9	10	4	14	23	23 8 8	
369	Newcastle-under-Lyme	24,567	8	16	24	12	13	25	49	55 0 0	
370	Wolstanton and Burslem	54,356	10	13	23	15	10	25	48	73 8 4	
371	Stoke-upon-Trent *	71,308	33	49	82	28	40	68	150	118 0 0	
372*a*	Leek	23,658	2	11	13	19	7	26	39	63 0 0	
373	Cheadle	20,988	4	6	10	9	5	14	24	19 16 8	
374	Uttoxeter	14,787	8	10	18	3	6	9	27	25 19 3	
375	Burton-on-Trent	41,065	20	12	32	13	8	21	53	46 12 0	
376	Tamworth	15,504	9	9	18	6	14	20	38	17 10 0	

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

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			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.	
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.		
	VI. WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES—*cont.*								£ s. d.	
	25. STAFFORD—*continued.*									
377	Lichfield	27,541	8	5	13	12	5	17	30	22 16 0	
378	Penkridge	18,662	9	5	14	8	10	18	32	22 12 0	
379*a*	Seisdon	15,869	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In South East Shropshire District School.
379*b*	Wolverhampton	111,033	22	32	54	72	12	84	138	151 7 0	
380	Walsall	59,908	14	9	23	11	9	20	43	24 0 0	
381	West Bromwich	92,480	37	16	53	43	15	58	111	91 0 0	
382	Dudley	130,243	28	18	46	54	17	71	117	52 16 0	
	26. WORCESTER.									
383	Stourbridge	68,726	18	13	31	49	4	53	84	56 10 0	
384	Kidderminster	30,307	11	11	22	19	10	29	51	62 6 0	
385	Tenbury	7,366	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
386	Martley	15,098	6	5	11	4	3	7	18	19 12 0	
387	Worcester	30,969	17	16	33	7	9	16	49	60 4 10	
388	Upton-on-Severn	21,010	10	5	15	5	1	6	21	..	
389	Evesham	14,767	7	13	20	13	5	18	38	41 18 0	
390	Pershore	13,865	6	5	11	4	4	8	19	..	Attend National School.
391	Droitwich	19,237	7	4	11	3	3	6	17	18 17 1	
392	Bromsgrove	26,207	22	9	31	16	4	20	51	22 0 0	
393	King's Norton	47,349	12	5	17	13	10	23	40	22 8 0	
	27. WARWICK.									
394	Birmingham ‖	212,621	164	124	288	126	105	231	519	285 16 0	Children in a separate Building.
395	Aston	100,522	37	20	57	28	9	37	94	24 0 0	
396	Meriden	11,290	5	..	5	2	2	4	9	9 8 0	Taken from Michaelmas Return.
397	Atherstone	12,118	7	3	10	4	6	10	20	20 4 0	
398	Nuneaton	13,054	10	4	14	4	4	8	22	19 18 0	
399	Foleshill	19,997	4	6	10	5	9	14	24	24 0 0	
400	Coventry †	41,647	14	19	33	23	6	29	62	64 2 0	
401	Rugby	24,436	10	7	17	7	5	12	29	22 4 0	
402	Solihull	13,231	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend Village School.
403	Warwick	44,047	14	9	23	25	14	39	62	101 6 0	
404	Stratford-on-Avon	21,249	12	7	19	5	9	14	33	22 12 0	
405	Alcester	16,878	3	3	6	10	6	16	22	..	Attend National School.
406	Shipston-on-Stour	19,852	16	10	26	11	6	17	43	24 0 0	
407	Southam	10,392	10	6	16	14	5	19	35	26 10 0	

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

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			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.	
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.		
	VII. NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.									£ s. d.
	28. LEICESTER.									
408	Lutterworth	15,515	13	7	20	5	3	8	28	22 4 0
409	Market Harborough	16,034	12	8	20	8	8	16	36	20 0 0
410	Billesdon	7,272	..	3	3	1	1	2	5	17 1 0
411	Blaby	14,305	4	4	8	2	2	4	12	..
412	Hinckley	16,374	10	10	20	11	8	19	39	22 8 0
413	Market Bosworth	13,428	14	7	21	6	13	19	40	24 0 0
414	Ashby-de-la-Zouch	28,543	4	10	14	12	16	28	42	28 0 0
415	Loughborough	24,147	4	15	19	12	8	20	39	42 12 0
416	Barrow-on-Soar	19,766	10	8	18	7	2	9	27	21 12 0
417	Leicester	68,056	40	36	76	30	22	52	128	167 8 0
418	Melton Mowbray	20,171	21	5	26	20	14	34	60	67 1 0
	29. RUTLAND.									
419	Oakham	11,112	4	5	9	3	2	5	14	30 0 0
420	Uppingham	12,367	14	4	18	14	5	19	37	21 16 0
	30. LINCOLN.									
421	Stamford	18,213	17	17	34	18	8	26	60	53 6 0
422*a*	Bourn	20,113	6	4	10	18	9	27	37	21 19 0
423	Spalding	22,129	26	6	32	26	13	39	71	58 18 0
424	Holbeach	18,200	7	9	16	6	16	22	38	42 12 0
425	Boston	37,933	8	20	28	26	12	38	66	80 15 0
426	Sleaford	24,919	12	8	20	13	5	18	38	44 4 0
427	Grantham	28,886	7	13	20	13	7	20	40	49 2 0
428	Lincoln	46,941	26	25	51	35	11	46	97	67 18 0
429	Horncastle	24,695	12	17	29	18	5	23	52	45 16 0
430	Spilsby	28,799	19	14	33	14	6	20	53	57 10 0
431	Louth	34,711	15	11	26	18	15	33	59	68 0 0
432	Caistor	37,517	16	12	28	24	4	28	56	65 12 0
433	Glanford Brigg	34,731	13	10	23	10	6	16	39	60 6 0
434	Gainsborough	25,973	10	23	33	25	7	32	65	46 8 0
	31. NOTTINGHAM.									
435	East Retford	22,677	5	5	10	5	5	10	20	19 16 0
436	Worksop	20,704	10	13	23	13	7	20	43	32 0 0

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

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			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.		
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.			
	VII. NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—*cont.*									£ s. d.	
	31. NOTTINGHAM—*continued.*										
437	Mansfield	30,593	7	13	20	20	11	31	51	18 0 0	
438	Basford	74,357	16	17	33	32	13	45	78	64 16 0	
439	Radford	30,479	5	6	11	5	2	7	18	..	Attend National School.
440	Nottingham	74,693	57	28	85	68	26	94	179	200 8 0	
441	Southwell	24,425	11	12	23	9	5	14	37	16 0 0	
442	Newark	30,186	10	14	24	10	10	20	44	44 13 0	In a separate Building.
443	Bingham	15,670	11	4	15	4	3	7	22	20 7 0	
	32. DERBY.										
444	Shardlow	31,113	21	16	37	22	10	32	69	41 0 0	
445	Derby	51,049	20	12	32	24	18	42	74	62 16 0	
446	Belper	51,711	18	21	39	27	17	44	83	75 5 4	
447	Ashbourne	19,997	8	7	15	7	4	11	26	28 14 0	
448	Chesterfield	61,779	18	15	33	29	14	43	76	54 5 0	
449	Bakewell	31,378	4	11	15	8	7	15	30	46 17 0	
450	Chapel-en-le-Frith	14,020	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
451*a*	Glossop	21,200	8	9	17	13	4	17	34	12 0 0	
451*b*	Hayfield	10,976	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
	VIII. NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.										
	33. CHESTER.										
452	Stockport	94,335	18	30	48	20	24	44	92	146 6 0	
453	Macclesfield	61,543	18	26	44	25	12	37	81	69 14 4	
454	Altrincham	40,517	19	16	35	19	9	28	63	57 0 0	
455	Runcorn	26,792	23	14	37	23	13	41	78	52 15 11	
456	Northwich	33,338	14	16	30	12	12	24	54	48 8 8	
457	Congleton	34,328	6	18	24	19	4	23	47	39 9 0	
458	Nantwich	40,955	10	6	16	9	4	13	29	33 11 8	
459*a*	Great Boughton	19,000	10	16	26	17	8	25	51	54 4 0	
459*b*	Chester†	29,408	12	27	39	29	12	41	80	59 0 0	
459*c*	Hawarden	9,528	6	8	14	4	1	5	19	24 10 0	
460*a*	Wirrall	18,413	20	28	48	28	14	42	90	52 7 3	
460*b*	Birkenhead	61,420	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

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			Boys.			Girls.				
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Total Boys and Girls.	
									£ s. d.	
VIII. NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*										
	34. LANCASTER.									
461	Liverpool‖	269,742	228	419	647	302	243	545	1192	923 12 1	In the Workhouse and Industrial Schools at Kirkdale.
462*a*	West Derby	156,561	39	36	75	30	54	84	159	133 6 0	
462*b*	Toxteth Park*	69,284	29	47	76	44	25	69	145	160 18 0	
463	Prescot	73,127	21	16	37	15	11	26	63	58 0 0	
464	Ormskirk	46,252	12	6	18	14	2	16	34	22 16 0	
465	Wigan	94,561	36	17	53	29	25	54	107	76 11 0	
466	Warrington	43,875	26	26	52	32	12	44	96	81 0 0	
467	Leigh	37,700	10	17	27	15	10	25	52	28 18 0	
468	Bolton	130,269	47	12	59	48	7	55	114	71 0 0	
469	Bury	101,135	27	18	45	17	8	25	70	35 1 6	
470	Barton-upon-Irwell	39,038	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In a separate School.
471	Chorlton	169,579	34	89	123	63	35	98	221	206 4 0	
472	Salford	105,335	21	43	64	32	24	56	120	72 0 0	
473*a*	Manchester*	185,410	191	250	441	202	155	357	798	529 7 10	In the Swinton Industrial School.
473*b*	Prestwich	58,578	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In a separate School.
474	Ashton	134,753	21	12	33	18	8	26	59	36 0 0	
475	Oldham	111,276	22	17	39	30	6	36	75	77 0 0	
476	Rochdale	91,754	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In a separate School.
477	Haslingden	69,781	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
478	Burnley	75,595	7	1	8	5	1	6	14	20 0 0	
479	Clitheroe	20,476	1	1	2	2	1	3	5	..	Attend Village School.
480	Blackburn	119,942	19	13	32	18	7	25	57	68 6 8	
481	Chorley	41,678	3	8	11	2	1	3	14	..	Attend Village School.
482	Preston	110,523	94	51	145	91	39	130	275	132 0 0	Two Schools away from the Workhouse and one in it.
483	Fylde	25,682	16	8	24	15	5	20	44	24 0 0	
484	Garstang	12,425	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Teacher.
485*a*	Lancaster	23,841	7	5	12	4	2	6	18	..	Attend National School.
485*b*	Caton§	9,312	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
486	Ulverstone	35,738	14	15	29	18	9	27	56	68 18 0	
	IX. YORK.									
	35. WEST RIDING.									
487	Sedbergh	4,391	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
488	Settle	12,528	3	..	3	7	2	9	12	19 8 0	In a separate Building.

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

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			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.		
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.			
	IX. YORK—*continued.*									£ s. d.	
	35. WEST RIDING—*continued.*										
489*a*	Skipton	31,155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Go out to School.
490	Pateley Bridge	9,534	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Go out to School.
491	Ripon	15,727	7	4	11	5	4	9	20	20 5 11	In a separate Building.
492*a*	Great Ouseburn	11,534	2	4	6	4	1	5	11	17 7 0	
492*b*	Knaresborough	17,176	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
492*c*	Wetherby	6,714	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
493*c*	Wharfedale	15,453	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Workhouse.
494*a*	Keighley	43,122	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Teacher.
495	Todmorden	31,113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Workhouse.
496	Saddleworth *	18,631	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
497	Huddersfield	131,336	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
498	Halifax	128,673	17	14	31	28	4	32	63	69 9 0	Attend National School.
499*a*	North Bierley	85,775	2	9	11	3	1	4	15	17 14 6	Children taken from Michaelmas Return.
499*b*	Bradford	106,218	22	8	30	28	11	39	69	77 0 0	
500*b*	Bramley	11,391	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
500*b*[1]	Holbeck *	15,824	10	5	15	3	1	4	19	..	Attend National School.
500*b*[2]	Hunslet *	25,763	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
501	Leeds *	117,566	59	39	98	29	42	71	169	273 3 0	In a separate Building.
502	Dewsbury	92,883	6	8	14	19	8	27	41	67 10 0	In a separate Building.
503*a*	Wakefield	53,126	11	6	17	11	4	15	32	33 6 4	
504*a*	Pontefract	14,635	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend Schools in the Town.
504*b*	Hemsworth	7,793	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Teacher.
505	Barnsley	45,797	15	15	30	26	13	39	69	62 0 0	
506*a*	Penistone	14,419	10	6	16	7	4	11	27	21 12 0	
506*b*	Wortley	24,092	8	3	11	14	4	18	29	22 4 0	
507	Ecclesall Bierlow	63,618	29	10	39	21	10	31	70	67 6 0	
508	Sheffield	128,951	52	44	96	35	36	71	167	69 0 0	In a separate Building.
509	Rotherham	44,350	9	10	19	15	10	25	44	56 0 0	
510	Doncaster	39,388	14	11	25	14	12	26	51	53 14 0	
511	Thorne	16,011	8	7	15	8	5	13	28	18 3 9	
512	Goole	15,153	8	5	13	9	4	13	26	19 18 0	
513*a*	Selby	15,462	3	5	8	4	3	7	15	..	
514	Tadcaster	4805	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend School in the Town.

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

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	IX. YORK—*continued.*								£ s. d.	
	36. EAST RIDING.									
515*a*	York	59,158	16	26	42	8	11	19	61	69 0 0	
516	Pocklington	16,710	7	5	12	6	3	9	21	24 12 0	
517	Howden	15,001	13	6	19	11	2	13	32	22 4 0	
518	Beverley	21,029	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
519	Sculcoates	51,956	20	26	46	12	18	30	76	64 15 0	
520	Kingston-on-Hull ‖	56,888	35	37	72	25	25	50	122	98 6 2	
521	Patrington	9,681	5	3	8	6	3	9	17	19 4 0	
522	Skirlaugh	9,654	4	3	7	6	3	9	16	18 14 0	
523	Driffield	19,226	11	8	19	11	10	21	40	45 10 10	
524	Bridlington	14,371	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
	37. NORTH RIDING.									
525	Scarborough	30,425	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
526	Malton	23,483	9	6	15	15	3	18	33	16 0 0	
527	Easingwold	10,148	4	..	4	4	1	5	9	16 0 0	
528	Thirsk	12,299	2	5	7	3	2	5	12	17 16 0	
529*a*	Helmsley	6,093	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
529*b*	Kirkby Moorside	5,739	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
530	Pickering	10,541	1	1	2	4	1	5	7	21 12 0	
531	Whitby	23,633	9	3	12	13	3	16	28	20 0 0	
532	Guisborough	22,128	15	8	23	13	2	15	38	30 10 0	
533	Stokesley	10,381	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
534	Northallerton	12,174	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
535	Bedale	8,650	2	1	3	2	..	2	5	..	Ditto.
536	Leyburn	10,105	8	3	11	1	2	3	14	..	Go out to School.
538	Reeth	6,196	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
539	Richmond	13,457	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
	X. NORTHERN COUNTIES.									
	38. DURHAM.									
540	Darlington	26,122	10	5	15	6	5	11	26	20 4 0	
541*a*	Stockton	45,325	12	17	29	15	5	20	49	52 2 0	In a separate Building.
541*b*	Hartlepool	29,153	16	9	25	..	..	..	25	19 12 0	Boys and Girls.
541*c*	Sedgefield	11,774	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
542	Auckland	50,491	15	12	27	13	11	24	51	20 0 0	

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

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	X. NORTHERN COUNTIES—*cont.*									£ s. d.	
	38. DURHAM—*continued.*										
543	Teesdale	20,880	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
544	Weardale	16,418	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
545*a*	Lanchester	27,812	1	4	5	5	2	7	12	..	Attend Village School.
545*b*	Durham	42,462	7	8	15	10	11	21	36	40 0 0	
546	Easington	27,293	3	3	6	4	4	8	14	..	Attend National School.
547	Houghton-le-Spring	21,773	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
548	Chester-le-Street	27,660	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
549	Sunderland	90,704	24	18	42	8	17	25	67	106 15 0	
550	South Shields	44,849	10	10	20	11	9	20	40	16 0 0	In a separate Building.
551	Gateshead	59,409	18	13	31	10	23	33	64	70 4 0	
	39. NORTHUMBERLAND.										
552	Newcastle-on-Tyne	110,968	69	58	127	39	61	100	227	168 6 8	In a separate Building.
553	Tynemouth	77,955	13	12	25	24	23	47	72	54 4 0	In a separate Building.
554	Castle Ward	14,943	7	2	9	..	2	2	11	..	
555	Hexham	31,850	19	15	34	18	11	29	63	46 4 9	In a separate Building.
556	Haltwhistle	6,693	..	..	..	2	2	4	4	..	Attend National School.
557	Bellingham	7,080	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Go out to School.
558	Morpeth	23,998	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Go out to School.
559	Alnwick	21,053	8	3	11	5	3	8	19	19 12 0	In a separate Building.
560	Belford	6,231	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
561	Berwick-on-Tweed	21,862	25	21	46	17	21	38	84	77 16 0	
562	Glendale	13,211	4	2	6	4	1	5	11	28 15 0	
563	Rothbury	7,147	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Go out to School.
	40. CUMBERLAND.										
564	Alston-with-Garrigill*	6,404	..	4	4	..	3	3	7	..	Attend Schools in the Town.
565	Penrith	22,322	21	9	30	13	6	19	49	44 12 1	
566	Brampton	10,866	4	12	16	3	4	7	23	..	Attend National School.
567	Longtown	10,469	10	6	16	6	11	17	33	37 5 0	
568	Carlisle	44,820	27	41	68	20	22	42	110	95 0 0	In a detached Building.
569	Wigton	23,273	12	10	22	7	6	13	35	52 10 0	
570	Cockermouth	41,280	16	11	27	18	10	28	55	54 5 0	
571	Whitehaven	39,950	27	21	48	28	19	47	95	45 8 0	
572	Bootle	5,880	8	5	13	4	1	5	18	24 0 0	

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

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			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.		
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	X. NORTHERN COUNTIES—*cont.*									£ s. d.	
	41. WESTMORELAND.										
573	East Ward	15,411	7	4	11	10	3	13	24	27 16 0	
574	West Ward	8,072	4	2	6	7	3	10	16		
575	Kendal	37,463	10	18	28	15	6	21	49	74 0 7	
	XI. MONMOUTH AND WALES.										
	42. MONMOUTH.										
576	Chepstow	17,941	10	7	17	3	8	11	28	20 0 0	
577	Monmouth	30,244	7	6	13	9	8	17	30	30 0 0	
578*a*	Abergavenny	19,527	4	6	10	4	6	10	20	33 0 0	
578*b*	Bedwellty	47,565	7	..	7	10	6	16	23	20 0 0	
579	Pontypool	30,288	14	2	16	15	5	20	36	20 0 0	
580	Newport	51,412	28	18	46	37	26	63	109	246 6 0	In a separate School at Caerleon.
	43. SOUTH WALES.										
	(A.) GLAMORGAN.										
581	Cardiff	58,285	37	26	63	59	19	78	141	81 13 2	In a separate School at Ely.
582*a*	Merthyr Tydfil	93,008	8	6	14	18	12	30	44	42 11 3	
582*b*	Pontypridd	30,387	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
583	Bridgend and Cowbridge	26,465	8	3	11	11	1	12	23	16 0 0	
584	Neath	58,533	5	2	7	8	2	10	17	..	
585*a*	Swansea	51,260	19	7	26	16	3	19	45	54 9 9	
585*b*	Gower	8,316	1	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	Children attend National Schools at Penmaen.
	(B.) CARMARTHEN.										
586	Llanelly	27,979	7	3	10	8	6	14	24	28 1 0	
587	Llandovery	14,775	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
588	Llandilo-fawr	17,222	9	..	9	6	..	6	15	25 8 0	
589	Carmarthen	36,675	9	6	15	11	3	14	29	28 0 0	
	(C.) PEMBROKE.										
590	Narberth	21,344	11	4	15	7	4	11	26	22 0 0	
591	Pembroke	28,930	10	8	18	16	8	24	42	46 16 0	
592	Haverfordwest	37,343	15	14	29	16	12	28	57	55 4 0	

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1861.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1865.							Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1865.	Observations.
			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.		
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.			
	XI. MONMOUTH AND WALES—*cont.*									£ s. d.	
	43. SOUTH WALES—*cont.*										
	(D.) CARDIGAN.										
593	Cardigan	18,585	7	2	9	3	1	4	13	30 2 0	
594	Newcastle-in-Emlyn	19,081	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
595	Lampeter	9,994	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Workhouse.
596	Aberayron	13,540	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
597	Aberystwith	25,464	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
598	Tregaron	10,737	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Workhouse.
	(E.) BRECKNOCK.										
599	Builth	8,305	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Workhouse.
600	Brecknock	17,279	23	9	32	14	6	20	52	20 0 0	
601	Crickhowell	22,457	1	9	10	7	1	8	18	19 3 0	
602	Hay	10,819	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
	(F.) RADNOR.										
603*a*	Kington	11,930	5	7	12	5	3	8	20	25 9 10	
603*b*	Presteigne	3,741	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Workhouse.
604	Knighton	10,379	19	4	23	8	7	15	38	24 0 0	
605	Rhayader	6,816	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Workhouse.
	44. NORTH WALES.										
	(A.) MONTGOMERY.										
606	Machynlleth	12,395	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No School.
607	Newtown and Llanidloes	23,732	19	10	29	19	9	28	57	46 8 0	
608*a*	Montgomery and Pool †	17,468	12	10	22	4	3	7	29	26 16 3	
609	Llanfyllin	21,699	30	5	35	15	2	17	52	53 0 0	
	(B.) FLINT.										
610	Holywell	39,941	12	18	30	22	11	33	63	48 0 0	
	(C.) DENBIGH.										
611	Wrexham	47,975	14	7	21	16	9	25	46	46 3 6	
612	Ruthin	16,083	13	6	19	15	5	20	39	39 12 0	
613	St. Asaph	27,518	11	4	15	10	5	15	30	45 5 0	
614	Llanrwst	12,770	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1861.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1865.							Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1865.	Observations.
			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.		
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.			
XI. MONMOUTH AND WALES—*cont.*										£ s. d.	
	44. NORTH WALES—*cont.*										
	(D.) MERIONETH.										
615	Corwen	16,091	3	6	9	3	3	6	15	..	Attend National School.
616	Bala	6,352	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
617	Dolgelly	12,482	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
618	Festiniog	18,289	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	(E.) CARNARVON.										
619	Pwllheli	20,827	4	..	4	4	2	6	10	..	Attend National School.
620	Carnarvon	32,425	4	1	5	2	1	3	8	25 0 0	
621	Bangor	36,302	20	3	23	11	1	12	35	26 16 0	
622	Conway	13,896	1	6	7	3	7	10	17	19 15 0	
	(F.) ANGLESEY.										
623*a*	Anglesey	17,840	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Workhouse.
623*b*	Holyhead	20,317	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
	TOTAL	..	8,395	7,925	16,320	9,196	6,229	15,425	31,745	30,936 12 5	
	DISTRICT SCHOOLS.										
	Central London	..	174	279	453	161	249	410	863	1,027 10 8	
	Farnham and Hartley Wintney.	..	31	32	63	36	37	73	136	217 0 0	
	North Surrey	..	140	272	412	177	129	306	718	787 4 0	
	Reading and Wokingham	..	49	26	75	27	36	63	138	276 14 0	
	South-east Shropshire	..	31	38	69	38	47	85	154	185 7 7	
	South Metropolitan	..	183	340	523	173	256	429	952	789 18 4	
	TOTAL	..	608	987	1,595	612	754	1,366	2,961	3,283 14 7	
	Total in Union Workhouse Schools, &c. and District Schools	..	9,003	8,912	17,915	9,808	6,983	16,791	34,706	34,220 7 0	

No. 44.

STATEMENT of the Names of the Unions and Parishes in which the Poor Law Board have certified that proper wards or places have been provided by the Guardians for the reception of destitute wayfarers, wanderers, and foundlings under the "Metropolitan Houseless Poor Act, 1864."

Unions and Parishes.	County.	Date of Certificate.
Fulham	Middlesex	25th March 1865.
Greenwich	Kent	15th April 1865.
Hackney	Middlesex	25th March 1865.
Holborn	„	15th April 1865.
London, East	„	5th January 1866.
London, City	„	25th March 1865.
London, West	„	29th January 1866.
Mile End Old Town	„	15th April 1865.
Paddington	„	25th March 1865.
Poplar	„	28th March 1865.
St. George Hanover Square	„	„ „
St. George-in-the-East	„	6th April 1865.
St. Giles Camberwell	Surrey	25th March 1865.
St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. George Bloomsbury	Middlesex	„ „
St. James Westminster	„	„ „
St. Leonard Shoreditch	„	„ „
St. Luke Chelsea	„	8th April 1865.
St. Luke Middlesex	„	25th March 1865.
St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist Westminster	„	15th April 1865.
St. Martin-in-the-Fields	„	25th March 1865.
St. Mary Abbotts Kensington	„	„ „
St. Mary Lambeth	Surrey	„ „
St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey	„	„ „
St. Marylebone	Middlesex	„ „
St. Matthew Bethnal Green	„	„ „
St. Olave	Surrey	„ „
St. George-the-Martyr Southwark	„	19th January 1866.
St. Pancras	Middlesex	25th March 1865.
St. Saviours	Surrey	16th April 1866.
Stepney	Middlesex	25th March 1865.
Strand	„	18th April 1865.
Wandsworth and Clapham	Surrey	25th March 1865.
Whitechapel	Middlesex	„ „

No. 45.

STATEMENT.—NEW UNION declared by the POOR LAW BOARD.

Isle of Wight Union (Southampton).	Population in 1861.	Number of Elected Guardians.
Arreton	1,880	2
Binstead	486	1
Bonchurch	564	1
Brading	3,709	3
Brixton	630	1
Brook	156	1
Calbourne	728	1
Carisbrooke	7,517	5
Chale	584	1
Freshwater	1,678	2
Gatcombe	201	1
Godshill	1,215	1
Kingston	68	1
Mottiston	160	1
Newchurch	14,008	8
Newport	3,819	4
Niton	700	1
Northwood	6,534	4
Saint Helens	2,586	2
Saint Lawrence	85	1
Saint Nicholas	265	1
Shalfleet	1,196	1
Shanklin	479	1
Shorwell	612	1
Thorley	143	1
Whippingham	3,915	3
Whitwell	570	1
Wootton	79	1
Yarmouth	726	1
Yaverland	69	1
Total	55,362	54

Declared to take effect on the 14th day of September 1865.

The above parishes formerly comprised the Isle of Wight Incorporation, which has been dissolved by the Poor Law Board.

No. 46.

STATEMENT of the Names and Particulars of the Schools which the Poor Law Board have certified to be fitted for the reception of such Children or Persons as may be sent there by the Guardians, in pursuance of the Act 25 & 26 Vict. Cap. 43.—(*In continuation of the Statement in the Appendix to Seventeenth Annual Report of the Poor Law Board, No.* 47.)

Situation and Name of School.	County.	Date of Certificate.
Bodmin:—St. Guron's Home and Industrial Training School for Orphan or Friendless Girls.	Cornwall	15th March 1865.
Saint Thomas:—Western Counties Idiot Asylum at Star Cross.	Devon	18th March 1865.
Kendal:—Westmoreland Orphan Home for the Training of Domestic Servants.	Westmoreland	1st March 1865.

No. 47.

STATEMENTS of the Number of Poor Persons authorized to Emigrate, and of the Sums authorized to be expended for the Purpose, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1865.—(*In continuation of Statements in the Appendix to Seventeenth Annual Report of the Poor Law Board, No.* 48.)

I.—PAROCHIAL EXPENDITURE.

Counties.	Parishes.	Amount authorized to be expended.	Males.			Females.			Total Number of Emigrants.	To what part sanctioned.
			Adult Persons above 14 Years of Age.	Children between 7 and 14 Years of Age.	Children under 7 Years of Age.	Adult Persons above 14 Years of Age.	Children between 7 and 14 Years of Age.	Children under 7 Years of Age.		
		£ s. d.								
Middlesex –	St. Anne and St. Agnes, City of London – –	30 0 0	1	..	..	2	..	..	3	New Zealand.
,, – –	St. Benet, Paul's Wharf, City of London – –	30 0 0	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	Ditto.
Norfolk – –	Great Yarmouth –	10 0 0	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	Australia.
Surrey – –	East Horsley – –	10 0 0	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	Ditto.
Wilts – –	South Newton –	5 5 0	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	Ditto.
	£	85 5 0	3	..	..	3	2	..	8	
Brought from Report XVII., App. No. 48. – – –		142,150 14 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,564	
Totals as respects Parishes – –		142,235 19 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,572	

II.—EXPENDITURE FROM THE COMMON FUND.

Counties.	Unions.	Amount authorized to be expended.	Males.			Females.			Total Number of Emigrants.	To what part sanctioned.
			Adult Persons above 14 Years of Age.	Children between 7 and 14 Years of Age.	Children under 7 Years of Age.	Adult Persons above 14 Years of Age.	Children between 7 and 14 Years of Age.	Children under 7 Years of Age.		
		£ s. d.								
Berks – –	Newbury – – –	8 0 0	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	Australia.
Hertford –	Watford – – –	30 0 0	..	1	1	1	1	1	5	Canada.
Kent – –	Dartford – – –	30 0 0	..	2	1	1	2	..	6	Australia.
	£	68 0 0	1	3	2	2	3	1	12	
Brought from Report XVII., Appendix No. 48 – – –		3,041 12 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	604	
Totals as respects Unions – –		3,109 12 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	616	
Ditto, as per above Table – –		142,235 19 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,572	
Totals – – –		145,345 11 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	26,188	

No. 48.

LIST of UNIONS and PARISHES for which Workhouses have been ordered by the Poor Law Board to be built or altered, together with the Sums authorized to be Expended, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1865.—(*Continued from the Seventeenth Annual Report of the Poor Law Board, Appendix No.* 49.)

I.—WORKHOUSES ORDERED TO BE BUILT.

Unions and Parishes.	Counties.	Number of Paupers to be accommodated.	Amount authorized to be Expended, including the cost of Sites.	Additional Amount authorized to be Expended on Workhouses previously ordered to be Built.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Abergavenny	Monmouth and Hereford	..	..	128 0 0
Amersham	Buckingham	..	..	380 0 0
Aston	Warwick	250	7,300 0 0	..
Aylesbury	Buckingham	..	..	300 0 0
Bath	Somerset	..	..	900 0 0
Birkenhead	Chester	..	..	1,660 0 0
Blackburn	Lancaster	..	..	1,100 0 0
Bradfield	Berks, Oxford, and Southampton	..	..	259 0 0
Bradford	York	..	..	450 0 0
Brighthelmston	Sussex	..	..	7,500 0 0
Burnley	Lancaster	500	12,000 0 0	..
Bury	Ditto	..	..	* 4,580 0 0
Burton-on-Trent	Stafford and Derby	..	..	250 0 0
Chard	Somerset, Dorset, and Devon	..	..	150 0 0
Cheltenham	Gloucester	..	..	200 0 0
Chorlton	Lancaster	..	..	2,120 0 0
Cockermouth	Cumberland	..	..	700 0 0
Derby	Derby	..	..	2,850 0 0
Dewsbury	York	..	..	1,500 0 0
Dore	Hereford and Monmouth	..	..	800 0 0
Driffield	York	180	8,000 0 0	..
Droitwich	Worcester	..	..	210 0 0
Durham	Durham	..	..	300 0 0
Eccles all Bierlow	York and Derby	..	..	1,400 0 0
Elham	Kent	..	..	363 0 0
Fulham	Middlesex	..	..	2,000 0 0
Gateshead	Durham	..	..	650 0 0
Haslingden	Lancaster	500	15,000 0 0	..
Hendon	Middlesex	..	..	2,000 0 0
Horsham	Sussex	..	..	3,000 0 0
Hunslet (Township)	York	..	..	450 0 0
Ipswich	Suffolk	..	..	1,200 0 0
Islington St. Mary (Parish)	Middlesex	1,000	51,500 0 0	..
Leicester †	Leicester	400	6,000 0 0	..
	Carried forward		99,800 0 0	37,400 0 0

* The Order authorizing the expenditure of 4,280*l.*, referred to in Rep. XVII., rescinded.
† Buildings for the reception of poor children.

List of Unions, &c. for which Workhouses have been ordered, &c.—*continued.*

I.—Workhouses Ordered to be Built—*continued.*

Unions and Parishes.	Counties.	Number of Paupers to be accommodated.	Amount authorized to be Expended, including the cost of Sites.	Additional Amount authorized to be Expended on Workhouses previously ordered to be Built.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward	..	99,800 0 0	37,400 0 0
Leighton Buzzard	Bedford and Buckingham	..	..	293 0 0
London, East	Middlesex	..	..	1,740 0 0
Margaret, St. and St. John the Evangelist, Westminster	Ditto	* 600	25,000 0 0	..
Melksham	Wilts	..	..	200 0 0
North Witchford	Cambridge	..	..	250 0 0
Oundle	Northampton and Huntingdon	..	..	200 0 0
Oxford (City)	Oxford	..	..	6,000 0 0
Penrith	Cumberland	..	..	150 0 0
Petersfield	Southampton	..	..	600 0 0
Pontypridd	Glamorgan	..	..	1,350 0 0
Portsea Island	Southampton	..	..	1,400 0 0
Prescot	Lancaster	..	..	4,500 0 0
Preston	Ditto	..	..	1,800 0 0
Reading	Berks	250	11,700 0 0	..
Rochdale	Lancaster	..	..	750 0 0
Salford	Ditto	..	..	3,000 0 0
Shipston-on-Stour	Worcester, Warwick, and Gloucester	..	..	200 0 0
Stafford	Stafford	..	..	131 0 0
Stepney	Middlesex	..	..	1,000 0 0
Stoke-upon-Trent (Parish)	Stafford †	240	9,800 0 0	..
Sunderland	Durham	..	..	2,500 0 0
Toxteth Park (Township)	Lancaster	..	..	9,400 0 0
Uppingham	Rutland, Leicester, and Northampton	..	..	800 0 0
Warrington	Lancaster and Chester	..	..	477 0 0
Weardale	Durham	140	4,500 0 0	..
West Ham	Essex	..	..	5,500 0 0
Wetherby	York	..	..	490 0 0
Whitechapel	Middlesex	..	..	275 0 0
York	York	..	..	1,300 0 0
		£	150,800 0 0	81,706 0 0
Amounts brought from Report XVII. Appendix No. 49., deducting £4,280 referred to in the opposite page			3,378,505 10 10	1,565,771 11 9
			3,529,305 10 10	1,647,477 11 9
Total			5,176,783 2 7	

* This applies to the Workhouse at St. Ermin's Hill, Westminster.
† Building for the reception of infant poor.

List of Unions, &c. for which Workhouses have been ordered, &c.—*continued.*

II.—Workhouses ordered to be Altered and Enlarged.

Unions and Parishes.	Counties.	Amount authorized to be Expended.	Amount authorized to be Expended in addition to that previously ordered.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Basford	Nottingham and Derby	..	437 0 0
Chelsea, St. Luke (Parish)	Middlesex	..	850 0 0
Ellesmere	Salop and Flint	5,400 0 0	..
St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark (Parish)	Surrey	..	700 0 0
St. Giles-in-the Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury (Parish)	Middlesex *	..	700 0 0
Houghton-le-Spring	Durham	..	129 0 0
Liverpool (Parish)	Lancaster	..	682 0 0
St. Luke (Parish)	Middlesex	..	3,000 0 0
St. Pancras (Parish)	Ditto	..	913 0 0
Romsey	Southampton and Wilts	..	310 0 0
Stourbridge	Worcester and Stafford	..	500 0 0
St. Saviour's	Surrey	..	1,900 0 0
Uxbridge	Middlesex	..	170 0 0
	£	5,400 0 0	10,291 0 0
Amounts brought from Report XVII. Appendix No. 49.		384,297 17 9	553,051 4 5
		389,697 17 9	563,342 4 5
Total		953,040 2 2	

* Endell Street workhouse.

III.—District Schools.

Name of District.	For the Erection of District Schools.	
	Amount authorized to be Expended.	Amount authorized to be Expended in addition to that previously ordered.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
South Metropolitan	..	6,000 0 0
Amounts authorized to be expended on this and other District Schools, brought from Report XVII., Appendix No. 49.	88,081 10 6	85,584 0 0
	88,081 10 6	91,584 0 0
Total	179,665 10 6	

No. 49.

STATEMENT as to Proceedings under the Extra-parochial Places Act, 20th Victoria, Cap. 19., showing what Places have been ordered by the Poor Law Board to be added to Unions, since the 31st Day of December 1865.—(*In continuation of List in the Seventeenth Annual Report, Appendix No.* 50.)

Counties.	Names of Parishes.	Names of Unions to which the Parishes have been added.
Buckingham	Luffield Abbey	Buckingham.
Dorset	East Woodyates	Wimborne and Cranborne.
Lancaster	Castlehead Marsh	Ulverstone.
Leicester	Mapplewell Longdale, otherwise Lingdale	Barrow-upon-Soar.
Lincoln	The Friths, Mown Rakes, Royalty Farm, Hall Hills	Boston.
„	Grantham Grange	Grantham.
Norfolk	Choseley	Docking.
„	Redmere	Ely.
Nottingham	Flawford	Newark.
Somerset	Chilton Common	Bridgwater.
Suffolk	Dallingho Wield	Woodbridge.
Yorkshire	Markingfield Hall	Ripon.

No. 50.

LIST of UNIONS in which PARISH PROPERTY has been SOLD, and the Produce appropriated under Orders of the POOR LAW BOARD.

Parochial Property ordered to be sold, and the Purposes to which the Produce has been directed to be applied.—(*In continuation of List in the Seventeenth Annual Report, Appendix No.* 51.)

Unions.	Parishes.	Amount of Purchase Money.	Sums directed to be appropriated.	Purposes to which the Sums have been directed to be applied.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Banbury	Drayton	72 0 0	59 12 0	Investment.
Barnsley	Dodworth	553 12 0	520 5 2	251 14 9 Towards cost of Union workhouse. 268 10 5 Investment.
Bicester	Launton	30 0 0	30 0 0	Ditto.
Blaby	Thurlaston	45 0 0		
„	Whetstone	51 0 0		
Buckingham	Buckingham	* 1,027 9 5		
Buntingford	Hormead, Little	35 0 0	31 19 0	Ditto.
Cambridge	All Saints	700 0 0	691 9 4	Ditto.
Carlisle	Caldewgate	460 0 0	456 10 2	Towards cost of Union workhouse.
Carried forward		2,974 1 5	1,789 15 8	

* Part of this sum, viz., 73*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*, was produced by the sale of materials, and interest paid by one of the purchasers.

Parochial Property ordered to be Sold, &c.—*continued.*

Unions.	Parishes.	Amount of Purchase Money.	Sums directed to be appropriated.	Purposes to which the Sums have been directed to be applied.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Brought forward		2,974 1 5	1,789 15 8	
Cerne	Pulham	30 0 0	23 15 0	Investment.
Cuckfield	Cuckfield	235 0 0	57 18 9 181 7 11	Towards cost of Union workhouse. Towards cost of Loan to Burial Board.
Droitwich	Upper Milton	50 0 0		
Dunmow	High Easter	10 0 0		
Edmonton	Waltham Abbey	218 0 0	185 3 8	Towards cost of Union workhouse.
Fordingbridge	Fordingbridge	312 10 0	312 10 0	Ditto.
Fylde	Bispham-with-Norbreck	103 10 0	92 17 6	Investment.
,,	Elswick	210 0 0		
Guildford	Pirbright	970 0 0		
Huddersfield	Lepton	26 0 0	26 0 0	Towards cost of Union workhouse.
Kendal	Lambrigg	45 0 0	40 7 0	Investment.
Kingston	Ham	50 0 0	50 0 0	21 1 8 Towards cost of Union workhouse. 28 18 4 Investment.
Lincoln	Snelland	80 0 0	80 0 0	Ditto.
Louth	North Somercotes	136 6 6		
Malton	Appleton-le-street	60 0 0	57 3 2	Ditto.
Market Harborough	Ashley	175 0 0	161 12 8	Ditto.
,, ,,	Fleckney	130 0 0		
Martley	Knightwick	60 0 0	53 2 11	Ditto.
Newcastle-under-Lyme	Betley	90 0 0		
Newmarket	Cheveley	252 0 0	242 6 7	8 3 0 Towards cost of Union workhouse. 234 3 7 Investment.
Okehampton	Northlew	26 0 0	21 1 9	Ditto.
Ouseburn, Great	Staveley	31 0 0	28 10 0	Towards cost of Union workhouse.
Patrington	Holmpton	44 0 0	32 12 3	Investment.
Rochdale	Wuerdle & Wardle	130 0 0		
Sedbergh	Sedbergh	33 0 0		
Sherborne	Yetminster	143 0 0	136 0 0	Towards cost of bill for law proceedings for securing title to property of the parish.
Southwell	Norwell Woodhouse	20 0 0	20 0 0	Investment.
Stroud	Horsley	150 0 0		
Totnes	Cornworthy	85 0 0		
,,	Kingswear	600 0 0	600 0 0	Ditto.
Uppingham	Glaston	100 0 0		
,,	Preston	250 0 0	245 9 6	Ditto.
Walsingham	Langham	60 0 0		
Wantage	East Lockinge	53 0 0	51 10 0	Ditto.
Warwick	Bubbenhall	55 16 0	50 17 2	Ditto.
Wells	Baltonsborough	52 10 0	49 8 0	Ditto.
£		8,070 13 11	4,589 9 6	
Amounts brought from Report XVII., Appendix No. 51.		1,036,558 11 7	956,221 2 11	
Amount shown by the Statement next following		– – –	1,052 1 10	
Totals		1,044,629 5 6	961,862 14 3	

No. 51.

STATEMENT showing the Purposes to which the Produce of the Sale of Parish Property has been directed to be applied, of such part of the Property in the former Reports as was not previously applied, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1865. — (*In continuation of List in the Seventeenth Annual Report, Appendix No.* 52.)

Unions.	Parishes.	Amount of Purchase Money.	Sums directed to be applied by Orders not before reported.	Purposes to which the Sums have been directed to be applied.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d. £
Bourn - - - -	Carlby - - - -	35 0 0 Vide Rep. XV.	35 0 0	Investment.
Bradford (Wilts)	Broughton Gifford	35 14 0 VideRep.XVII.	33 3 4	19 5 0 Towards cost of Union workhouse. 13 18 4 Investment.
Buckingham - -	Thornborough -	25 0 0 VideRep.XVII.	25 0 0	In payment of cost of fencing the public path through the churchyard of the parish.
Carlisle - - -	St. Mary-within-Carlisle.	590 0 0 VideRep.XVII.	590 0 0	Towards cost of Union workhouse.
Godstone - - -	Farleigh - - -	80 0 0 VideRep.XVII.	80 0 0	Investment.
Penzance - - -	St. Levan - - -	5 0 0 VideRep.XVII.	5 0 0	Ditto.
Malling - - -	Mereworth - -	200 0 0 VideRep.XVII.	189 9 8	Ditto.
Truro - - - -	Gerrans - - -	55 0 0 VideRep.XVII.	52 19 6	Towards cost of Union workhouse.
Wellingborough -	Wilby - - - -	46 0 0 VideRep.XVII.	41 9 4	Investment.
	Total - - -		1,052 1 10	

No. 52.

STATEMENT of the Appropriation of Money paid in respect of a dissolved Incorporation, and the Purpose to which the Produce has been directed to be applied.—(*Continued from the List in the Seventeenth Annual Report of the Poor Law Board, Appendix No.* 53.)

Union.	Amount of Purchase Money.	Sums authorized to be applied.	Purposes to which the Amount has been directed to be applied.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ellesmere (late Ellesmere Incorporation) -	5,400 0 0 1,433 7 6 Vide Rep. XVII.	6,673 7 6	1,433 7 6 Vide Rep. XVII. 5,240 0 0 Towards liquidation of legal charges.

No. 53.

LIST of UNIONS, &c. in which Property belonging to the Guardians has been sold under Orders of the Poor Law Board, and the Purposes to which the Produce has been directed to be applied.—(*In continuation of List in the Seventeenth Annual Report, Appendix No.* 54.)

Unions and Townships.	County.	Amount of Purchase Money.	Sums directed to be applied.	Purposes to which the Sums have been directed to be applied.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Farnham	Surrey	25 0 0 Vide Rep. XVI.	23 13 0	Towards cost of Union workhouse.
Llanfyllin	Montgomery and Denbigh.	140 0 0 Vide Rep. XVII.	140 0 0	Ditto.
Oxford	Oxford	* 8,727 7 1	8,678 2 1	Towards cost of new workhouse.
Pateley Bridge	York	376 0 0	332 9 4	Ditto.
Wangford	Suffolk	2 10 0		
West Derby	Lancaster	† 645 4 0 11,066 16 0 Vide Rep. XVII.	11,490 3 10	5,828 1 10 Vide Rep. XVII. 5,662 2 0 Towards cost of Union workhouse.
	‡ £	9,751 1 1	14,836 6 5	
Amounts brought from Report XVII., Appendix No. 54.		72,529 15 10	47,352 4 0	
TOTALS		82,280 16 11	62,188 10 5	

* Part of this sum, viz., 418*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, was produced by the sale of materials.
† Produced by interest on purchase monies, and sale of materials.
‡ The sums referred to as brought forward from previous Reports, not included in these amounts.

No. 54.

LIST of UNIONS in which the Poor Law Board have assented to Grants of Parish Property for School Purposes under the 4th and 5th Vict.ª Cap. 38.—(*In continuation of List in the Seventeenth Annual Report, Appendix No.* 55.)

Union.	Parish.
Chelmsford	East Hanningfield.
East Grinstead	West Hoathly.

No. 55.—Statement showing the Number and Subjects of Orders issued by the Poor Law Board.—(*In continuation of List in the Seventeenth Annual Report, Appendix No.* 56.)

Subjects of Orders.	Number of Orders issued.	Number of Copies despatched.
Allowances, Disallowances, and Surcharges by District Auditors—		
Decisions of the Board in cases appealed against	584	5,635
Union Assessment Committee Acts—		
Fixing day for Appointment of Committees by Guardians who had neglected to make the appointment at their first meeting after the annual election of Guardians	4	108
Appointment of Valuers	3	32
Authorizing Loans for Valuation Expenses	17	224
Audit District—		
Adding Unions to District, and altering Salary of Auditors	8	3,830
Appointment of Auditor (temporarily)	1	160
Certificate—		
That proper Wards have been fitted for the Reception of destitute Wayfarers	33	66
Collectors and Assistant Overseers—		
Appointments, Duties, Salaries, and Districts	134	1,350
Consolidated Order	1	120
Dietaries—		
Prescribing Dietaries for Inmates of Workhouses	21	196
Emigration—		
Authorizing Expenditure from Poor Rates	8	56
Certificates of Satisfaction	5	10
General Order—		
Empowering Guardians to appoint a Collector of Monies due and payable to them	1	7,145
Guardians—		
Elections to supply Vacancies	101	769
Altering Number of Guardians	9	226
Deciding Questions as to disputed Elections	5	58
Extending Time for Payment of Debts lawfully incurred by Guardians	80	160
Officers of Unions—		
Appointments, Salaries, and Districts	11	159
Dismissals	16	158
Parochial Debts—		
Liquidation out of Poor Rates	2	16
Parish Property—		
Meeting, Sale, Letting, and Exchange Orders. Mode of taking Votes, &c.	91	757
Appropriation of Sale Produce	48	458
Carried forward	1,183	21,693

Statement showing the Number and Subjects of Orders issued by the Poor Law Board, &c.—*continued.*

Subjects of Orders.	Number of Orders issued.	Number of Copies despatched.
Brought forward - - -	1,183	21,693
Parochial Offices—		
To provide same - - - -	4	30
Property of Unions—		
Sale, Letting, Exchange, &c. - - -	11	81
Appropriation of Sale Produce - - -	2	18
Public Works (Manufacturing Districts) Acts, 1863, 1864—		
Authorizing the advance of instalments on Loans for Public Works - - - -	97	970
Question of Settlement—		
Decision of the Board - - - -	1	15
Registrars of Births, Deaths, and Marriages—		
Appointments of Registrars - - -	7	78
School Districts—		
Averages - - - - -	2	35
Alteration of Premises - - - -	1	9
Dietary - - - - - -	1	11
Election of Managers, altering Number - -	5	70
Tasks of Work—		
Prescribing - - - - - - - -	62	186
Unions—		
Separating Parishes from existing Unions, amending Declaration, and Dissolution of Incorporation -	4	184
Annexing Parishes formerly Extra-parochial Places to Unions - - - - -	12	491
Vaccination—		
Prescribing Form of Contract - - -	6	119
Valuations—		
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Vestries Act—		
Putting same wholly or partly in force in Parishes, fixing Salaries of Vestry Clerks - -	14	106
Witnesses—		
Fixing Amount of Expenses to be paid to Witnesses summoned and attending upon Inquiries held by Poor Law Inspectors - - - - - - - -	21	148
Workhouses—		
Erection of, Exchange of Land, Purchase of Sites, purchase and hiring additional Land and Premises, and alteration of existing Workhouses - -	94	666
Enabling Guardians to sign Consent thereto otherwise than at a Meeting of a Board - - -	1	5
Totals - - - - -	1,532	24,938

No. 56.

VACCINATION EXTENSION ACT.—Abstract of Returns from 665 Places of the Number of Persons Vaccinated in the Year ended **29th September 1865.**

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Number of Unions, &c.	Number of Vaccinators.	Year ended 29th September 1865.						Number of Registered Births during the Year.
			Number and Ages of Persons Vaccinated by the Public Vaccinators.			Number of such Cases successfully Vaccinated.			
			Under one Year.	Above one Year.	Total.	Under one Year.	Above one Year.	Total.	
1. THE METROPOLIS.									
1.*Middlesex (part of)	28	158	27,092	5,529	32,621	26,828	5,414	32,242	75,048
2.*Surrey (part of)	9	60	8,080	2,576	10,656	7,916	2,500	10,416	23,574
3.*Kent (part of)	2	15	2,813	473	3,286	2,767	464	3,231	7,520
Totals	39	233	37,985	8,578	46,563	37,511	8,378	45,889	106,142
2. SOUTH EASTERN.									
2.*Surrey (part of)	14	78	3,535	1,389	4,924	3,524	1,382	4,906	9,331
3.*Kent (part of)	26	119	10,021	12,758	22,779	9,911	12,407	22,318	19,805
4. Sussex	25	110	5,756	8,244	14,000	5,664	7,930	13,594	11,597
5. Southampton	26	108	7,099	4,808	11,907	7,045	4,708	11,753	15,373
6. Berkshire	12	51	3,666	1,825	5,491	3,610	1,734	5,344	6,807
Totals	103	466	30,077	29,024	59,101	29,754	28,161	57,915	62,913
3. SOUTH MIDLAND.									
1.*Middlesex (part of)	6	56	3,219	1,431	4,650	3,205	1,406	4,611	6,658
7. Hertford	12	51	2,698	2,521	5,219	2,667	2,508	5,175	5,704
8. Buckingham	7	50	1,959	1,796	3,755	1,940	1,781	3,721	5,166
9. Oxford	9	44	2,314	1,691	4,005	2,281	1,661	3,942	5,611
10. Northampton	12	58	3,295	2,664	5,959	3,273	2,604	5,877	8,600
11. Huntingdon	3	15	1,238	2,032	3,270	1,226	1,908	3,134	2,072
12. Bedford	6	29	2,056	2,202	4,258	2,031	2,181	4,212	5,304
13. Cambridge	9	50	2,742	3,213	5,955	2,701	3,180	5,881	6,279
Totals	64	353	19,521	17,550	37,071	19,324	17,229	36,553	45,394
4. EASTERN.									
14. Essex	17	133	5,764	2,263	8,027	5,600	2,197	7,797	13,234
15. Suffolk	17	93	5,465	2,982	8,447	5,429	2,886	8,315	11,217
16. Norfolk	22	115	4,532	4,856	9,388	4,486	4,798	9,284	13,934
Totals	56	341	15,761	10,101	25,862	15,515	9,881	25,396	38,385
5. SOUTH WESTERN.									
17. Wilts	18	67	4,413	7,217	11,630	4,353	7,042	11,395	7,352
18. Dorset	12	57	2,909	3,118	6,027	2,873	3,024	5,897	6,144
19. Devon	20	161	9,665	9,944	19,609	9,553	9,831	19,384	18,551
20. Cornwall	13	70	6,056	4,688	10,744	5,994	4,592	10,586	13,005
21. Somerset	17	123	7,482	9,291	16,773	7,243	8,932	16,175	14,314
Totals	80	478	30,525	34,258	64,783	30,016	33,421	63,437	59,366

Abstract of Returns of the Number of Persons Vaccinated, &c.—*continued.*

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Number of Unions, &c.	Number of Vaccinators.	Year ended 29th September 1865.						Number of Registered Births during the Year.
			Number and Ages of Persons Vaccinated by the Public Vaccinators.			Number of such Cases successfully Vaccinated.			
			Under one Year.	Above one Year.	Total.	Under one Year.	Above one Year.	Total.	
6. West Midland.									
22. Gloucester	17	66	7,737	9,480	17,217	7,594	9,246	16,840	14,614
23. Hereford	7	20	1,507	5,935	7,442	1,474	5,762	7,236	3,189
24. Salop	15	72	4,817	6,800	11,617	4,706	6,557	11,263	7,927
25. Stafford	18	149	18,686	11,252	29,938	18,591	11,012	29,603	34,358
26. Worcester	11	70	6,137	16,308	22,445	6,058	15,659	21,717	10,798
27. Warwick	14	63	7,580	6,022	13,602	7,500	5,820	13,320	21,466
Totals	82	440	46,464	55,797	102,261	45,923	54,056	99,979	92,352
7. North Midland.									
28. Leicester	11	50	3,436	1,996	5,432	3,400	1,957	5,357	9,130
29. Rutland	2	8	387	156	543	381	154	535	751
30. Lincoln	14	120	8,694	5,348	14,042	8,480	5,270	13,750	13,778
31. Nottingham	9	56	7,153	1,649	8,802	7,131	1,631	8,762	11,414
32. Derby	9	52	5,305	2,506	7,811	5,274	2,438	7,712	10,890
Totals	45	286	24,975	11,655	36,630	24,666	11,450	36,116	45,963
8. North Western.									
33. Chester	12	56	9,927	3,484	13,411	9,799	3,430	13,229	18,040
34. Lancaster	29	199	52,782	18,189	70,971	52,522	17,791	70,313	98,028
Totals	41	255	62,709	21,673	84,382	62,321	21,221	83,542	116,068
9. York.									
35. West Riding	38	279	31,494	4,342	35,836	31,382	4,277	35,659	61,233
36. East Riding	10	67	4,065	1,321	5,386	4,047	1,283	5,330	9,939
37. North Riding	15	63	3,074	1,434	4,508	3,049	1,384	4,433	7,375
Totals	63	409	38,633	7,097	45,730	38,478	6,944	45,422	78,547
10. Northern.									
38. Durham	15	120	14,827	2,845	17,672	14,676	2,718	17,394	26,780
39. Northumberland	12	89	8,351	2,063	10,414	8,317	1,954	10,271	13,854
40. Cumberland	9	37	3,906	3,201	7,107	3,883	3,164	7,047	7,200
41. Westmorland	3	18	1,100	861	1,961	1,098	861	1,959	1,893
Totals	39	264	28,184	8,970	37,154	27,974	8,697	36,671	49,727
11. Welsh.									
42. Monmouth	6	25	4,857	5,828	10,685	4,788	5,603	10,391	7,757
43. South Wales	28	106	14,642	9,813	24,455	14,432	9,595	24,027	26,832
44. North Wales	19	81	5,279	8,405	13,684	5,190	8,055	13,245	13,234
Totals	53	212	24,778	24,046	48,824	24,410	23,253	47,663	47,823
Totals of Unions, &c., England and Wales (so far as returned)	665	3,737	359,612	228,749	588,361	355,892	222,691	578,583	742,680

No. 57.

VACCINATIONS by Public Vaccinators alone. Years 1852–65 inclusive.

Years ended 29th Sept.	Number of Persons vaccinated.	Number of Persons *successfully* vaccinated.	Number of registered Births.	Rate per Cent. of the Number vaccinated to the Number of Births.	Rate per Cent. of the Number *successfully* vaccinated to the Number of Births.
1852 -	411,600	397,128	601,839	68·4	66·0
1853 -	376,218	366,593	601,223	62·6	61·0
1854 -	698,935	677,886	623,699	*112·1	108·7
1855 -	464,099	448,519	623,181	74·5	72·0
1856 -	435,012	422,281	640,840	67·9	65·9
1857 -	423,421	411,268	649,963	65·1	63·3
1858 -	468,008	455,004	654,914	71·5	69·5
1859 -	455,349	445,020	669,834	68·0	66·4
1860 -	494,942	485,927	689,060	72·0	70·5
1861 -	432,806	425,739	685,646	63·1	62·1
1862 -	442,395	437,693	702,181	63·0	62·3
1863 -	658,909	646,464	720,660	91·4	89·7
1864 -	537,212	529,479	739,236	72·7	71·6
1865 -	588,361	578,583	742,680	79·2	77·9

* The increase in the rate per cent. of the number vaccinated to the number of births in this year was probably occasioned by the operation of the Act 16th & 17th Vict. Cap. 100.

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DIETARIES

FOR THE

INMATES OF WORKHOUSES.

REPORT

TO THE

PRESIDENT OF THE POOR LAW BOARD

OF

DR. EDWARD SMITH, F.R.S., MEDICAL OFFICER OF THE POOR LAW BOARD, AND POOR LAW INSPECTOR.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1866.

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DIETARIES

FOR THE

INMATES OF WORKHOUSES.

REPORT

OF

DR. EDWARD SMITH, F.R.S., MEDICAL OFFICER OF THE POOR LAW BOARD, AND POOR LAW INSPECTOR.

To the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P., President of the Poor Law Board.

SIR,

Introductory observations.

IN the year 1863 I visited various parts of every county in England, under instructions from the Privy Council, and ascertained in a very precise manner the dietaries then in use by different sections of the working classes, and particularly by agricultural labourers and their families. The nutritive values of the foods used were calculated, and the results were published in the Sixth Report of the Medical Officer of the Privy Council. The great area over which the inquiry extended, the large number of persons included in it, and the precise scientific method pursued, both in collecting the facts and estimating their value, have afforded more accurate and extended opportunities than heretofore of ascertaining the quantity and kind of food which the people obtain at their own homes, and of judging as to the kind and quantity which the same classes require when fed in public institutions.

But before the knowledge thus gained could be applied to workhouse dietaries, it was needful to ascertain the details of the dietaries already in use, the effect of them upon the paupers, and the means at the command of the master and other workhouse officials for the selection, preparation, and distribution of food. This could not be satisfactorily obtained without a special

Introductory observations continued.

inquiry. The Poor Law Board has not taken the initiative in the preparation of workhouse dietaries by the utterance of a prescribed form of dietary for the whole of the Unions of the Kingdom, or for any groups of them, by which alone the cost and effect could have been inferred; neither have they hitherto issued any information with a view to this end other than certain sample dietaries which they found in use upwards of 30 years ago. In the plan which has been pursued the Guardians of the several Unions, with the aid of their Medical Officers, have prepared such schemes as seem to them fitting, and have forwarded them for the sanction of the Poor Law Board, but notwithstanding the latter act, the responsibility has in truth rested upon the Medical Officers of the Unions. Hence, with a subject which, although practical, is at the same time highly technical and abstruse, it follows that the decisions of the Guardians and Medical Officers would vary with the views of these gentlemen, and would be peculiar to each locality.

In order to obtain this information, I have procured returns of the dietaries in actual use in all the workhouses in my district, and have had them abstracted and analysed, and placed in the appendix to this report. I have also during my inspection of the workhouses particularly noticed the state of health of the different classes of inmates, and have ascertained by personal inquiry the opinions of both the inmates and the officials as to the sufficiency and fitness of the dietaries and the kinds of food which are objected to or preferred, particularly by the aged and the children. The course pursued by the guardians in purchasing the food, and the methods and apparatus employed by the masters and matrons of the workhouses in preparing and distributing the food, have also been carefully observed.

In the report which I have now the honor to present to you, I have felt myself compelled to limit my observations to the workhouses in my own district; and further, as my district comprehends but very few large towns, and is almost exclusively an agricultural one, I have thought it right to prepare tables of dietary suited to the wants of persons inhabiting agricultural localities, and have reserved to a later opportunity the considerations of such as are the most fitted for large towns and cities. Certain portions of the report will, however, be found equally adapted to any locality under the administration of the Poor Law Board.

Knowing the interest which you take in this question, and the desire which you have practically evinced to aid the administration of the Poor Laws by the application of medical knowledge, I venture to hope that under your presidency the dietaries of workhouses may be rendered less unequal in character and more adapted to the nourishment of the poor.

I have the honor to be

Your most obedient servant,

EDWARD SMITH.

REPORT.

THE following report consists essentially of two parts, in the first of which I have referred to the existing dietaries, whilst in the second I have considered the subject in a wider sense, and have added a statement of the dietaries which I submit for the consideration and adoption of the various local authorities.

The following is the order in which the various subjects are discussed:— Order of subjects discussed.

PART I.

EXISTING ARRANGEMENTS.

The details of the dietaries in actual use.
- Quantity and kind of food supplied.
  - Adults.
  - Children.
- Composition (and consequent nutritive value) of certain foods.
- The effect of the dietaries.
- The method practised in the obtainment, cooking, and distribution of foods.

PART II.

THE PROPER DIETARIES IN WORKHOUSES.

Preliminary considerations.
- The conditions under which the inmates should be placed to enable them to make the best use of the food supplied.
- Agreeable and usual food.
- Cooking of food.
- Rapid distribution of food.

Selection of the most economical kinds, quantities, and parts of foods.
- Vegetable food.
- Animal food.

Special requirements of each class of inmate.
- Children and youths.
- Able-bodied adults.
- Aged and infirm.
- Lying-in and suckling women
- The sick.
- Vagrants.

The ordinary food of the labouring classes in Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and Yorkshire.
Construction of dietaries.

PART I. DIETARIES IN USE.

PART I.

The Dietaries in actual Use.

Quantity and Kind of Food supplied.

There is great diversity in the dietaries in actual use in my district, when considered in reference to the arrangement of foods which constitute the meals, the quantity of the several foods supplied, and the composition of the compound foods, as gruel, porridge, soup, and pie.

Adults.

I.—*Adults.*

Composition of foods.

The Combination of Foods at Meals.

Of 65 workhouses, the returns of the dietaries of which have been forwarded to me, I find that there are 7 different arrangements of the breakfast, 44 of the dinner, and 29 of the supper.

Breakfast.

Breakfast.—Porridge and bread or milk and bread are supplied daily in about two-thirds, and gruel and bread daily in about one-third of the workhouses to able-bodied adults; whilst tea, with bread and butter, is given daily to the aged and infirm in five-sixths of the workhouses. Hence these three combinations of food comprehend nearly all the kinds of food which are supplied at this meal; but there are a few exceptions, which will be found in the following table:—

Food supplied at Breakfast in 65 Workhouses.

Food.	Able-bodied.		Aged and Infirm.
	To Men.	To Women.	To Men & Women.
Porridge or milk and bread, daily	42 Workhouses.	40 Workhouses.	3 Workhouses.
The same with tea on 1 day	1 „	1 „	— „
Gruel and bread - daily	20 „	20 „	3 „
Tea and bread - daily	— „	2 „	4 „
Coffee and bread - daily	1 „	1 „	3 „
Tea, bread and butter daily	— „	— „	52 „
The same with porridge and bread - - 1 day	1 „	1 „	— „

In a few places the food which is usually given is occasionally supplanted by others, as, for example, gruel or cocoa is supplied instead of porridge.

Adults. Combination of foods. Dinner.

Dinner.—There is no workhouse in which the same dinner is provided on every day of the week, yet there is but little general agreement as to the selection of food on different days. The largest number of workhouses in which the same rotation of foods occurs is 10, and in them meat and vegetables are provided thrice, soup or broth and bread thrice, and pudding once in each week. Five others give meat and vegetables twice, meat pie twice, soup or broth twice, and pudding once in each week. Four supply meat and vegetables twice, soup or broth and bread twice, and pudding twice weekly. Three give meat and vegetables thrice, soup or broth and bread thrice, and pudding once weekly. In five other cases of two workhouses each the same rotation of foods is provided.

Meat and vegetables are given twice weekly in 26, and thrice weekly in 39 workhouses. Soup, or broth and bread are supplied one day weekly in five workhouses; on two days in 34 workhouses; on three days in 25 workhouses; and on five days weekly in one workhouse. Pudding of some kind constitutes the dinner on one day weekly in 39 workhouses; on two days in 24 workhouses; and on three days in two workhouses. Hence in the great majority of these institutions a meat and potato dinner is provided twice or thrice weekly, soup or broth (often containing meat) two or three days weekly, and pudding one or two days weekly. There are also other combinations of foods supplied in a minority of the workhouses, such as meat pie, meat hash or stew, and bread and cheese, which deserve attention and are recorded in the following table:—

FOODS supplied at DINNER in 65 WORKHOUSES.

No. of days weekly.	Food supplied.	No. of Workhouses.
2	Meat and Vegetables	26
3	Do.	39
1	Meatpie	7
2	Do.	9
1	Hash or Stew	7
3	Do.	1
1	Soup or Broth	5
2	Do.	34
3	Do.	25
4	Do.	1

Adults.

Composition of foods.

No. of days weekly.	Food supplied.	No. of Workhouse.
1	Bread and Cheese alone - - -	5
1	Do. do. with other foods -	3
2	Do. do. - - - -	1
1	Pudding or Rice Milk - - -	39
2	Do. do. - - - -	24
3	Do. do. - - - -	2

The same rotation of foods is provided for the aged and infirm as for the able-bodied in all the workhouses except two, and there the aged and infirm have meat and vegetables on one extra day.

Supper.

Supper.—In about one-third of the workhouses the same food is supplied at supper on each day of the week. Milk or porridge and bread are given daily in 22 workhouses to men, in 19 to women, and in one to the aged and infirm. Gruel and bread are given daily in two workhouses to able-bodied men and women; cheese and bread the same, and also in one workhouse to the aged and infirm; tea and bread are given daily in two workhouses to able-bodied men, in six to able-bodied women, and in three to the aged and infirm; and tea, bread, and butter are given in 53 workhouses to aged men, and in 54 to aged women.

Hence in a majority of the workhouses a variety of food is provided at the supper for the able-bodied, but there is little uniformity in the rotation adopted. The chief foods are milk or porridge, gruel, cheese, tea, broth, and bread. Additional foods are given on certain days, as for example, 1st. With milk or porridge and bread on other days in 16 workhouses to able-bodied men, in 15 to able-bodied women, and in three to aged and infirm. 2nd. With gruel and bread on other days in 10 workhouses to the able-bodied, and in one to the aged and infirm. 3rd. With cheese and bread on other days in 24 workhouses to the able-bodied, and in eight to the aged. 4th. With tea and bread and butter in other days in three workhouses to able-bodied men, and in two to able-bodied women. 5th. With broth and bread on other days in 25 workhouses to the able-bodied, and in nine to the aged and infirm.

It has thus been shown that milk in some quantity is given at supper to the able-bodied in about one-half of the workhouses, gruel in about one-fifth, cheese in about two-fifths, and broth in two-fiths, whilst in five-sixths the aged and infirm have tea.

In reference to two foods which are not in general use, viz., cheese and broth, it may be added that bread and cheese alone constitute the supper for the able-bodied on three days of the week in five workhouses, and in three for the aged and infirm, whilst bread and broth alone are given on three days of the week in 18 workhouses to the able-bodied, and in seven to the aged and infirm.

The following table exhibits these and other details on the rotation of foods at supper.

Foods supplied at Supper in 65 Workhouses.

Adults. Combination of foods.

	No. of Workhouses.							
	Able-bodied.		Aged and Infirm.		Able-bodied.		Aged and Infirm.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Milk or porridge and bread daily	22	19	1	1				
Do. do. on some and other foods on other days	16	15	3	3	38	34	4	4
Gruel and bread daily	2	2	—	—				
Do. do. on some, and other foods on other days	10	10	1	—	12	12	1	—
Cheese and bread daily	2	2	1	1				
Do. on some, and other foods on other days	24	24	8	8	26	26	9	9
Tea and bread daily	2	6	3	3				
Do. and butter do.	—	—	53	54	5	8	56	51
Do. do. on some and other foods on other days	3	2		—				
Broth and bread on some, with other foods on other days	25	25	9	8	25	25	9	8
No. of Days Weekly.								
Cheese and bread alone — 5	1	1						
5	5	5	3	3				
2	2	2	1	1				
1	4	4	2	2				
Do. with Gruel — 4	1	1						
Do. with Milk — 1	1							
Broth and bread alone — 3	18	18	7	6				
2	5	5	2	2				
1	1	1						
Tea — 6			1	1				
5								
2	1	1						
1	2	1						
Milk in same form and quantity —		3						
6	4	1						
5	5	5	1	1				
4	4	4	1	1				
3	1	1						

Quantity of the several Foods given at a Meal.

Breakfast.

Breakfast.—The quantity of bread supplied at breakfast varies from 5 oz. to 8 oz. for men, and from 4 oz. to 6 oz. for women.

In 38 workhouses the quantity allowed to men is 7 oz., in one 8 oz., and one 5 oz., whilst in more than two-fifths of these institutions the quantity is 6 oz., and in a few aged and infirm men have 1 oz. less than able-bodied men. With only one exception women are allowed less bread than men, and the diminution is 1 oz., or from one-fifth to one-eighth of the quantity allowed to men. It may be worthy of remark that the extremes in the allowance of bread occur both in the same county, viz., Yorkshire; but the one (Easingwold)

supplying 8 oz. is an agricultural, and the other (Hunslet), supplying 4 oz., is a manufacturing district.

Adults.

Quantity of food.

The quantity of "porridge," "gruel," or "boiled milk" allowed varies from 1 to 2 pints for men, and from 1 to 1½ pint for women. In only five workhouses are 2 pints, and in only four is 1 pint allowed; so that in nine-tenths of all the workhouses the allowance is 1½ pint for men. When men are allowed 2 pints, women obtain 1½ pint; and when 1 pint, the same is allowed to women; but, with three exceptions, in all other places the same quantity is given to both men and women. The extremes are found chiefly in Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire; so that in Lincoln 6 oz. of bread and 1 pint of porridge constitute the breakfast of the male adult, whilst at Nottingham, only a few miles distant, the quantity of bread is 16 per cent., and of porridge 100 per cent. greater.

Dinner.

Dinner.—The quantity of cooked meat, free from bone, which is supplied at dinner to male adults, varies from 4 oz. to 6 oz., and in five-sixths of the workhouses the quantity is 5 oz. The lowest occurs but once (Sheffield), whilst the highest is found in 10 workhouses, and those chiefly in Yorkshire.

In 14 workhouses, or two-ninths of the whole, women have 1 oz. less meat than men, and the reduction varies from one-sixth to one-fifth. In all other places the two sexes receive the same quantity of meat. In only two workhouses is the quantity of meat supplied to the aged and infirm less than that supplied to the able-bodied, and there the diminution is to the extent of 1 oz.

The quantity of potato and fresh vegetables supplied to male adults at one meal varies from 7 oz. to 20 oz. The former quantity is given with a portion of bread, but 8 oz. without bread are given in two workhouses. The latter quantity (20 oz.,) is supplied in but one workhouse, but 16 oz. are given in 32, or one-half of the whole number of workhouses. In 13 workhouses, or one-fifth of the whole, there is a diminished quantity given to women, so that 20 oz. become 16 oz., 16 oz. become 12 oz., 14 oz. 12 oz., 12 oz. 10 oz., and 10 oz. 8 oz. With only two exceptions the aged and infirm receive the same as the able-bodied, and of those one gives a greater and the other a less supply to the aged.

Hence, in by far the majority of workhouses the quantity of meat given to adult males at one meal, both to the able-bodied and the aged, is 5 oz., and in a large majority the women in both classes receive 1 oz. less than the male able-bodied.

In numerous instances provision is made for the substitution of "other vegetables" for potato, and of bread and rice for both. No very accurate compensation in nutritive value is attempted in this substitution. "Other vegetables" are substituted for potato in equal quantities, although the latter is about twice as nutritious as the former. Boiled rice is substituted for both in equal quantities. Bread substitutes potatoes in the different proportions of 4 oz. for 8 oz., 5 oz. for 8 oz., 3 oz. for 10 oz., 4 oz. for 10 oz., 5 oz. for 12 oz., 5 oz. for 16 oz., 6 oz. for 16 oz., 7 oz. for 16 oz., and 6 oz. for 20 oz.;

whereas bread is more nutritive than potato to the extent of $2\frac{1}{2}$ times in regard to carbon, and six times in regard to nitrogen. Boiled peas in some instances are substituted for boiled rice in equal quantities, although peas are more than thrice as rich as rice in nitrogen.

Bread is given on meat days *in addition* to potato in one-seventh of the workhouses, and although in a majority of such cases the quantity of vegetables supplied is less than 1 lb., in others it amounts to that weight. The quantity of bread varies from 2 oz. to 4 oz.

Soup is given to male adults in quantities varying from 1 to 2 pints. One pint is given in only three, and two pints in only four workhouses, and whilst $1\frac{1}{4}$ pint is given in another workhouse, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint is the quantity allowed in seven-eighths of the whole. Two pints are given even to women at Nottingham, but in the other workhouses which supply 2 pints to the men, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint are given the women. When $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint are given to men, the same quantity is given to women except in 10 instances, and in no instance is less than 1 pint given to women. The aged and infirm have the same quantity as the able-bodied.

Bread is in all cases given with the soup, and the quantity varies from 3 oz. to 8 oz. for male adults. As this is a very important diversity, it will be well to indicate the precise quantities which are given in the different workhouses. They are 3 oz. in eight, 4 oz. in 15, 5 oz. in one, 6 oz. in 19, 7 oz. in 12, and 8 oz. in six workhouses. There is not therefore any quantity which is even generally adopted. In 38 workhouses, that is to say, in a majority of them, the women receive 1 oz. or 2 oz. less bread than the men, and the proportionate reduction varies from one-seventh to one-fourth. The aged and infirm have the same quantity as the able-bodied. In one workhouse 1 lb. of potato is given without bread, and in another 2 oz. of bread and 1 lb. of potato are given with the soup.

Meat pie or meat pudding is given to male adults, in quantities varying so widely as 12 oz. and 24 oz., with intermediate quantities of 14 oz., 16 oz., 20 oz., and 22 oz. When 12 oz. are given to men, the same quantity is given to women; but there is a reduction to women of 2 oz. in all instances except the highest, when the quantity is reduced from 24 oz. to 20 oz. The aged and infirm have usually the same quantity as the able-bodied. No bread or other food is given to supply any defect when the smaller quantities of pie are given, except in one instance, when with 14 oz. of pie there are also 2 oz. of bread. Meat hash, or stewed meat with vegetables, are given in a few workhouses.

Suet-pudding is supplied to male adults in quantities varying from 8 oz. to 20 oz., but 14 oz. is the ration in a majority, viz., 34 of the workhouses; and 16 oz. are given in 18 workhouses. In one-third of the whole the quantities are 8 oz., 10 oz., 12 oz., 15 oz., and 20 oz. In five-sixths of the workhouses women receive a less quantity than men, the deduction varying from 2 oz. to 4 oz.,

Adults.

Quantity of food.

or proportionally from one-eighth to one-fourth; but in several of those supplying the largest quantity the women receive the same as the men. In three instances bread is given with the pudding, in quantities of 2 oz. and 4 oz.; and in two instances potatoes, and in one instance cheese, are supplied with the pudding. In some a savoury dip or gravy is given with it; but in a majority of workhouses it is eaten with salt only.

Yeast dumplings and rice and other puddings are given regularly, or in substitution of suet-puddings in a majority of the workhouses. The quantity varies from 16 oz. to 20 oz.

Rice-milk is supplied in a very few workhouses in quantities of 1 or 1½ pint. Boiled rice and treacle are also sometimes given.

Cheese is supplied to male and female adults in quantities varying from 1 oz. to 2½ oz., but usually in 2 oz. rations.

Supper.

Supper.— The quantity of bread allowed to able-bodied males at supper, varies from 6 oz. to 8 oz. The medium amount of 7 oz. is given in 36 workhouses, or four-sevenths of the whole, whilst the maximum quantity is allowed in only two. Hence, in nearly all workhouses the quantity allowed is either 7 oz. or 6 oz., and in a majority of them, the former. With only three exceptions, the quantity allowed to women is 1 oz. less than the above, and it varies therefore from 5 oz. to 7 oz.; but in a majority of instances it is 6 oz. The aged and infirm have the same quantity as the able-bodied.

Porridge is supplied to males in quantities varying from 1 to 2 pints. In only two sets of four workhouses each are the two extremes found, and in a large majority the quantity allowed is 1½ pint. Women receive 1½ pint when the men receive 2 pints; and in five other workhouses they receive 1 or 1¼ pint when the men receive 1½ pint. When the quantity allowed is 1 pint, no deduction is made to women. In some cases an express provision is made that porridge may be substituted by gruel.

Gruel is supplied to males in quantities varying from 1½ to 2 pints, and to females in quantities varying from 1 to 1½ pint.

Boiled milk is given in quantities of ½, ⅔, 1, and 1½ pint, and sometimes it is supplanted by gruel.

Tea or coffee is given to both sexes in quantities of 1 pint. The quantity of sugar and butter allowed with tea, whether at supper alone or at breakfast and supper, varies considerably. The quantity of butter allowed per week varies from 1¾ oz. to 5 oz., and of sugar, from 3½ oz. to 12 oz.; and it is the same for both sexes. In some workhouses, instead of allowing a separate quantity of butter, the inmates are supplied with "bread and butter;" and in others, instead of allowing sugar, the tea is served when sweetened. It is exceedingly remarkable that in supplying a combination of food so universally used as bread and butter and tea, so great a diversity in the quantity supplied as ¼ oz., ½ oz., and ¾ oz. of butter, and ½ oz., 1 oz. and upwards of sugar for one meal, could now exist. In only one instance, however (Caistor), is the quantity of butter allowed only ¼ oz. at a meal; and that workhouse is also singular in not supplying sugar with the tea.

The quantity of broth which is allowed varies from 1 to 2 pints for men, and from 1 to 1½ pint for women. The extremes are, however, found in but three workhouses, one of which supplies 2 pints, and two supply 1 pint; whilst the medium quantity of 1½ pint is given in 24 workhouses. Supper.

A diminished allowance to women is found in only four instances. Hence, speaking generally, 1½ pint is the quantity allowed at supper to both sexes.

II.—*Children.*

All inmates under 16 years of age are classified under this head, and are usually subdivided into four classes, according to age, viz., under 2 years, from 2 to 5 years, from 5 to 9 years, and from 9 to 16 years. Children.

Æt. 9 to 16 years.

These almost universally receive the same diet as women; but in a very few workhouses slight variations occur, and a little distinction is drawn between that of boys and girls. The rule, however, is so generally observed, that I need not further enter into the question. Æt. 9 to 16.

Æt. under 2 years.

The dietary of this class is left to the direction of the guardians, or the discretion of the surgeon, with only six exceptions, and they may be referred to in illustration of the diversity of workhouse dietaries. Thus, on the same page is the dietary of Sleaford and Spalding. That of Sleaford gives 3 oz. of bread and 1 pint of milk night and morning, for breakfast and supper, and at dinner 1½ oz. of meat, 3 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of broth; whilst at Spalding the milk is reduced to ½ pint, and the dinner to 2 oz. of bread and ½ pint of broth on four days, and to 1 oz. of rice to be made into a pudding on three days of the week. At Bourne the dinner consists of 1½ oz. of meat and 4 oz. of vegetables thrice, 4 oz. of suet-pudding twice, and 3 oz. of bread and ½ pint of broth twice weekly. At Malton, 5 oz. of bread are allowed daily to an infant under 6 months old; 8 oz. of bread and 1 pint of milk to one between 6 and 12 months of age; and 6 oz. of bread, 1 pint of milk, and 3 oz. of pudding to one between 1 and 2 years of age. At Sculcoates two dinners weekly consist of 2 oz. of meat and 4 oz. of vegetables; two others of 3 oz. of bread and ½ pint of soup, and on three other days respectively of 8 oz. of suet-pudding, 8 oz. of meat-pie, and 3 oz. of bread with ½ pint of rice-milk. Æt. under 2.

Æt. 5 to 9 and 2 to 5 years.

Hence the analysis is virtually reduced to a consideration of the two classes aged from 5 to 9 and from 2 to 5 years; and although the tables show that diversity in detail is almost infinite, the following general principles have been commonly adopted as a guide. Æt. 5 to 9. Æt. 2 to 5.

PART I. DIETARIES IN USE.

Children. Æt. 5 to 9 and 2 to 5.

1. Whatever may be the rotation and the composition of meals in use for a child æt. 5 to 9 years, the same is adopted for children æt. from 2 to 5 years; and the difference is in the amount of food supplied. A few exceptions occur, as in the dietary at Malton, in which meat is given to a child above, but not to one below 5 years of age.

Points of difference.

2. The difference between the dietary of both of these classes, and that of boys and girls between 9 and 16 years, is in quantity and quality:

Quantity.

First, *in quantity;* so that if 6 oz. of bread be given to the latter, 5 oz. and 4 oz. will represent the supply to the former; and if 5 oz. of meat be given to the eldest, the others receive 4 oz. and 3 oz. 1½ pint of soup, porridge, or gruel, is reduced to ¾ pint, and 12 oz. of vegetables or pudding are reduced to 10 oz. and 8 oz.

Quality.

Second, *in quality;* so that milk is more generally given to the younger. The number of pudding days is also increased, and rice-milk or rice puddings partly supplant suet pudding.

There is not, however, any general guiding principle, but, on the other hand, there is much diversity of views upon the question of meat. In some dietaries the meat days are increased in number, in others the soup days, and in others the meat pie or hash days, with a corresponding diminution of some other food. In others the meat days remain the same, the soup days are rendered fewer and the pudding days increased, or the meat days are rendered fewer and the soup and pudding days increased.

There seems also to be much difference of opinion as to the necessity for varied diet, since in some there are only two series of days—meat days and pudding days; whilst in others, as at Northallerton, there are six different kinds of dinner in seven days, viz.: two days of meat and potatoes, one of bread and broth, one of bread and meat and potato-hash, one of bread and peasoup, one of suet pudding, and one of rice-milk; or, as at Helmsley, there are five different dinners in seven days, two of which consist entirely of vegetable food, viz., bread and potatoes, and bread and rice.

Such are the chief points of agreement and difference; and I now proceed to show of what the meals consist.

Breakfast.

Breakfast.—Bread is given to children between 5 and 9 years of age in quantities varying from 4 oz. to 5 oz. The former quantity is, however, given in less than one-fifth, and the latter in four-fifths of the workhouses; whilst in two the *juste milieu* is established by the precise quantity of 4½ oz.

For children æt. 2 to 5 years, the quantity varies from 3 oz. to 5 oz.; 3 oz. are given in nearly one-fifth, 4 oz. in four-fifths, 4½ oz. in one, and 5 oz. in two workhouses. The difference between 3 oz. and 5 oz. at this period of life is of the greatest moment.

Of fluid foods, coffee is given in one workhouse, and gruel in 4; whilst in about two-fifths each, porridge and milk (so called) are

given respectively. The quantity which is given to a child æt. 5 to 9 years is ½ pint, ¾ pint, and 1 pint, in somewhat equal numbers, viz., ½ pint in 18, ¾ pint in 13, and 1 pint in 21 workhouses.

Children. Æt. 5 to 9. Æt. 2 to 5. Breakfast.

Children below 5 years of age do not receive less than ½ pint, and whilst in a large majority of workhouses that is the quantity allowed, in some it is ¾ pint, and in others 1 pint, as found in the dietary of older children.

But, however great and important is this diversity in different localities, the evil is further increased by the very varying quality of foods which receive the same designation. This is shown chiefly in the quantity of milk which is given in porridge and milk.

Dinner.—Meat with vegetables is supplied from two to four times weekly to children æt. 5 to 9 years in the different workhouses. The smaller number occurs in less than one-third, and the larger in only one-fifteenth; but the medium of thrice a week is found in about two-fifths of the whole. The diminution in the quantity of meat supplied, when compared with that given to children æt. 9 to 16, varies from ½ oz. to 2 oz. The extremes are met with in an equal number of workhouses (about 17), whilst the diminution to 1½ oz. is found in about one-fifth, and to 1 oz. in somewhat more than half of the whole. Hence the actual quantity of meat given to this class varies so greatly as from 2 oz. to 5 oz., and the medium quantity is from 3½ oz. to 4 oz. at a meal.

Dinner.

With extremely few exceptions the number of meat days is the same for the children from 2 to 5 years of age. The quantity is, however, diminished to the extent of 3 oz. in two places, to 2 oz. in one place, and to 1½ oz. in four places. The most frequent variation is a loss of 1 oz. and of ½ oz., and this occurs in nearly one-third and nearly one-fourth respectively of the whole number. In about one-twelfth of the whole the same quantity is given to both classes, and these are not uniform in the actual quantity given, but vary from 2 oz. to 4 oz. at a meal. In one workhouse, as has been already mentioned, no meat is given at this period of life. The quantity of vegetables supplied varies from 4 oz. to 12 oz. for children above 5 years, and from 3 oz. to 10 oz. for those below 5 years of age. The quantities of 4 oz., 5 oz., 6 oz., 10 oz., 11 oz., and 12 oz. for the former, and of 3 oz., 4 oz., 6 oz., 9 oz., and 10 oz. for the latter, are met with in from one to six workhouses each; whilst the medium quantity of 8 oz. is given to the former in five-ninths, and to the latter in more than five-sevenths of the whole. In the large majority of workhouses no diminution is made to the younger class; but in others the diminution varies from 1 oz. to 4 oz.

Soup is not given in all workhouses, and where it is supplied it constitutes one dinner weekly in about one-fifth, three dinners weekly in about one-eighth, and two dinners weekly in more than five-eighths of the whole. The quantity which is given to children æt. 5 to 9 years varies from ½ pint to 1½ pint, and that to children below 5 years of age from ½ pint to 1 pint. In nearly three-fourths of the workhouses which supply soup the quantity is 1 pint to the elder classes, whilst in reference to the younger

Children. Æt. 5 to 9. Æt. 2 to 5. Dinner.

there is a somewhat equal number in which the quantity given is ½ pint, ¾ pint, and 1 pint—the last, however, being the most numerous. In very numerous instances the two classes receive the same quantity; but in a majority there is a diminution of ¼ or ½ pint in the supply to the younger. Bread is almost invariably given in addition to the soup.

Cheese and bread are given to children for dinner in a very few workhouses, but the number is too small to merit attention.

Puddings, chiefly comprising suet puddings and rice puddings, are given in every workhouse, on from one to four days weekly. In about one-third of the workhouses the frequency is two days; in one-fifth 3 days; and in one-sixth 1 day. The quantity allowed to the elder of these two classes varies from 6 oz. to 16 oz., and to the younger from 6 oz. to 12 oz. There is, however, a great preponderance of numbers in favour of 10 oz. for the elder, and 8 oz. for the younger, the proportions being more than half of the whole. In a *very* few cases a little bread is given with the pudding.

A third mode of supplying meat is that of meat-and-potato pie, or meat-and-potato hash (Irish stew), or simply stewed or hashed meat, and is used in a small minority (about one-fifth) of the workhouses. In five of these it is given twice, and in eight once a week, and in no instance does it supplant either soup or meat and vegetables. The usual quantity is 10 oz. and 12 oz. to the elder, and 8 oz. to the younger, and it varies from 10 oz. to 16 oz. for the former, and from 8 oz. to 14 oz. for the latter.

Supper.

Supper.—Porridge or milk is given in more than five-sixths of the workhouses, either daily, or on four, five, or six days weekly. The quantity varies from ½ pint to 1 pint for both classes, but the larger quantity is much more frequently given to the elder than to the younger. The allowance of ½ pint is made to the elder in nearly one-third, and to the younger in much more than one-half; whilst in one-third the larger quantity is given to the elder, and in only one-seventh to the younger. Hence, the elder almost universally receive ½ pint, ¾ pint, or 1 pint at supper; whilst the quantity is limited as universally to ½ pint for the younger.

Bread is always given with this food, and the quantity is almost universallyt he same as that given with the breakfast.

Gruel and bread are given daily in a very few workhouses, and with less frequency in a very few others.

Cheese and bread are never given alone daily, but they constitute the whole or part of the supper, on from one to five days a week, in about one-tenth of the workhouses. The quantity of cheese allowed is usually 1 oz. to the elder, and ¾ oz. to the younger; but in no case are the quantities so high as 3 oz. and 2 oz. respectively.

Broth and bread are given in about one-tenth of the workhouses, on from one to three days weekly. The quantity is nearly the same as that of milk and bread.

Such is a short statement of the existing dietaries provided for the able-bodied, aged and infirm, and children. It shows that the quantity of food supplied to the same class varies 50 and

even 100 per cent., and that there is an almost inconceivable want of uniformity in the rotation of the foods which constitute the meals in the different workhouses.

Composition of Foods.

Composition of foods.

I do not purpose to describe the composition of all the foods which will be found mentioned in the appendix, but only those which are in general use.

Soup.

Soup.

The principal elements in the preparation of soup are meat and peas.

In many workhouses no meat is given, in some the meat after being cooked is removed from the soup, and in others the meat is allowed to remain in the soup. The quantity of meat which is found in each pint, or which is used to make each pint, is most various, viz., $\frac{3}{8}$ oz., $\frac{3}{4}$ oz., 1 oz., $1\frac{1}{3}$ oz., $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 2 oz., $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 3 oz., $3\frac{3}{4}$ oz., and 4 oz. In a few workhouses bones are constantly added to the meat. The kind of meat selected also differs much, as, for example, beef, ox-heads, shins, sheep's heads, sheep's pluck, and other offal, and consequently the value of the meat in the preparation of soup varies also.

The quantity of peas allowed in each pint of soup varies as follows: $\frac{5}{10}$ oz., $\frac{5}{8}$ oz., 1 oz., $1\frac{1}{15}$ oz., $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz., $1\frac{1}{3}$ oz., $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 2 oz., $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz., $2\frac{3}{4}$ oz., 3 oz., $3\frac{1}{5}$ oz., 4 oz., and $4\frac{4}{15}$ oz.

Oatmeal or flour are generally added to the other ingredients, in quantities varying from $\frac{3}{16}$ oz. to 2 oz. per pint.

Meat Pie.

Meat Pie.

The chief ingredients in meat pie are meat, potato, and flour. The quantity of meat which is given in each lb. of pie is $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 2 oz., $2\frac{1}{4}$ oz., $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 3 oz., $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 4 oz., $4\frac{1}{3}$ oz., and $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

The quantity of potato in each pound varies from $5\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 9 oz., and of flour from 3 oz. to 7 oz.

Suet Pudding.

Suet Pudding.

The two principal ingredients are suet and flour. The suet allowed in each lb. of pudding is $\frac{5}{16}$ oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., $\frac{3}{4}$ oz., 1 oz., $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 2 oz., $2\frac{1}{4}$ oz., $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and 4 oz., in different workhouses, so that in some places the suet pudding is little more than flour and water, and the term a delusion; whilst in others, if the quantity which is stated be really added, the pudding must be so fat as to be sickly and repulsive.

The quantity of flour which is used varies from 8 oz. upwards in each lb. of pudding, and hence the consistence of the pudding and its nutritive value must vary greatly.

Composition of foods.

Meat-hash or Stew.

Meat-hash.

The quantity of meat which is allowed to each lb. or pint varies from $1\frac{3}{4}$ oz. to 4 oz., and that of potato from 4 oz. to 12 oz. In some workhouses the hash is made without potatoes, and the only vegetables employed are onions. Hence in some it is thin, and consists very largely of water, while in others it is thick and good Irish stew.

Rice Milk.

Rice milk.

Rice milk is not unfrequently made without any milk! and when milk is used the quantity is $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{3}{13}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 1 pint in each pint of the food. The quantity of rice varies from $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 3 oz. in each pint, and that of flour from $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Spice is very rarely used, and treacle or sugar is given in only a few instances.

Rice Pudding.

Rice pudding.

The quantity of milk which is used in the preparation of 1 lb. of pudding varies from $\frac{1}{4}$ pint to 1 pint, and that of rice from $1\frac{3}{4}$ oz. to 8 oz. In some workhouses sugar is added, and the quantity varies from $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 2 oz. per lb. In a few spice, and in one or two suet, are also given. Hence this pudding is prepared of every degree of consistence, and varies very much in flavour and nutritive value.

Porridge.

Porridge.

Porridge is prepared with oatmeal, milk, and water, and sometimes flour is also added.

The quantity of oatmeal in each pint varies from $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. to $2\frac{1}{7}$ oz., that of flour from $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to 2 oz., and that of milk from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint. Hence the term "milk porridge" indicates a food of very varying quality.

Gruel.

Gruel.

Gruel is usually prepared from oatmeal and water, but in some workhouses new milk or skim-milk is added, and is quite equal in value and flavour to "milk porridge." Where milk is given the quantity varies from $\frac{1}{6}$ pint to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint. The quantity of oatmeal which is used in the preparation of one pint of gruel varies from $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. to 4 oz., but is usually $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. A small quantity of flour is sometimes used in addition to the oatmeal.

Degree of diversity.

A glance at the foregoing statement will suffice to prove that there is every possible diversity in the composition and consequent nutritive values of foods having the same designation in different workhouses, and that it is scarcely possible to find two workhouses in which the composition is the same. This is a most serious evil, since no idea can be formed of the value of the food from the name, and in many a good name is given to a very poor food.

The Effect of the Dietaries.

Effect of.

The general effect of the dietaries in use is upon the whole to maintain a fair degree of health and strength; but they do not gratify the taste or meet with the cordial approbation of the inmates. The aspect of the inmates is not commonly that of robust health, neither is there usually any marked accumulation of flesh; but the aspect is not generally unhealthy, and the appetite, spirits, and general strength are fair. It must also be borne in mind in applying this test, that for the most part the inmates have been reduced in general health prior to their admission; that a large majority of them are aged, with the powers of life declining, and with the capability of masticating food lessened; and I feel warranted in stating that the general health and spirits *of a large portion* of the aged inmates of both sexes are equal to those of the same class of the general community at the same period of life.

General statement.

On children.

The effect upon the children is certainly less satisfactory. Whilst in some of the workhouses the aspect of the children is healthy, in nearly all there is a proportion, and, I think, too large a proportion, whose state of health and strength is not equal to that of children in the general community. Here, also, in applying the test, it must be borne in mind that many of the children have been deserted and taken to the workhouse after having suffered from privation of food and comforts; many are orphans whose parents have died of consumption; and not a few are the illegitimate offspring of women of weak minds and bodies. Hence we have a selected class of some of the most unfortunate of children, and only after some years, if at all, could we reasonably expect to find the full restorative effects of the dietary provided for them. Yet, after making due allowance, I am of opinion that further improvement is desirable and possible.

On lying-in women.

The dietary for lying-in and suckling women has not been fixed by the Poor Law Board, but has been left to the discretion of the medical officers and the traditions of each workhouse. Hence the plan pursued is most various and full of anomalies, and the effect upon the health and strength is not at all uniform. Thus in some workhouses the lying-in woman is placed upon a dietary of fluid food for from three to seven days, and then is allowed the ordinary diet of the workhouse. Her infant is not allowed food other than her own milk. In others, after the preliminary low diet, the woman is placed for a period varying from two to four weeks upon a diet of meat daily, with or without some extras—as sugar, butter, or tea, or perhaps beer—and then she subsides into the ordinary diet of the house. No separate food is allowed for the child. In others the child is allowed sweetened food of bread and water, or half a pint of milk thickened and sweetened, night and morning; and in some workhouses a third meal of milk-pudding is given in the middle of the day, and, as the child does not eat this, the whole, or part of it, is eaten by the mother in addition to her own allowance of food. In others still the infant from the day of its birth is allowed the full diet of a child aged from 2 to 5

PART I. DIETARIES IN USE.

years, containing milk, gruel, and bread, night and morning, and 3 oz. of meat with vegetables on some, and pudding, soup, and broth on other days for dinner; and this must necessarily be almost entirely left at the disposal of the mother, and is not, in fact, intended to be food for the child. Hence the diversity in the amount of food obtained by lying-in women is very remarkable; and the feeble gait, and pale, spiritless aspect are proof that the quantity of food allowed is as deficient for some as the healthful condition of others shows that it is abundant, and (as it would be easy to prove) even excessive.

Effect of, on lying-in women.

On Infants.

The state of the infant in reference to nourishment is also very varied. The mothers are not a robust class of persons, have not been recently well fed, and are not in a healthy state of mind and spirits, and hence it usually occurs that the milk which they furnish is deficient in quantity, or quality, or both. When no food is allowed to the infant, or when the food is only bread, sugar and water, the child is small, pale, and ill nourished; but when sufficient *milk food* is supplied twice or thrice a day, it is far more healthy. When an infant receives the diet of a child of much greater age it is also unfavourably placed, for nearly all the food is unsuited to its wants, and in the midst of apparent abundance it is ill nourished.

On the sick.

The dietaries of the sick are necessarily very varied in their effect, but as they are modified and adapted to each individual case by the medical officer, I need not refer further to them here.

The discretion which is vested in the surgeon to temporarily add to the dietaries of all classes, when such addition is needed, is most valuable, and it is, I have no doubt, in general wisely exercised, but the surgeon is not always really so free in practice as in theory to exercise his judgment and authority; and as medical officers, like other men, must vary much in the interest which they take in their duties, and the consideration which they give to each case, imperfections will exist. In some workhouses the list of extras added is lengthy and varied; in others it is almost restricted to three articles, as beer, gin, and tobacco; and in others it scarcely exists at all.

Foods liked or disliked

The degree in which the food supplied is liked or disliked by the inmates is of great importance to its due action, as I shall subsequently show in greater detail, for when it is really disliked it is not eaten, but is thrown into the waste-tub, and its value is entirely lost, whilst at the same time the inmate goes without his meal, or eats only one part of it—as, for example, the bread when given with soup—and is ill nourished.

Waste of food.

Dinner.

Of the different foods supplied for dinner, meat and potatoes, meat-and-potato pie, and Irish-stew are the most generally liked. Pea-soup is less *generally* disliked by the adults and the aged than I had expected to find, whilst a large proportion of boys and girls dislike it and leave it, and on soup days have bread only for dinner. Suet pudding is not universally disliked by any class, but when it is given twice or thrice a week, many of the inmates, and particularly the girls, do not eat it. The relish for it depends

much upon the suet being in proper proportion to the flour, the proper consistence of the pudding, and the absence or supply of a savoury sauce with it. When the suet pudding is not liked, and bread is not given with it, the children go without any dinner. Rice pudding and rice-milk are not very generally liked; nay, they are often entirely rejected even by the children on account of their insipidity and the rapidity with which the sense of satisfaction after the meal passes away. A bread-and-cheese dinner is sometimes liked.

Effect of foods liked or disliked.

At the breakfast and supper, bread and milk, or bread and gruel containing a portion of milk, are generally liked; but tea and bread and butter are much preferred by the aged at one or both of those meals. Broth, or bread and cheese, is not generally liked as a whole meal.

Breakfast and supper.

The Methods practised in the Obtainment, Cooking and Distribution of the Food.

The course pursued in the purchase of food is to obtain tenders and to buy by contract. Hence there is a tendency in the guardians to purchase the articles at a low price—and, therefore, although not avowedly so, articles of inferior quality—and in the contractor to reduce the quality of his goods below that of the samples upon which the contract was made.

Foods obtained by tenders leads to adulteration and inferior quality.

To add water to the milk, rye or barley-meal, to the wheaten flour and oatmeal, dirt to the sugar and the oatmeal, and mutton and low-priced fats to the butter, are ordinary tricks in trade, and with the testing knowledge found in a workhouse may readily pass unnoticed. I have frequently detected rye-meal in the bread and oatmeal, and sharps in so-called seconds flour. The kind of flour which is called thirds, and is in use in some workhouses, consists largely of sharps and rye-meal, both of which are in nutritive value and digestibility very inferior to the farina of wheat. The oatmeal has felt heavier in the hand than it ought to have done, or contained a large quantity of husk; and the peas were of a quality so inferior, that not only was the whole sample small (offering therefore a larger proportion of indigestible husk to the nutritive kernel than is profitable), but about every fourth pea was imperfect. The tea is commonly a congou of inferior quality, with large leaves, stalks, and an earthy flavour. The cheese is usually skim-milk cheese, and is sometimes too new or too hard to be easily digested; but the quality varies much, and in some workhouses is excellent.

Meat.

The joints of meat which are contracted for vary much in the different workhouses. In some they are only the sticking-pieces, briskets, and legs and shins of beef; in others, the round and the ribs are added; in others the fore-quarter of the beast is taken together, and when mutton is given to the inmates the whole side of the sheep is bought. In some, sheep's heads and plucks are alone purchased wherewith to make soup; in others, beasts' heads are used for the same purpose in greater or less proportion.

The value of these different parts of the same animal varies much, both in respect of flavour and nutriment, but the relative quantity is

Procuring food.

left much to the discretion of the butcher. The quality of the meat supplied is generally good, and in some workhouses is excellent; but in workhouses, as in all public institutions, meat of inferior quality is likely to be substituted in the absence of constant watchfulness on the part of the officers.

Bread.

Bread is contracted for in some workhouses, and is supplied in loaves of defined size, at defined periods after baking, and in defined quantities. Generally, however, the flour is bought by contract, and is baked into bread in the workhouses, or the dough is made in the workhouse and sent out to a bakehouse to be baked, and a certain allowance ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. in 4 lbs.) is made for loss of weight. A finer flour than that used for making bread is sometimes contracted for wherewith to make puddings and for the use of the officers. On the whole the bread is good, properly baked, and wholesome. In many workhouses the bread for out-door relief is also baked in the workhouse, and thus wholesome food of the cheapest and best kind is prepared for the out-door paupers under the inspection of the Poor Law officers.

Cooking.

The cooking of the food is a very simple process, and consists of boiling almost exclusively. Two or more coppers are provided in which the food is boiled. These, in many workhouses, are heated by fire, but in not a few an excellent arrangement of steam boiling is found, in which the steam is passed into the food to be cooked, or, better still, circulates around the copper. In a majority of cases a "steam head" carries away the steam which is generated in the boiler, but in a few the steam is allowed to escape into the kitchen to the injury of property and the annoyance of the officers and inmates. When bones are employed in making soup they are usually boiled in the *open copper* over night; but I have seen a digester used in one or two workhouses. The peas and other vegetables are heated with water as slowly as the arrangement of the fire and boiler will permit, and for a lengthened period, and afterwards the liquor from the boiled meat is added and the soup is prepared. When meat is given in the soup it is cut into small portions, which are added to the whole mess, and divided as fairly as may be, when the portion of each inmate is taken out; but as a fair division rarely occurs by this mode, and as the inmates wish to see the pieces of meat, there are workhouses in which the proper weight of cooked meat is placed in each portion separately, and the hot soup added to it.

Meat is boiled.

Cook not paid.

It is most rarely that there is a paid cook in the workhouse, but not unfrequently an inmate aids the matron and as a reward receives some extra allowance of food, and there are also several women who perform other offices in the kitchen and scullery. The whole skill and care exercised in cooking is practically due to the matrons alone; and although so few of them have had any special training for this duty, I have found it on the whole very fairly performed.

Mode of heating.

When the copper is heated directly by fire, it is almost impossible to boil meat without hardening it too much; but it is not difficult to regulate the heat properly when the copper is heated by steam. The preparation of the suet puddings requires much care

so that they may be of the proper consistence; and the boiling of yeast dumplings so that they shall not be sodden demands the closest attention.

Cookery.

Salted meat.

The meat is almost universally salted in pickle, except on one day of the week. In a few workhouses fresh meat is cooked twice a week; and in two or three thrice or four times a week; but all the meat that is not required for cooking on the day on which it is received into the workhouse is put into the pickling-tub, and remains there until it is required for use. This is due to the facts that meat is supplied only once a week in many country towns; that if kept out of pickle in hot weather it is apt to become tainted; that to pickle it saves trouble; and that a little salt improves the flavour of boiled meat. The practice is, however, detrimental to the quality of the meat, and therefore to the nourishment of the inmates, as I shall subsequently show, and cannot be economical, and it is certainly carried much further than is necessary.

Meat not baked or roasted.

In scarcely any workhouse is provision made for baking or roasting meat, except on the very limited scale required for the food of the officers and some of the sick. This is owing to the facts that to boil meat requires less attention and less apparatus than to roast it; that it loses weight less in boiling than in roasting; that salt meat is not adapted for roasting; and, above all, that boiled meat supplies the liquor from which the soup is made. There are, however, a very few workhouses where a roast meat dinner is provided for the inmates once a week; and one of the smallest workhouses in my district (Pickering), is honorably distinguished by supplying roasted meat thrice a week. Whenever roast meat is given it is fresh, and the kind selected is usually mutton.

Distribution of food.

The distribution of food is almost universally effected under the immediate inspection of the master and matron. The soup, tea and other liquid foods are put into vessels of known capacity, and the pudding, meat, bread, butter, and solid foods are weighed to each person. Relays of inmates are provided with trays to carry the food to the dining-rooms and to the sick-rooms. The process is effected with varying degrees of rapidity; but the plan is so fairly arranged generally, that, notwithstanding the exposure of the food to the cool air, it is for the most part still warm (sometimes hot) when the inmates eat it. The soup and fluid food in many of the workhouses is hot enough, and as the potatoes are served in their skins they retain the heat pretty well; but the meat becomes lukewarm.

The distribution of the food to each person is thus in many workhouses fairly made; but as already mentioned, the meat in the soup is not always equally distributed, and when the meat, and particularly mutton, is cut up, there cannot be a fair distribution of the fat with the lean. It is also usually served in a fitting condition, and the only really uncertain food in this respect is yeast dumplings, which become sodden if allowed to remain long uneaten. In both of these respects there is much difference in different workhouses, according to their size, and the care and intelligence employed; but other things being equal, the arrangements

PART I. DIETARIES IN USE.

in a small workhouse are better adapted to distribute the food whilst yet hot, than those of a large one.

Distribution of food. Utensils.

The table utensils are almost always tin pannikins for every kind of fluid food, and, although I have often found them dark coloured and requiring tinning, they have always been clean. In a large majority of the workhouses pottery plates are used for dinner, but in a few tin plates, or wooden trenchers are used either for the whole inmates or for those who are able to take their food in the dining-room. The former, however clean they may be, soon lose their covering of tin, and look repulsive and dirty; and, moreover, the metal more rapidly abstracts heat from the food (and thereby cools it) than is the case with pottery plates. Wooden trenchers are very antiquated, require much labour in scouring to keep them clean, and keep up a daily distinction of inferiority between the table of the inmates of a workhouse and that of the poor living around them. Knives and forks are supplied, and the spoons are either of metal or wood.

PART II. THE PROPER DIETARIES.

PART II.

THE PROPER DIETARIES IN WORKHOUSES.

Preliminary Considerations.

Preliminary considerations.

On proceeding to consider the subject of workhouse dietaries generally, I would premise a fundamental guiding principle—one of rigid utilitarianism—viz., that the inmates of workhouses should be fed in a manner the most consistent with economy and the maintenance of growth, health, and strength. It has always been desired that the arrangements of a workhouse should not be such as would entice able-bodied men to abandon employment and their own homes in order to enter the workhouse, and so far as the well-conducted portion of the community is concerned it has effected its object; but there are ill-conducted persons who are indisposed to earn their own living, and also honest and laborious men who at certain periods are unable to earn their living, to whom any place of shelter with warmth and food would offer inducements to them to enter, and between whom and the principle laid down there is a degree of antagonism.

There can be no doubt, however, that the object for which workhouses have been established is more fully attained now than it has been at any former period. Able-bodied people are now scarcely at all found in them during the greater part of the year (only in winter when labour for the working classes is deficient is there any considerable number of this class), and so much is this the case that the officers can scarcely find enough inmates to keep the house and linen clean. At present those who enjoy the advantages of these institutions are almost solely such as may fittingly receive them, viz., the aged and infirm, the destitute sick, and children. Workhouses are now asylums and infirmaries, and not places where work is necessarily exacted in return for food, clothing,

and shelter; and so generally is this appreciated, that the very term "workhouse" has fallen into disuse, and the word "union" has been familiarly substituted for it. This has resulted probably from the general prosperity of the country in recent years, by which labour, and a fair remuneration for it, have been more uniformly obtained, and the improved moral tone and greater thrift of the population generally; and although some of these causes cannot be permanent, there is some reason to hope that workhouses will not be again filled with the class of persons whom it is desirable to exclude.

Whilst, therefore, there is now as strong a necessity as formerly for laying down the principle of rigid economy in the dietaries, as in the general management of workhouses, there is much less reason than heretofore to fear that the comforts which such institutions, when managed under the control of the State, must necessarily afford will be abused.

I have already limited the extent to which economy in the dietary may be carried by the physical requirements of the persons to be fed, since humanity as imperatively requires that the health and strength of those whom the State thus undertakes to protect shall be maintained to a fair standard, as that a sense of justice and propriety demands that nothing superfluous shall be provided, and that nothing shall be wasted. It is not, therefore, simply a duty to find that amount of food which has the cheapest market value, and that quantity which will just sustain life, but that kind of food which will yield the largest amount of nourishment at the least cost; those conditions which will enable the food to be the most perfectly digested, and the body to obtain the greatest possible amount of nourishment from it, and that amount which shall maintain growth, health, and strength.

In these respects, whilst the aim is to promote economy, errors are committed which produce waste of food. Such are the selection of foods of inferior quality, or of inferior digestibility; placing the persons to be fed under conditions which do not enable them to extract the largest possible amount of nutriment from the food, but allow much nutritive matter to pass out of the body unused; and offering foods so distasteful that they are not eaten, but are thrown into the waste-tub. Regarding economy in this light, it may be approved equally by justice and by humanity—by utilitarians and by humanitarians.

I purpose now, before stating the dietaries, which should, in my judgment, be generally in use in workhouses, to premise certain observations of this class, with a view to enable guardians and others to understand the grounds upon which the dietaries will be based, and, as it is hoped, to obtain their general concurrence. I shall, therefore, consider in their order, 1st, the conditions in which the inmates should be placed to make the best use of the food supplied; 2nd, the selection of the most economical foods and parts of foods; and 3rd, the special requirements of each class of inmates.

*The Conditions in which the Inmates should be placed to enable them to make the best Use of the Food supplied.**

Requisite conditions for the perfect use of food.

The idea which I desire to convey by the phrase "the best use of food" is the most perfect digestion of food and the appropriation of it to the sustentation of the body, by which the least possible portion passes out of the body undigested and wasted. When this is effected, food completely fulfils the purpose for which it was eaten.

It should be generally known that the power of the body to obtain nourishment from food varies very much, quite apart from the nutritive properties of the food itself, and also that the various causes which modify the health and vigour of the body act chiefly by modifying this power to take and convert food to its use. Whatever influences, in general terms, improve the general tone of health, increase this power, and *vice versâ*, and many of them are well known to almost every member of the community.

Employment.

Employment.

The most readily recognised influence is that of exertion, since it is well known to quicken the appetite and digestion, and every other vital action. Employment in the open air, as in the garden and field, is most useful, and should be found systematically for all, even for boys and aged men, where practicable. Stone-breaking for the purpose in hand, is nearly as valuable, but is inferior in other respects. Such in-door employments as oakum-picking and mat-making, requiring less exertion and being accompanied by dust, are less to be desired, but they are almost the only available occupations in large towns, habitually, and in the country during wet and cold weather. Pumping and grinding of corn are wholly or partially in-door occupations, and are injurious only when too laborious and too long continued. Chopping firewood is a good and profitable employment.

The plan of allowing the inmates to saunter about their day-rooms, or small yards enclosed by high walls without any occupation, and to pass their days in a state of listlessness of mind and body, is even in this point of view most unfitting. Every inmate, according to his measure of health and strength, should have almost constant occupation, and when that fails, he should be permitted and directed to take exercise by walking in or outside the workhouse grounds.

Cheerfulness.

Cheerfulness.

The state of the spirits is also of some importance, since with a state of depression the appetite and all vital functions languish. There is no reason why children and the destitute aged should not enjoy life even in a workhouse; and it is quite fitting that by mental instruction, reading, and religious exercises, by reasonable permission to take exercise in the garden, field, and neighbourhood,

* The remarks which follow under this head might also with equal force be urged on other grounds than those of dietary.

or in the workhouse yards (which should be kept fairly smooth and dry, and enlivened by grass-plots or flower-beds), in addition to some regular occupation, they should enjoy a sense of resignation, and a state even of cheerfulness. None have seemed to me so cheerful as those who have been induced to take interest in the management of the workhouse by being engaged in the care of the sick, or of vagrants, or of discharging various other duties of trust and usefulness. Mopishness, which is engendered by confinement within high walls, and without regular occupation, and neglect or harshness on the part of the officials, is to be deprecated. Many of the existing workhouses are admirably situated in reference to the surrounding country, and the guardians have a sufficient quantity of land to enable them to fulfil every requirement.

Requisite conditions for perfect use of food.

Cheerfulness.

Warmth.

A suitable amount of clothing and firing is of great importance to all, and especially to the young and the old, in order to enable them to sustain vital action, for although cold weather may excite the appetite and promote digestion, continued coldness of the body tends to exhaustion, and in children retards growth. In this respect I think there is need of improvement in many workhouses, and that in reference to both the day and the night.

Warmth.

Agreeable and usual Food.

There can be little doubt that likes and dislikes for food have great influence over its action. It is not denied that repulsive food lessens or takes away the appetite, and according to its repulsiveness it is eaten or left. It is, therefore, an obvious error to give soup or any other kind of food, probably good enough in itself, to one who positively repels it, since it will not be allowed to nourish him, and will be carried away to waste. Everyone has tastes which must in some degree be gratified, or the appetite will fail, and on so small a matter apparently as the admixture of dried herbs with soup, of spice with rice-milk, and of dip with suet-pudding, will depend the capability of taking these foods regularly. It is true wisdom to provide such foods as are not disagreeable, and to prepare them in an agreeable manner. Even the inmates of a workhouse may properly claim this amount of consideration; and, indeed, it is only that which we give to the lower animals under our care.

Agreeable food.

For the same reason a certain variation in diet is really necessary—such an one as the ordinary experience of mankind has induced those to provide who are free to select their own food,—and that not simply to please the palate, but—more important still—to maintain the relish for and the capability to eat the food.

So with regard to unusual food. It is possible to provide food which may be highly nutritive in itself and acceptable to some, whilst to others not accustomed to its use it would be unsavoury and repulsive. Indian corn is an apt illustration of this since it is more nutritive than wheat, and is eaten by the inhabitants of a

Usual food.

Requisite conditions for perfect use of food.

Unusual food.

large part of both the old and the new worlds, but its flavour is repulsive to the inhabitants of these islands, and except as the result of dire necessity it would not be accepted by them. It was largely introduced into Ireland after the late famine, and rendered the greatest service to the starving inhabitants; but even so recently as 1863, when I visited it under the direction of the Privy Council, it was extremely disliked there, and was tolerated only by reason of the extreme poverty of the people. Peas and beans in like manner have a flavour which prevents their daily use here, whilst in Italy beans (of good quality, however,) are eaten freely.

It is possible for a person by the use of such foods to lose much of his dislike to them; but this only occurs after the lapse of some time. Many, however, never lose the distaste for them.

The foregoing has reference chiefly to the appetite for, and the taking of food, but there is great reason to believe that the digestion or assimilation of a distasteful food is not as perfect as that of an agreeable food, and that if it pass the palate an unusually large portion of it will remain in and then pass out of the bowel unused. Hence it is sound economy to give agreeable, ordinary, and varied food.

Cooking.

Cooking, object of.

The object in cooking is not to change the composition of the food, but to make it more agreeable to the taste, and to aid the process of mastication and digestion by rendering the food soft, and its parts capable of being easily separated. The first is the higher department of the art, and upon it much skill may be exercised, yet a very moderate amount of knowledge would enable any one to employ the herbs and condiments in common use so as to add to the flavour of the food. There is great deficiency in practice in this respect. There are, also, two errors which are often committed, one by which meat, for example, is over roasted and its valuable juices dried out; the other by which it is boiled too fast and the fibre rendered harder than before. Whatever may be the kind of food and the mode of cooking, the operation should end when the food has been sufficiently softened, and before any material part of its flavour has been drawn out of it.

Roasting meat.

In roasting meat the fire should be hot at first, and the meat placed so near to it for a few minutes that the outside may be quickly hardened, and the juices not allowed to escape, and afterwards it should be cooked slowly. When meat is baked this graduation of the heat cannot be effected, and a larger proportion of the juices and flavours of the meat escapes and is lost. This chiefly accounts for the inferior flavour of baked and the superior flavour of roasted meat. When meat is properly roasted there is but little nutriment lost, except water and a portion of fat which has been melted, and is recovered as dripping; and hence, although the weight is reduced by one-fourth or one-third, the nutritive value of the lesser quantity with the dripping is scarcely less than that of a larger quantity.

Cooking.

Boiling meat.

In boiling meat the process must be varied according to the object sought. If it be desired to make soup or broth from it, and to make it good, it will be needful to cook the meat slowly from the beginning, and thus extract as much of the juices as possible; but if the making of soup be a secondary matter, and the aim is to render the meat itself as nutritious as possible, the meat should be plunged for a few minutes into boiling water, so as to quickly harden the outside fibre, and then the heat should be lessened, and the meat be slowly cooked. It is not possible to have good soup and perfect meat at the same time.

Differences in value of roasted and boiled meat.

But boiled meat differs materially from roasted meat in that, by the extraction of a portion of its juices, it has lost salts which are *necessary*, and other material which is useful to the body; and the reduced quantity after cooking is not equal in nutritive value to the original quantity. This defect is, however, easily remedied, for the lost material is found in the broth, and if both be eaten together the original nutritive value of the meat is regained. When, however, the meat is eaten on one day and the broth on another, the body does not obtain the required quantity of the salts, and, in order to proper nourishment it must obtain them on the meat days from other food. The importance of this is not generally understood; neither is it readily believed that salts weighing only a few grains can have much value; but those few grains of salts are as essential to nutrition as the ounces or pounds of flesh in which they are naturally found. The loss of weight by boiling is somewhat less than that by roasting meat, and usually about $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of roasted meat are equal in nutritive value to 4 oz. of boiled meat with broth added.

Effect of salting meat.

Salting, although used for the preservation of the meat, is a part of cookery, and requires consideration here. The effect of salt is to extract a portion of the juices (with the salts and other substances) from the meat, and the pickle soon assumes both the flavour and colour of the meat pickled. Hence its value is lessened, and, unlike the result of boiling meat, the salts and albumen are irrecoverably lost. No folly then can be greater than that which requires meat to be salted which could have been kept fit for use without salt. In this manner there is much waste of food in most of our workhouses, and a proportionate injury inflicted upon their inmates. But further, salted food when given regularly has been proved to be injurious to nutrition, so that not only does the salted meat lack important parts of food, but the salt which is thus introduced within the system tends further to impoverish the body.

Meat liquor.

This evil is not restricted to the meat. The liquor in which it is boiled must be made into broth or soup, and although much of the salt is extracted from the meat by the boiling, it is collected and eaten in the soup.

The use of a small portion of salt adds somewhat to the flavour of beef and pork, without materially lessening the value of the flesh; but the rule should be universally laid down that meat shall be

Cooking.

Meat to be given when fresh,

generally given when fresh, and shall not be generally salted except under special circumstances. Meat can be obtained in country places only once a week, and as in hot weather it cannot be kept fresh for a whole week, a certain portion must be salted, but even under these circumstances if a larder be provided which is cool and has a free current of air passing through it, if the meat be of good quality and placed in the larder *when quite fresh*, more than half of the week's supply may under almost all circumstances be eaten when fresh. In towns the meat may be obtained, if properly agreed upon in the contract, more frequently than once a week, and there is no excuse for wasting it by pickle.

and sometimes roasted.

Hence on grounds of economy and variety of flavour, it is desirable that in every workhouse, and at all seasons of the year, the meat should be sometimes roasted and at others boiled; the relative frequency depending upon the frequency with which the liquor is to be used for soup or broth and the convenience for roasting. There is no reason why at least one roast weekly should not be given (and Sunday would probably be a proper day for it), but the aim should be to give it twice weekly. When bread is baked in the workhouse (as is usually the case) the oven is quite adapted to the baking of meat, and the process would not be attended with more trouble than occurs with boiling; and when this is not the case, sufficient meat for the use of a small or moderate-sized workhouse may be roasted in the small ovens and at the fire. There would not, however, in any case be more difficulty in providing proper means for roasting or baking than for boiling meat.

Meat in soup.

When cooking meat in soup, it is desirable that it be cooked slowly and not rendered hard; but at the same time it should not be cooked so long as to fall to pieces and be imperceptible by the inmates. Hence it should not be added to the soup at the commencement of the process. When cooked in pies it will necessarily be rendered tender if the meat be of good quality, and the moisture of the pie duly maintained.

Bones.

All the bones, even those in roasted meat, at the command of the cook should be made into soup. They should be broken or sawn into very small portions, and boiled in an open vessel, or, better, in a closed digester, for at least twelve hours.

Bread.

Bread should be well baked, and yet have but little dried crust. If there is much moisture in the inside of the loaf the digestibility of the bread will be lessened and the bread will soon become ropy or mouldy. All preparations of boiled flour should also be well cooked.

Potatoes.

Potatoes should be sometimes roasted, and at others boiled. Roasted potatoes have lost much more in weight than boiled potatoes, but the loss has been almost exclusively of water, and the lesser weight of the roasted is equal in nutriment to the greater weight of the boiled potato. When, however, the skin has been dried and thickened, there has been a certain amount of food lost.

Roasted potatoes have a flavour which differs from that of boiled, and they retain the heat longer and can be handled more freely than boiled potatoes.

Cooking. Potatoes.

Peas should be so cooked that they may become quite soft, but not so that the whole shall be broken down. There is a wish on the part of many of the inmates of workhouses to be able to recognise in the food the materials of which it is composed, and if this can be effected and yet the materials be perfectly cooked, it is desirable to gratify the wish. Great care should be taken, however, that the peas are sufficiently cooked, for any hard portions will be indigestible.

Peas.

Milk should not be boiled, but simply made hot. Tea should not be boiled, but placed in boiling water, and the water kept quite hot for about ten or fifteen minutes. Carbonate of soda should be added to the water (and particularly if the water is hard). The tea should either be thrown loose into the boiling water, and the whole occasionally stirred, or it should be enclosed in very coarse muslin or strainering, with plenty of space allowed in the bag and be well moved about, and at the end of the operation the bag should be well squeezed. As the quantity of tea allowed is small, a better infusion will be obtained if the leaves are thrown in loosely than if enclosed in a bag, and after they have been stirred round they will for the most part fall to the bottom of the vessel, and not inconvenience the distribution of the tea. The sugar should not be boiled in the tea, as it loses a part of its sweetening properties when kept at a boiling temperature, but added after the boiling has ceased.

Rapid Distribution.

Distribution of food.

It is of great importance to nutrition that the food be served and eaten whilst hot. The heat of the food stimulates the mouth and stomach, so that improved relish for and digestion of food occurs. Further, heat is essential to the body, and it is *cheaper* to supply a part of it from without in this manner than to produce it within by the chemical changes of digestion. In this sense heat is a kind of food. Lukewarm food not only lacks these advantages, but some kinds, as soup containing fat, become positively repulsive, and are left to be wasted.

In order to provide hot food, it is needful that it be prepared hot, that the distribution of food be rapidly effected, and that reasonable means be taken to prevent rapid cooling.

The first may be, and indeed usually is effected without difficulty. The second, or the rapid distribution of food, is attended with some difficulty, since the dining-room, and particularly the sick wards, are distant from the kitchen, and the weighing of food for a large number of persons necessarily consumes much time. The kind of precaution to prevent the food from becoming cool is even yet more difficult. The food is usually cut up and weighed in a large and comparatively cold room; the dining-room is cold,

Distribution of food.

and the doors are necessarily open, and a considerable time must elapse between the first and last acts of distribution of the food. It is served on open plates which allow the action of the cold air on every side, or in tin pannikins, which rapidly radiate and lose heat. Moreover, the whole supply of food is placed upon the table before any of the inmates are admitted to the dining-room.

The degree of difficulty in supplying hot food varies necessarily with the season of the year, the size of the workhouse, and the excellence of the arrangements; but, upon the whole, further improvement is needed and may be readily effected. To this end it is necessary—

1. That the master and matron should be well impressed with the great importance of supplying hot food.
2. Sufficient help in the distribution should be obtained, and the carrying parties be well arranged.
3. A rapid carver should be selected. In some workhouses the master is neither young nor active, and he might with advantage delegate a part of this duty to another, who shall perform it in his presence.
4. It is worthy of consideration whether fluid foods, as soup and tea, could not be carried into the dining-room in several large quantities and distributed upon the table. This is under consideration in several workhouses, and will, I trust, ultimately be found practicable. It would give the table a more homely character, and allow the food to be served when quite hot.
5. Pottery should universally supplant tin plates and pannikins. Wooden trenchers, which are still in use in many workhouses, are in this sense preferable to either, but they are objectionable in other ways and should now be disused. Pottery plates are commonly used, and in one or two workhouses pot-mugs have been substituted for tin pannikins, and the fears in reference to breakage have not been realized. The habit of eating food from tin pannikins in ordinary life has long passed away, and, in order to lessen that sense of degradation which it is not desirable that aged inmates should feel, as well as to prevent the cooling of the food, it is to be hoped that pot-basins or mugs will ere long be in general use.
6. The trays upon which the portions of food are carried to the dining-room and the sick wards should be covered. This would be most easily effected by having thin wooden covers to fit the tray, and cover the whole contents, and the additional weight would be small.
7. There is probably no sufficient reason why the inmates should not be assembled in their places before the food is placed upon the table, since the distribution of the food might be made without inconvenience or confusion. The extra diets (which are only a very small minority) might be brought in separately.

2. *Selection of the most economical Kinds, Qualities, and Parts of Food.*

The most economical foods.

This is, perhaps, the most important part of the subject, since it affords grounds for the construction of workhouse dietaries of equal force to the scientific and the practical man.

The principle which must guide us is to seek to obtain the largest amount of nourishment at the least cost, and it therefore claims all the knowledge and intelligence of those who apply it in practice.

It is not, however, as simple as it may at first sight appear. It is not simply the least cost of food, for foods which are cheap are for the most part inferior in real value to those which are dearer. Neither is it simply cheapness combined with nutritive elements, for the nutritive elements vary greatly in digestibility, and the more digestible are cheaper at a greater cost than the less digestible at a less cost. Moreover, as has been shown, nutritive foods may be distasteful, and even repulsive, to the persons to whom they are offered, and then they are rejected by the appetite, or less perfectly digested, and some of the nutritive material does not nourish, but is wasted.

Qualities required.

It is, therefore, a combination of four qualities, viz., low monetary value, high nutritive material, acceptability to the appetite, and digestibility. It is not simply how much material it offers at a given price, but how much nourishment the body can obtain from it at that price.

There must, therefore, be a reference to these four qualities in the account which I shall give of each separate food, viz. :—

1. The market value of the food.
2. The nutritive elements, as determined by chemical analysis, contained in the food.
3. A knowledge of the kind of food in ordinary use amongst the classes to be fed by these dietaries.
4. A knowledge of the working of the human system by experiment or otherwise of the degree in which different kinds of food are digested.

Nutritive Elements.

In reference to the second, there are two modes in which the nutritive elements are stated ; one showing how much of some well-known elements of food—as fat, sugar and starch—they contain ; the other stating the final elements into which all these are resolved by the acts of digestion and assimilation. The former is the more popular one, and is, perhaps, sufficient when we wish merely to compare foods with each other in a general manner ; but the latter is the more useful, since fat and sugar, and all other foods, are resolved into their final elements by the acts of digestion and assimilation, and leave the body in those forms.

Modes of calculation.

Accepting the latter as the plan to be pursued in calculating the nutritive elements in food, I remark that these elements are arranged chemically into two classes, viz., certain salts, as those of potash, soda, and iron, which—however their combinations may change—must still remain and leave the body as salts of potash,

Economical foods. Nutritive elements. Salts.

soda, iron, &c.; and four substances which are contained in and are evolved from the decomposition of the food, viz., carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, and hydrogen, and which, with the exception of nitrogen, for the most part leave the body as gases or vapours.

The salts are in small quantities, but are widely distributed in foods, and although small in quantity, are quite essential to nutrition, whilst the other four elements form the great bulk of foods, and of the body which is nourished by foods.

Practically speaking, but little calculation need be made of the salts in food, provided a mixed animal and vegetable diet is given; for whilst it is not known with great nicety how much of these salts is needful to nutrition, it has been proved that in a mixed dietary they are sufficiently abundant.

Oxygen and hydrogen.

Of the other elements, the oxygen and hydrogen are chiefly found combined as water, and as we can supply water from without in any required quantity, we need not take into account the water which is combined with food. There are, however, certain foods in which the hydrogen is found in greater quantity than could be united with the oxygen to form water, and which, consequently, is free, and can take a part in those chemical actions by which food nourishes the body. This must be taken into account, and it is chiefly found in fats.

Carbon and nitrogen.

Hence, practically, there are but two substances which we are required to estimate in order to learn the absolute and relative nutritive values of food—the carbon and the nitrogen; and we can also include the free hydrogen, since in its property of producing heat it is equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ times its weight of carbon, and may, therefore, be reckoned under the head of carbon. The distinctive character of these two substances is, that carbon, which is used in large quantities, gives heat to the body; whilst nitrogen, which is consumed in small quantities, is an essential part of all kinds of flesh. These supply the two great wants of the body, viz., to keep it warm and to maintain its structure. It is needful only to add further that there are foods—as fat, oil, sugar, and starch—which do not contain any nitrogen, and which, therefore, cannot be used to produce flesh. These are called *carbonaceous* foods, and also *heat-giving* foods, because their duty is to give heat to the body. There are not any foods which are destitute of carbon, and consist of nitrogen only, but there are many foods—as lean flesh, eggs, and milk, which contain nitrogen, and are thence called *nitrogenous*, and their duty is to *build up the structures* of, as well as to supply heat to, the body.

Modes of calculation.

In calculating the quantity of these two elements in foods, we may adopt one of two courses, viz., *first*, to state the quantity of the substance containing nitrogen, and the quantity containing no nitrogen; and this plan is still used by many eminent men. Or, *second*, to ascertain the quantity of nitrogen itself in the substance containing nitrogen, and the quantity of carbon in all substances, whether containing nitrogen or not, and then at once to take the weight of nitrogen and carbon in a given food. The latter is the more simple, since the carbon in the nitrogenous food must also be

calculated, and the sole object in determining the amount of nitrogenous food is to know how much nitrogen it affords. The former also leaves the calculation incomplete. Both, however, when fully calculated, necessarily yield the same results.

Economical foods. Nutritive elements.

There are many who, notwithstanding this chemical knowledge, doubt the facts, and the inferences deduced from them, and would take as the test of the value of a food the complicated and ultimate one of its effect in maintaining the health. A given quantity of food, they say, has been shown to be sufficient to maintain health and strength, and they do not believe in carbon and nitrogen or any such chemical details. Their mode they call experience, and the other mode theory; whereas the former is blind, and the latter enlightened experience. Such persons are familiar with different qualities of food in feeding animals. They know that oats are more sustaining food than grass, and beans than oats. Also that turnips and cabbage are inferior in fattening properties to oil-cake, and barley-meal. All that they further need is to know the reason for this, viz., the difference in their chemical elements; but they admit and act upon the fact which they have seen and known, and reject the explanation which they do not know. It must be evident that if in a gross manner they can determine the different values of foods in producing certain effects, it is the department of special science to furnish the explanation, and to state the values with greater exactness.

Answers to objections.

Foods in ordinary use

In reference to the third requirement, or the knowledge of the foods in ordinary use in different parts of the country, I will here refer only to my report on the dietary of low-fed populations, which is published in the sixth report of the medical officer of the Privy Council, in which report will be found the actual dietaries in use in every county in England and in Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. The subject will be again considered further on.

Reports to the Privy Council.

Digestibility of foods.

The fourth, or a knowledge of the digestibility of different kinds of foods, must be derived not from the well-known observations upon a man who had an artificial opening into his stomach, through which food could be introduced and withdrawn—since those only showed the rapidity of the process—but from such as show what proportion of a given food passes off by the bowel unused, and therefore what proportion is applied to the nourishment of the body, and what is cast out as useless. This inquiry is still incomplete, but in general terms it may be stated that a larger proportion of animal than of vegetable food is digested, and of vegetable food a vastly larger proportion of the farina than of the skin or husk. In reference to the latter, it may be further added that the outer part of the husk of grain—as wheat, oats, and barley, and of seeds, as peas—is altogether indigestible, and is found in the excrements in the state in which it was introduced into the body. This husk, as, indeed, sawdust also, contains a larger proportion of nitrogen than the farina of wheat, and therefore has erroneously been stated to be highly nutritive, and is a good illustration of the fact that the value of different foods cannot be taken upon their chemical qualities alone.

I now proceed to discuss the qualities of different foods, and shall consider, firstly, vegetable; and, secondly, animal foods.

Qualities of foods.

Vegetable foods.

1*st*—*Vegetable Foods.*

Nearly all vegetable foods contain three principal elements, viz., starch and oil (carbonaceous), nitrogen, and salts, and their relative values depend upon the amount of these several substances. Grain and seeds of all kinds are far more nutritive than roots and leaves, but they cannot be used as food exclusively, since the latter contain juices which tend to prevent cutaneous diseases and scurvy.

Wheaten Flour.

Wheaten flour, why now in more general use than formerly.

Of all grains wheat is the most useful and economical for workhouse dietaries. In this respect great changes have occurred during the present century by the reduction in the price of wheat in relation to that of other grains, and by the practical disuse of grains which under other circumstances were much cheaper than wheat.

Barley, rye, and oats, were the grains in universal use amongst labourers at the end of the last and the early part of the present century, but now the use of wheaten flour is as universal. In certain parts of Scotland and South Wales, and in the south of England, barley is still used by a small proportion of the people; but it is usually mixed with a proportion of wheaten flour. Rye is still grown in Yorkshire and the northern counties in the same field with wheat, or the two grains are mixed and grown together, and called *maslin* and made into bread. It is also used in certain parts of the south-west of England when mixed with wheaten flour, and in many other parts it is added to adulterate brown wheaten bread, or to keep it moist. Oats are still used as food for man in certain parts of Scotland, in the Peak of Derbyshire, and in the north of England. Sometimes the oatmeal is mixed with wheaten flour in making bread, but more commonly it is used alone, and made into thin cakes.

The reasons for this change are sound. Barley and rye, although even now cheaper—and they were relatively much more so at the period referred to—are inferior in nutritive quality, and contain a much larger amount of indigestible matter than wheat. Formerly the difference in cost was far greater than the difference in nutritive value, and then they were cheaper foods; now the difference of cost is so little, whilst that in nutriment remains as before, that they would probably be even dearer than wheat. Oatmeal was also of less monetary value than wheat, and was the cheaper food. It was also said, as indeed it is still affirmed by some chemists, that it was more nutritious than wheat, and on that ground it was again accounted the cheaper food. For some years past, however, the cost of oatmeal has been greater than that of wheaten flour, and the supposed increased nutritive value of the former has been found to be chiefly in the indigestible husk; and hence there are now two good reasons why oatmeal has become dearer than wheat flour.

Qualities of foods. Vegetable foods. Wheaten flour.

There are also other reasons for this change which are of a secondary, but yet important character. The flavour of wheaten flour is softer and more agreeable than that of other grains, and is liked by children, women, and men, alike. Bread made from wheaten flour may be agreeably eaten without butter, cheese, or other savoury food, whilst bread made from the other grains can scarcely be eaten alone by young children, and is repelled by women, and even by men. The amount of refuse and indigestible matter is less in wheat than in the other grains, and hence wheaten flour is more readily digested by the old and the sick, and by all whose powers of digestion are feeble. For the same reason it does not act injuriously upon the bowels, whilst all other grains tend to cause purging in young children and females, and in the sick and feeble, and thus carry food from the bowels, which, if allowed to remain, would have been digested and used to the nourishment of the system. Its use thus prevents disease and waste.

Seconds flour.

Hence there are very good grounds for the use of wheaten flour as the chief vegetable food in our workhouses, and there are equally good grounds for the selection of the quality known as "seconds."

Different qualities of flour.

When wheat is ground, the whole may be made into flour, or by passing it over "silks" of various kinds, the bran, the coarse and fine pollards, and the sharps, may be removed, and only the farina of the wheat remain. The former is called brown or batch-flour, or wheat-meal, and the latter fine biscuit flour, and between these qualities are others known as "thirds" or "seconds," according to the quantity of "sharps" remaining in the flour. The bran, pollards, and sharps, are all derived from the husk of the wheat; but it is the bran and part of the pollards only which have been proved to be indigestible, whilst there is reason to believe that the sharps are more or less perfectly digested and aid nutrition.

Change in the habits of the people.

There has been as great a change in the habits of the people in our day in reference to the use of the so-called qualities of flour, as in reference to the use of other grains than wheat. Brown flour was sold at a lower price than the other qualities of flour until the last few years, the difference being at least twopence per stone between brown and seconds, and fourpence per stone between brown and fine flour; and brown flour was very generally used as a matter of economy. Now the price of brown flour is as high as that of households, and even of fine flour; nay, in certain large towns it is regarded by the bakers as a luxury for the rich, and a fancy price is charged for the bread. The labouring classes have almost universally discarded it, and there seems a tendency to carry this so far as to exclude all but fine flour.

Bran.

The explanation of this is similar to that already given in reference to other grains. Experience has shown that the bran is a kind of husk which does not nourish, and that as brown bread is less agreeable to the palate than white bread, butter, cheese, or other savoury food must be eaten with it. Moreover, brown bread is very apt to produce diarrhœa in children and feeble

Qualities of foods.

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Bran.

persons, and thus become an expensive and probably an injurious food. However agreeable, therefore, brown flour may be in change with white, and however valuable its laxative quality may be to those who eat more food than is required, or who need the daily use of an aperient, the universal experience of the poor has proved that it is not so desirable as white flour for their use. Hence, when its price was less than that of white flour, it is doubtful whether there was economy in its use; but now that it is not less, but probably greater, it is manifest that to use it in workhouses would be to waste funds.

Finest flour.

There is some doubt as to the true economical value of the other kinds of flour. If the quantity of bread which can be made from a given weight of flour be taken as our guide, the finest flours must have the preference, because the fine quality of wheat from which they are always made, the admixture of southern wheat and the exclusion of all but the farina of the wheat, enable them to absorb and retain much water, and thus to increase in weight greatly. This quality, in addition to the very agreeable flavour of fine flour, now induces the wives of working men to prefer it even at the higher price which must be paid for it. On the other hand, the sharps which are found in seconds and thirds flour are richer in nitrogen than the farina, and have therefore in one direction an advantage in nutrition. This, conjoined with the lower price paid for those varieties of flour, render the seconds a more economical food than the finest flour. There is more difficulty in

Thirds flour.

arriving at the true value of "thirds," on account of the large but uncertain quantity of sharps present in it; and it is a quality which is open to much adulteration. On the whole I feel assured that the experience of the poor in this matter is based upon a good foundation, and that in our workhouses, as in the houses of the poor, the most economical quality of flour is good seconds.

Review.

On a review of this subject I arrive at the conclusion that wheaten seconds flour should be universally adopted for the food of paupers, whether in or out-door, and considering its high nutritive value with its present low price, it is true economy to allow it to form a very important part of out-door relief, and of workhouse dietary. The admixture of rye should only be allowed in the districts where it is still a part of the labourer's ordinary food, and care should be taken that the price of the mixture of rye and wheat should be regulated accordingly.

Adulteration.

The adulteration of flour, against which precautions should be taken are as follows: 1st, too large an admixture of sharps whereby seconds is rendered thirds. The colour of the flour and of the bread is the ready test, but to render it perfect much experience is necessary. When a small quantity of flour has been well mixed with cold water and strained through very fine muslin, the sharps are left upon the strainer, and may be detected by the eye or by the aid of a good magnifier. The sharps may be distinguished from the farina in a dry state by the aid of the microscope. 2nd, the addition of rye or barley. The colour is also used here as the test,

but probably the best test to those who are well acquainted with the flavour of rye is the taste, and by it this adulteration may be detected in flour of even moderately good colour. 3rd, the addition of sweepings, dust, and other mineral substances. This is detected by dissolving and straining a portion of the flour in the manner just mentioned, and the use of the magnifier. 4th, the most usual one, is the admixture of inferior wheat, or wheat which is not sound, and then the quality of the bread and pudding is the only test.

Qualities of foods. Vegetable foods. Adulteration.

When oatmeal is mixed with husks, dirt, and very fine sand, the washing test should be used. When this occurs to any considerable extent, the weight on the hand is a good guide to further inquiry. When mixed with barley and rye the detection by the flavour is difficult.

In all these cases the use of the microscope is the readiest course, since the different forms of the starch cell indicate the kind of grain, and the chrystaline characters would point out mineral dust and sand. The knowledge required for its use might be readily obtained from or by the medical officer.

Bread.

There is some difference of opinion as to the economy of baking or of buying bread in the different workhouses. Fourteen pounds of fair seconds flour should produce 19 ½lbs. of bread, and it is, therefore, very easy to ascertain whether the additional 4½ lbs. of bread will not more than pay for yeast and firing. It cannot be doubted, I think, that it is more economical to bake the bread than to buy it, and particularly in the smaller workhouses where the labour employed is that of the inmates themselves, and is not specially paid for; and when it is considered how large is the quantity of bread which is consumed during the year, the economy will be seen to be very considerable. There are also other advantages, viz., 1st, when the bread is baked for out-door relief, also, the saving is further increased; 2nd, the effect of the addition of alum and other substances commonly made by bakers with a view to enable the flour to absorb a larger quantity of water, and to give the bread a whiter colour, is avoided; 3rd, the quality may be maintained at a more uniform standard.

Bread baked or bought.

When, however, the bread is bought, there are three circumstances which should be noticed in addition to the weight of the bread, viz., 1st, to ascertain if alum has been used. The taste is a ready test if sufficiently cultivated; but the most certain way is to apply the test for alum; 2nd, to notice the degree in which it is baked. As the bread is sold by weight it is the interest of the baker to add as much water as possible to the flour, and to leave as much as possible in the bread; 3rd, to have it delivered on the day after it has been baked. Bread dries rapidly during the day on which it is baked, and it is to the interest of the baker to have it weighed as soon as possible after it has left the oven.

Tests of value of bought bread.

But both on the ground of economy, and to supply the paupers with the cheapest and best food, I strongly urge that the bread

Should be baked.

be baked in the workhouse, both for the use of the inmates and for out-door relief.

Indian Corn.

Qualities of foods.

Vegetable foods.

Maize.

It is scarcely needful to refer to Indian corn or maize, since it is not the ordinary food of any labourers in England, and as it would not be acceptable to them its use could not be enforced with propriety. It is, however, a highly nutritive substance—more so even than wheat. But its use, even if allowed, would not be convenient, since it cannot be made into loaves, but must be baked daily in thin cakes, or eaten as stirabout, or hasty-pudding, with milk, or sugar, or butter, or some kind of sauce. Hence, with wheaten flour at its present price, and with the great convenience of making flour into loaves, there is no probability of maize, although the cheaper food, being introduced into workhouse dietaries.

Peas.

Peas.

Of all other kinds of dried seeds peas must occupy the first place. They are, indeed, far higher than wheaten flour or oatmeal in nutritive elements, and when perfectly cooked are scarcely inferior in digestibility; but their continued use as a large part of the dietary could not be borne by men without leading to disease, and particularly to skin disease. The same fact has been commonly observed when beans have been given to horses as their ordinary daily food. Their flavour, however, necessarily limits their use, for it is harsh and peculiar, and experience has shown that no people, whatever their poverty, are willing to eat them constantly. Hence they are fitter to be adjuncts to a dietary rather than an important part of it, and with wheaten flour abundant and cheap, this is the less to be regretted. They are more readily eaten in the winter than in the summer season, and may then be used twice a week with advantage; but in the hot season their flavour is more repulsive, and the necessity for their use less. At present their sole use in workhouses is in the preparation of soup, but in the winter season they could be prepared alone as vegetables with meat, and particularly after they had been boiled in bacon or pork liquor, and when bacon or pork is supplied.

Pea-shells.

As the shell is indigestible and causes loss of other food by producing relaxation of the bowels, only *split* peas should be purchased, and, indeed, this should be made an essential condition in sanctioning their use. Whole peas at a lower price are dearer food than split peas at a higher price. It is possible in home cookery to sieve out the shells after the farina has been dissolved, but when meat has been added, and when the cooking is less carefully performed, as in a workhouse, this cannot be effected.

Best kind of peas to be preferred.

The flavour of peas being always somewhat repulsive, and yet varying much with the quality of the sample, it may fairly be expected that the best peas, whether white, grey, or split, shall be procured, and not the lowest quality, which the lowest tender would probably bring.

Qualities of foods.

Vegetable foods.

The beans of the continent of Europe, with the millet and pulse of Asia and Africa, are of nearly equal value as nutrients with peas, and some are far more agreeable to the palate, but whilst they are cheap and familiarly known in the several localities referred to, they are dear and unknown here, and cannot, I think, compete with peas in workhouse dietaries, and in a country where both bread and potatoes are good and attainable.

Beans.

Barley.

Pearl and Scotch Barley are agreeable and valuable foods. They are, however, dearer and of less nutritive value than peas, and are not likely to supplant them; but their use in change with peas would be very agreeable to the inmates of workhouses. Whenever, moreover, milk is given in porridge, or used in rice-pudding, Scotch barley might be added in change of bread or rice with advantage.

Rice.

Rice is inferior to all the foregoing in nutritive value, and at the price which is charged for it in this country it is dearer than any of them. It is, moreover, insipid in flavour, and is rejected as a frequent article of diet, unless spice or sapid food be given with it. There is much more difference in the flavour and price of different kinds of rice than in their nutritive value, and for workhouse dietaries the lower priced and slightly coloured rice should be selected. In the absence of fresh vegetables rice might occasionally be eaten with meat, but the use of bread or peas would be more economical.

Sago, &c.

Sago, tapioca, and arrowroot are used exclusively for the sick. As they are composed almost entirely of starch there is reason to believe that they are imperfectly digested and assimilated when cooked with water only. When used they should be cooked with milk or beef tea; but in nutritive value, even for young children, they are far inferior to wheaten flour, and incomparably less economical. Their use should be kept within the narrowest limits.

Fresh Vegetables.

Fresh vegetables.

Potato.

Of all kinds of fresh vegetables none can compare in general utility with the potato. The flavour is agreeable, and by repeated use it never disgusts; it is readily cooked, and can be obtained in good condition nearly all the year round; it is the most nutritive of its class, and it can be eaten without injury by persons of all ages. The cost has increased of late years, whilst that of wheaten flour has been reduced, and at the present time, when its cost and nutriment are considered together, it is more than twice as dear as bread. When, however, it is grown on the workhouse land, and with the labour of the inmates, its cost is very small, and it may then be strictly an economical food.

Its true value.

It has already been stated that fresh vegetables in some form are necessary to good nutrition, and consequently, if the potato were dearer than other food, it would be false economy to withhold it when it could be obtained; but at the season of the year when it is scarce, and not good, it would be economical to supplant it in

Qualities of foods.

Vegetable foods.

chief part by bread, and in other part by other vegetables. When potato is bought, as in towns, its use might and should, on grounds of economy, at all seasons be restricted within narrower limits than at present, and the deficiency made good by bread; for in no case is it needful to give 1 lb. or even ¾ lb. of potato daily. The present plan of giving a large quantity of potato in workhouse and other dietaries was established thirty years ago, before the occurrence of the potato disease, when the cost of potato was scarcely half of the present price, and when flour was one-fourth higher in price than at present.

Advantages of garden land.

The chief advantages of having land to the extent of several acres under cultivation in connexion with a country workhouse are firstly, that it affords both healthful and profitable occupation for the inmates, and is a good industrial training for boys; secondly, that it may yield an abundant supply of various kinds of garden vegetables for the use of the inmates. Many workhouses grow their whole supply of potato on their own land, in addition to a certain quantity of green vegetables, but some, on grounds of apparent economy, use a large portion of their land for the growth of grain, which is either sold or ground for use, whilst their crop of vegetables is insignificant. This I think false economy, and it would be much better that all the land should be devoted to the growth of potato and green vegetables, so that an abundant supply of both may be afforded at all seasons of the year. The more abundant use of carrots, turnips, cabbage, greens, &c., would give great pleasure to the inmates, and greatly improve their health, and they should be given in their season *sometimes in addition* to and in *lieu of a part* of the potato, as well as in *lieu* of the whole potato when that vegetable is not good. I have found leeks and potherbs so deficient as to excite complaint on the part of the inmates, whilst the land was devoted to the growth of oats. In none have I seen so large a growth of green vegetables as would supplant an important part of the potato in the dietary.

The necessity of an abundant supply of fresh vegetables is especially urgent in workhouses on account of the frequency with which boiled meat, broth, and soup are given, since they add flavour to the meat (which being boiled loses much of its own flavour), and the meat liquor, and do much to correct the evil tendency of the salt which is so largely contained in the salted meat and broth.

Tea.

Tea.—Tea and coffee differ from other foods in offering scarcely any nutriment, but by their stimulating property they promote the digestion and transformation of food. They are, therefore, very useful to the old and the feeble, provided there be also a sufficient amount of food taken. In the selection of tea a sample which contains much stalk should be avoided, and one consisting of moderately sized leaves preferred. The value of teas in the market depends chiefly upon their flavour, but the value of all pure teas, in reference to their action, is much the same, and, therefore, for a workhouse dietary the lower priced congou should be preferred, provided it be pure and free from stalks. Coffee should be bought

in the berry, and ground as it may be required for use. The admixture of one-fifth part of good chicory is quite proper. There are certain differences in the action of tea and coffee, by which the former is more fitted for the afternoon meal and the latter for breakfast. Qualities of foods.

Cocoa.—Cocoa, in addition to the property which belongs to tea and coffee, contains also an appreciable amount of nutriment, since it is composed of half of its weight of fat or oil. Moreover, it is less exciting, and causes less irritation of the stomach than tea, and for many persons, and particularly for the sick, it is to be preferred. Regarded as a food, however, it is doubtless a very dear one; and in order to increase its value in nutrition it should be prepared with milk. Prepared cocoa should be used in preference to the cocoa nibs, and a smaller quantity will be necessary when milk is used.

2*nd.*—*Animal Food.*

Animal food.

Flesh.—It is necessary to divide all kinds of flesh into two parts —viz, the lean and the fat, since the nutritive qualities of the two substances differ greatly, and the value of the meat depends in great part upon their relative properties. The lean contains nitrogen, and therefore by its nutritive properties repairs the structures of the body, or, as the case may be, promotes growth; whilst fat is burnt within the body, and produces heat, or is mixed with the fluid of the body as oil, or is laid up in different parts as fat. Flesh.

Fat and lean

The fat and lean respectively are in their nature and properties the same in all kinds of flesh, and, speaking generally, the comparison in a nutritive point of view between the flesh of different animals is simply between the relative quantities of fat and lean. There are other differences, however, which have a certain value, as, for example, flavour, strength, and digestibility.

Quality.

All kinds of flesh vary according to the breeding and feeding of the animal. The quality of meat is determined by its flavour and tenderness. The flavour depends upon the feeding, since with plenty of good food the blood and juices of the flesh become more abundant, and the peculiar substance upon which the flavour depends, viz., ozmazome, is also more abundant. The tenderness depends chiefly upon age, but is also increased by good feeding. These two qualities have the further advantage of exciting the appetite and the relish for food, at the same time that they render the food more digestible. Hence they have much value; but, on the other hand, meat which contains a less quantity of blood and juices and which is less tender, contains a larger proportion of solid nutritive matter, and if digested would be more nutritious. In these respects the well-fed Southdown mutton, and the flesh of the hardy Welsh and Scotch mountain sheep, offer a good contrast.

Proper selection.

But in selecting meat for the inmates of a workhouse, it is true economy to obtain that of well-fed animals on the ground of flavour, but particularly of digestibility, since a larger proportion of it will be masticated by the old people and be converted into nourishment by

Qualities of foods.

Animal foods.

all. The parts of an animal to be selected should not be the choice ones, since the demand for those by the rich gives them a value far higher than the nutriment which they can afford will warrant. Neither should they be altogether the most inferior, since such contain an undue proportion of bone or of fat, or being loose and tough in texture are not easily masticated or digested. The aim should be to obtain the leaner joints of well-fed animals (yet having a moderate proportion of fat), and such as are solid in texture.

Joints.

Some difference of opinion may reasonably exist as to the propriety of buying the joints with or without bone. It is economical to have bones to aid in the preparation of soup. If the butcher take the bones out he charges an increased price for the meat, whilst if he be allowed to send meat with bone, he naturally prefers to send those parts which contain the most bone, and even, as I have seen, to add additional bones. The only check is the efficiency and attention of the master, and as those qualities are not universally found, the wiser course is probably to select the joints to be supplied, to have them without bone, and to buy a certain quantity of bones at a proper price separately. It is necessary to add that the nutritive value of a joint varies with the amount of bone which it contains, and that it is calculated upon the flesh only.

Offal.

The "offal" of animals is also variously regarded in its fitness for workhouse dietaries. There can be no doubt that at the price usually paid for it it is the cheapest part of the animal in relation to nutriment, but yet it is not in general well adapted to this purpose. The head can only be used in making soup, and whilst ox-heads are particularly fitted for this purpose, sheep's heads are deficient in flavour and colour, so that they do not give taste or character to the soup, neither can the flesh be readily recognized in it. When, however, sheep's heads or pigs' heads are used for this purpose, it is well to make broth, and not soup, to thicken it very slightly only, to flavour it well with parsley, pepper, and salt, and to cut the meat into comparatively large portions, so that it may be recognized, and to give a good supply of bread with it. Liver and lungs (called lights) add little to broth or soup during cooking, and are therefore quite unfitted for the purpose, and if used should be fried, and some kind of fat or bacon should be fried with them. Pigs' fry, and, indeed, the fry of sheep and oxen, including the liver and lungs, kidneys and heart, when free from disease, and properly prepared, is an agreeable and nutritive dish and is probably the most economical kind of flesh which could be supplied. When it is used, care should be taken to remove all the glands from the lungs, and to cut the liver into thin slices and fry it well.

Beef

Beef has several advantages over every other kind of flesh:

1st. It is regarded as the strongest kind of flesh, and this due in part to the large amount of ozmazome which it contains, and by which beef-tea is rendered so much superior to mutton broth. This is no doubt both a popular and a

Qualities of foods.

correct view, and the ozmazome, if not directly converted into nutriment, aids indirectly by stimulating the appetite and other vital actions. In this respect the better the flavour the better the food. The idea of "strength" also involves the following:

Animal foods.

2nd. It offers a large proportion of lean to fat, so that in a given weight there is a larger quantity of nitrogen than is found in some other kinds of flesh. There are also many joints which are almost entirely lean, and are therefore particularly fitted for the purpose in hand. Flesh.

3rd. The relative price of beef and other kind of flesh, considered in relation to the nourishment afforded by it, renders beef the most economical. In addition to these advantages it is equal to any other and superior to some kinds of flesh in digestibility.

Different values of joints.

The parts to be selected are the round, thick flank, brisket, and sticking-piece on the one hand, and legs, shins, and heads of beef on the other; and I have placed them in their true order of value. The round is fine, solid meat, with much flavour, and with only one bone; the thick-flank is looser in texture, without bone, and yet of good flavour; the brisket contains a large proportion of fat and bone; and the sticking-piece is lean and loose, less agreeable in flavour and less digestible.

The legs and shins and heads of beef should always be bought apart, since they contain from 30 to 50 per cent. of bone, whilst the bone in even the brisket and sticking-piece does not or should not exceed 10 per cent. Of the four parts just mentioned the two first should form half of the weekly supply. The three latter, and particularly the last, should be used exclusively as soup meat.

Mutton.

Mutton has a more delicate flavour, and is said to be more digestible than beef, and hence it is specially fitted for the use of the sick. The broth which is obtained when the meat has been boiled in water has also a delicate flavour, and is also much used by the sick. It is inferior to beef in nutritive value, because it contains a large proportion of fat; but this relation differs much—the proportion of fat being the least in Scotch and Welsh mutton, and the greatest in Leicestershire mutton. The kind which is supplied depends much upon that which is fed in the neighbourhood, but as fat mutton is not so saleable as moderately lean mutton, the butcher is apt to send the former in preference to the latter.

Joints of.

The best joint both in nutriment and economy is undoubtedly the leg, on account of the thickness of the solid flesh, and the small proportion of fat and bone, although its price is higher than that of any other part. The next is the shoulder and neck, the former being inferior to the leg in the looseness of its texture, and the latter in the larger proportion of fat and bone. The neck is the least economical part, even at the lower price paid for it, and should be used in workhouses only when broth is needed.

Should be more generally used.

It is to be regretted that mutton is not more largely supplied to the inmates of workhouses, since it offers a most agreeable

change of meat both when hot and cold. When the practice is more general of providing roasted meat, it will no doubt be preferred to beef.

Qualities of foods.

Animal foods.

Pork.

Pork is the flesh in ordinary use amongst labourers in certain counties, and there it is used also in workhouses, but otherwise the inmates obtain it only when a pig is killed which had been fed upon the premises. When the whole pig is used as pork it contains a larger proportion of fat to the lean than is found even in mutton, and hence it occupies a lower position in the scale of nutrition. When the lean parts are cut from the fat the proportion of bone to meat is very large. It is also less digestible than either mutton or beef, probably because it is less easily masticated; but its flavour is agreeable, and as a change of food it is not undesirable. When fresh it should be roasted, but when it has been pickled it must be boiled, and in these respects it resembles beef.

Joints of.

The most economical joint when the whole pig is used is the leg, and for the reasons assigned when speaking of mutton, but it is probably the least masticable and digestible part. This may be used either fresh and roasted, or salted and boiled. The loin and neck are far less economical, but they are fuller of flavour, and are especially adapted for roasting. The shoulder-piece and belly parts should almost always be pickled and boiled, and, next to the leg, are economical at the price charged for them. I have already spoken of the head and fry.

Bacon.

Bacon being the fat part of the pig which is left after the lean flesh has been cut away, is necessarily low in nutritive value, but this deficiency is greater or less as the ham and the shoulder have been also removed. Its use is, however, very general in almost every part of the kingdom, and is due to its agreeable flavour and the convenience of having dried flesh in the house. In workhouses, however, its use is most properly very restricted, and is almost entirely confined to that which has been fed and prepared in the house.

Whilst, therefore, in ordinary life it is a most agreeable food, and in many parts of the country is almost the only kind of flesh which is obtained, its general use in workhouses cannot be commended.

Bones.

The nutritive value of bones has been greatly understated, in consequence of a misapprehension which has long existed as to the results of two Commissions of Inquiry which were instituted in France and Belgium. It was then proved that animals cannot live upon cooked bones alone; but it was not shown, as has been inferred, that bones are not valuable as a part of a dietary. When reporting to the Privy Council upon the dietary of the Lancashire operatives, I had special analyses made of the nutritive material which was extracted from bones, and the result showed that bones were equal in nutriment to about one-third of their weight of flesh in carbon, and one-seventh in nitrogen, and at the relative prices of bones and flesh the use of the former rendered the dietary more economical.

Qualities of foods.

Animal foods.

Fish.

Hence, when fresh bones can be purchased at 1*d.* to 1½*d.* per lb., and sold again after cooking at ½*d.* per lb., their use is much to be commended, and a certain proportion should be obtained weekly. They can be used only in the preparation of soup or hash, and can be cooked only by boiling.

Fish.—Fish is not used extensively by the labouring classes in any part of my district, and its nutritive value is far below that of meat. As a change of food, when fresh herrings are plentiful and cheap, they may be used occasionally instead of meat with advantage, and permission to the master might be accorded for that purpose. At the price at which fresh herrings are frequently sold, more nutriment is supplied by them in proportion to cost than by any other food, but as the flavour is not universally liked, as fish is not easily digestible by many, and as in some cases it is apt to induce diarrhœa, its general consumption in my district is not to be commended.

Milk.

Milk.—Milk contains within itself all the elements of nutrition which are needful to sustain life, and as they are arranged in due proportion and together constitute a most digestible combination, it is probably the most important food which has been placed at the service of man. Its use to the exclusion of every other food in infancy is familiar to us, but even in adult life there are many communities—as the peasants occupying the higher mountains of Sweden, the Tyrol, and Switzerland, who live almost exclusively upon it.

Its counterpart is meat, and as meat is readily obtainable in the country, the use of milk may be limited as an exclusive food to infancy; but after that period it should still form a portion of every dietary.

There is a closer resemblance in nutritive qualities between new milk, skim milk, and butter-milk than is ordinarily understood. Skimmed milk differs from new milk in having lost the butter (about ½ oz. in each pint); and, as butter is a fat, it may be readily replaced by another fat, as suet, when the skimmed milk is boiled or made into a pudding. Skimmed milk is, however, cheaper than new milk, since the price of the butter which has been removed being greater than that of other fats, it more than covers the cost of any fat which may be used to supply its place. Butter-milk differs from skimmed milk only in being older and having had a part of its sugar* transformed into acid. In nutritive qualities the two are practically the same; and instead of butter-milk being so greatly inferior to skimmed milk as is commonly understood, there are conditions in which it is the better food, as, for example, on the one hand in Devonshire, where all the butter is extracted from the skimmed milk by the aid of heat; and in Wales and other places, where, on the other hand, small lumps of butter are left in the butter-milk after the churning.

Except in a few localities, where new milk is plentiful and cheap, it is not economical to buy it for a workhouse; but skimmed milk

* There is about ½ oz. of sugar in each pint of new milk.

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Animal foods.

Milk.

should be purchased universally, and suet added in its preparation in the proportion of ¼ oz. to each pint. Butter-milk has the two great disadvantages as a part of a dietary, viz., that its supply cannot be regular, and, from the amount of acid which it contains, it curdles when boiled. It may, however, be drank cold, and be a most useful and grateful addition to a dietary in warm weather. Every workhouse should obtain a supply in the summer season, and give it in addition to the usual dietary, or in substitution of the gruel to such as prefer it.

Supply deficient.

There can be no doubt that the deficient supply of milk in some of its forms is one of the most prominent evils in the present system of Poor Law dietaries.

Whey.

It may be well to add a word in reference to whey, although it could not be included as an essential part of a dietary. It has lost both the butter and the cheese of the milk, and is therefore very far inferior to any other form of milk; but even in its poorest state it retains all the salts of the milk, which, together with acid, are of very great value in nutrition, and are excellent preventatives of scurvy. There are, however, many places where an appreciable quantity of butter is left in the whey, so that with the thrifty habits of Welshmen, it is common in farm-houses to prepare an inferior kind of butter for domestic use from it.

Farmers unwilling to sell skim milk and butter-milk.

It is to be regretted that for various personal reasons farmers in many dairy districts are unwilling to sell either skimmed milk or butter-milk; but prefer the readier plan of feeding hounds and pigs with it. If its great value in nutriment, although little value in money, were well understood, it is probable that the guardians, who in country unions are chiefly farmers, would be willing to make an arrangement, at least occasionally, to confer the great advantage now sought upon the poor who are placed under their supervision.

There are, however, districts where milk is not attainable even by the farmers themselves, and there the poor must suffer want.

Adulterations.

The adulterations of milk at the present time are chiefly with water; and this may be determined by means of a hydrometer, which shows at a glance the specific gravity of the fluid. If we take skimmed milk as the form of milk most frequently used in workhouses, Dr. Hassall found that when pure its specific gravity is about 1031; when 10 per cent. of water is added it is 1027; with 20 per cent., 1025; with 30 per cent., 1021; and with 50 per cent., 1016. As there is some variation in the quality of milk according to the cow, the food, and the period of the day when the cow was milked, it is not possible to apply this rule with great exactness; but when 10 per cent. of water has been added, the test should show the adulteration.

New milk is lessened in value by the removal of a portion of the cream and by the addition of water. The former is determined by the aid of an instrument called a galactometer. The latter is

more difficult, since the specific gravity of cream being lighter than that of milk, the more cream in the milk the lower the specific gravity.

Qualities of foods.

The colour and the flavour of both new and skimmed milk are, however, good and ready guides of quality by one who is competent to judge.

Animal foods.

Cheese.—Cheese is both an important food and an important part of the dietary in some counties in England and Wales.

Cheese.

chemical composition.

The essential element, and that which constitutes its bulk, is the casein, or cheese of the milk; and it is, therefore, the richest of all the foods in nitrogen; but, in addition, it always contains some butter from the milk and some salts from the whey which remain in it. The amount of salts is necessarily small; but that of butter depends upon whether it has been made from new or skimmed milk, and when made from new and rich milk it contains much butter and less cheese in a given weight. At the best it is therefore a food which cannot alone sustain life and strength, and when it is poor in fat and rich in nitrogen, it is not only called poor cheese, and is sold at a low price, but it is almost entirely a food of one element only.

digestibility.

The digestibility of cheese varies with its quality and age as well as with the power of digestion of those who eat it. When it contains much fat it is more digestible, and therefore new milk cheese is more digestible than skimmed-milk cheese. When new it is tough, and is masticated with much difficulty; and when old it is often decayed and rancid, and is liable to cause indigestion. Hence, neither poor cheese, nor cheese which is very new or very old, is an economical food; neither is very good cheese economical at the high price which is paid for it; but that kind is economical which is made really good, which contains a moderate quantity of butter, and is neither new nor old. It is false economy which provides at any price poor, hard, tough, and rancid cheese, since cheese is itself difficult of digestion and tends to produce indigestion, although it is exceedingly rich in one of the principal elements of nutrition. It cannot enter largely into a workhouse dietary except in those unions where it is largely used by labourers out of the workhouse; but in the latter case it may fairly be used as freely within as without the workhouse. There is, however, a property about cheese which has been known in all ages, and is quoted as a familiar truth by Shakespeare, viz., that it promotes the digestion of other food, which renders it a useful addition to every dietary supplying bread or flour largely; but in such case it should be given in very small quantities, as for example, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at a time, and withheld from those on whom it acts injuriously upon the stomach.

Eggs.

Eggs.—Eggs do not and cannot enter into the ordinary diet of the inmates of a workhouse, but are restricted to the sick dietaries. They are inferior to milk and meat, with which they are allied in nutritive elements, since they consist chiefly of one element only (albumen); but they also possess some oil in the yelk, and various valuable salts. When milk is dear and eggs are cheap, the latter become one of the most economical articles of food. They

Qualities of foods.

Animal foods.

are easily digested, provided they are cooked in puddings, or lightly boiled and eaten with bread or other mixed foods; but when they are hard-boiled, and eaten without due mastication, they are digested with much difficulty. The eggs of seagulls are large, cheap, and economical when readily obtained.

Butter, economy of.

Butter.—Butter is now allowed as a food to the aged and the sick in nearly all workhouses. It is the dearest form in which fat can be given, when its price is compared with its nutritive qualities; but as its consistence enables it to be readily spread upon bread without being rapidly absorbed, and its flavour is more agreeable than that of any other fat, it is necessary to allow its use. It is for the reasons given particularly liable to adulteration, and chiefly by the addition of water, salt, and lower priced fats. There must always be a certain proportion of water mixed up with it, but it should not exceed ½ oz. in the pound, whereas it frequently amounts in fresh butter to 1½ oz. This is ascertained by cutting up a pound of butter into very small portions, and heating it in a slow oven until its temperature is as high, or a little higher, than that of boiling water (212°), and occasionally stirring it; the greater part of the water will thus be driven off, and if care have been taken to prevent waste, the difference in weight will show whether any excess of water has been present.

Salt butter.

Salt is added to fresh butter, and much more to salt butter, in quantities varying from ¼ oz. to 2 oz. in the pound. It is detected, and the quantity ascertained, by washing the butter well and working it up thoroughly in different quantities of water, until the greater part of the salt has been extracted. If the water containing the salt be placed in a slow oven, it will evaporate and leave the salt, which may be weighed; and if the butter which is left be heated as above mentioned, the loss of weight from the original quantity will show the amount both of salt and water which it contained. These tests are sufficiently perfect, in a practical point of view, and may be readily and should be from time to time applied.

Adulteration.

The mixture of other fats—as inferior qualities of butter, lard, and mutton fat—can be determined only by the flavour, and therefore the test is very imperfect. The importance of these adulterations is very evident in an economical point of view, for water and salt may be reckoned as without value, and mutton fat at only 4*d.* to 5*d.* per lb.; whilst they will be charged as salt butter at 10*d.* to 1*s.* per lb.

The proper course is to select the best quality of salt butter in the firkin, since it will contain less water, and probably less of inferior fats than other kinds, and as the difference in price is still considerable between it and fresh butter, it is much the more economical. As a matter of economy it is to be desired that lard and cold fat mutton should be supplied instead of butter to such of the inmates as prefer them, but as they could not be substituted at all times, there would be a difficulty in making them an integral part of a workhouse dietary.

Suet.—Suet is largely used, and is a most valuable form of fat.

Mutton suet is cheaper than beef suet, and is therefore the kind which is commonly contracted for; but in its flavour, and its power to render flour pudding light, is far inferior to beef-suet. Whenever it is practicable, beef suet should be obtained for suet pudding, and particularly when sauce is not provided with the pudding. In point of nutriment there is no material difference, and therefore at the price charged for them mutton suet is much the more economical of the two. Suet should be used much more generally than at present in making rice and other such puddings, and, if beef suet be used, in making gruel and porridge also.

Qualities of Foods. Animal foods. Suet.

Dripping.—Dripping is the cheapest and best of all kinds of fat, except mutton fat; but it is rarely used in workhouses. When, however, meat shall be more frequently cooked by roasting, or when it is desirable to skim off some portions of the fat from the meat liquor (which, however, in the interest of the inmates must be very rare), it will be more generally obtainable, and could be advantageously used in exchange with suet in puddings and with butter on bread.

Dripping.

3. *Special Requirements of each Class of Inmates.*

There are several classes of inmates in workhouses, each of which has special wants, and for whom a special dietary is needed. They are—1. Children of various ages; 2. Able-bodied adults; 3. Aged and infirm; 4. Sick; 5. Lying-in women; 6. Vagrants.

Requirements of inmates.

1.—*Children and Youths.*

It is a matter both of public policy and of local advantage, that children should be so fed that whilst they shall not acquire tastes which cannot be gratified in after life, they shall grow up strong and healthy, and be able to serve their employers and gain a living. If they should be of feeble health and imperfectly developed, they may procreate children of inferior health, and both they and theirs are likely to come to the workhouse to be maintained at the public expense. Moreover, so far as quality of mind (as indicated by intelligence and enterprise) is associated with defective bodily power (and this in the poor is far more general than has been recognized), they will also continue to occupy an inferior position even amongst their fellows, be inferior workmen and citizens, and be less influenced by the educational efforts which the State and private organizations are so widely making. An abundant supply of food to the young is essential to their health, strength, and growth, and is consistent with the soundest economy. Its measure can scarcely be less than the sense of want felt by the child, and as children differ much in their desire for food, it would be well if the supply of the good and cheap bread of our time could be almost unlimited except to the few who are manifestly wasteful.

Children and youths.

An infant under 6 to 12 months of age has its power of digestion limited, so that it cannot digest flour, arrowroot, or other foods containing starch; but can digest fat, which is the strongest form of the same kind of food. Nature has provided milk alone for this period of life, and no other food whatever can efficiently supply the wants of

Requirements of inmates.

Children and youths.

the child. The mess of water, bread and sugar, or the more refined and expensive preparation of arrowroot and water, which are often supplied in workhouses, are quite insufficient to maintain health. The mother's milk, when good and abundant, is all that is needed; and when otherwise, or in its absence, cow's new milk, with its fat (carbon), cheese (nitrogen), and salts, is required in quantity equal to that which a mother usually supplies, viz., 2 to 3 pints daily.

From 9 to 12 months of age, and during childhood, the power to digest bread and similar foods exists, and rice-pudding, bread-pudding, and oatmeal porridge, or other foods made with milk, are proper, as are also soups, broth and bread, and fresh vegetables.

It may be questioned at what age it becomes needful to give meat, and whether under 5 years it may be altogether dispensed with. The answer depends upon the amount of milk and fat which are supplied in a dietary without meat. If two pints of milk be given with pudding, bread, vegetables and butter (or other fat) in sufficient quantity, it is probable that meat is not necessary; but when, as in workhouses, but a little skimmed milk is given—perhaps only ½ pint daily—and no fat is added to the porridge or rice-pudding, it is certain that some portions of meat should be supplied.

At a later period of childhood milk is still necessary, and meat must be added; but the quantity of the latter at a meal should not be large. Whenever the quantity of milk is deficient, that of meat should be increased, and, in addition, plenty of fresh vegetables and butter-milk or whey are required to provide the quantity of salts which is needful to enable the body to be nourished by the other food.

At what period the diet of a youth should correspond in quantity and quality with that of a man is open to question, and may vary from 12 to 15 years, but it can never be at so early an age as 9 years—the period at which the adult dietaries commence in some workhouses. During the whole of this period of youth an abundant supply of bread should be given, in addition to moderate portions of milk and meat. Bread is then well digested, and the large quantity of both nitrogenous and carbonaceous food which it supplies is demanded by the rapid growth in weight and size of body which should then occur, and which is limited to that period of life.

It is not, perhaps, well appreciated that up to adult life each period is devoted to a particular part of growth, and if from any cause the growth does not then occur, the evil is irremediable. Hence the great responsibility of those who have the power to withhold or to supply food in childhood and youth.

2.—*Able-bodied Adults.*

Able-bodied adults.

If the term "able-bodied" were well defined, there would be no difficulty in dealing with this class; but in practice it is found that many are included who labour under some defect of body or weakness of mind, or are pregnant and await their confinement; so

that if there be six able-bodied men or women in a workhouse not more than two probably are capable of performing a day's work. There can be no doubt that for truly able-bodied men and women the principle which has guided the administration of the Poor Law from the beginning is the correct one, and that the dietary should deter rather than entice them. The aim in such cases should be not to injure their health and strength, but to provide them with the plainest food, and with simply enough of it. Bread is the type of the food required, and it should be supplemented with cheese, and such hot foods as are really necessary. In this respect the system actually in operation in many of our workhouses is, I think, most erroneous.

Requirements of inmates.

Able-bodied adults.

There is an assumption that an "able-bodied" inmate requires more food, and much of it of a better quality than the next class to which I shall refer—the aged and infirm; and if the able-bodied were at the same time required to perform a hard day's work there might be much truth in it, but when little or no work is exacted they do not require more food, and being well and healthy, they can more readily digest plain and rough food. I therefore affirm that such persons do not need so good a diet as is required by the infirm, and if they require more food, it is only of the plain and less expensive kind. When the able-bodied obtain not only more bread, but more meat than others, an error is committed, and misapprehension of their wants exists. For such persons bread in large quantities, with cheese, gruel, and soup, is all that should be afforded; and for the limited period during which they remain, or should remain in the workhouse, their wants will be sufficiently supplied. Some further indulgence may be extended to women.

Such persons as pregnant women, imbeciles, lunatics, and others labouring under some defect which renders them unable to perform a full day's labour, must for the purpose of dietary be treated in an exceptional manner.

3.—*Aged and Infirm.*

Aged and Infirm.

This class is not so well defined as might be supposed, since it includes persons of great disparity in age, vital powers, and physical wants. The only principle, however, which can be adopted is the following, viz., that since the appetite and digestion being impaired, the power to maintain heat of body lessened, the body having ceased to grow, and exertion being reduced to a small amount, the food supplied should be moderate in quantity, very digestible, sapid in flavour, and administered when hot; and as these persons are for the most part fit objects of charity, comforts may be properly added.

Hence meat, soups, broth, and hash made from meat, with potatoes and other cooked vegetables, should be sufficiently supplied; whilst bread and cheese should be more restricted in quantity. Puddings, in which milk is largely used, and the luxuries of tea, butter, and sugar, should be permitted.

Requirements of inmates.

Aged and infirm.

The period when tea should be allowed has been fixed arbitrarily at an advanced age, and I question whether it might not be anticipated with propriety and commence at 55 or 60 years of age for those who are infirm and likely to remain permanent inmates. The use of tea is to promote the digestion of other foods, and is therefore required nearly as much at these ages as at 70 years of age; and if it be given without regard to mere utility, I think that a permanently infirm person is as much entitled to such comforts as one more advanced in life. It is, however, questionable whether it is wise to give it twice a day, and particularly to men who have been accustomed to a milk breakfast through the greater part of their lives. If the use of tea were to be extended to those less advanced in life, than at present prevails, it should be given in the afternoon only, and the breakfast should consist of more nutritive food.

The dietary of lunatics, imbeciles, and idiots should be placed under this head, for, in accordance with universal opinion, the wants of the system in these demand an abundant supply of food, and particularly of milk and meat.

4. *Lying-in and Suckling Women.*

Lying-in and suckling women.

The wants of women awaiting their confinement are chiefly those of the aged and infirm.

After confinement it is the practice to give only fluid food for a period varying from three to seven days, but the views of the medical profession upon this matter have recently changed, and it is probable that in ordinary cases low diet should not be extended beyond the second or third day. When the duties of suckling have commenced, there can be no doubt that much food is required, so that the mother shall not be impoverished whilst she affords a supply of good milk to the child. The absence of this amount lessens the supply and lowers the quality of the milk, and thus the evil is carried from the mother to the child, and, if not corrected, must reduce the mother and render the child puny and unhealthy. No special arrangement of food is required, but none is more suitable than that which she has to supply, viz., milk, on account of its nutritive and easily digestible character. To this should be added the usual food of the aged and infirm.

There is much difference of opinion as to the necessity for beer in such cases, with a view to increase the quantity of milk; but when good food is given in proper quantity, and is duly digested, the body requires no further stimulant.

5. *The Sick.*

The sick.

It is not possible to indicate the wants of the sick otherwise than in general terms, since they vary with each case, and the medical officer alone can direct their supply. It is, however, more convenient to have a general arrangement of such dietaries, so that the foods may be kept ready prepared, and to make additions of special foods as may be necessary, rather than leave the greater part of them to the discretion and convenience of the matron. Such

an one would be the low, medium, and high diets, each being in its turn subdivided.

6. *Vagrants.*

Requirements of inmates. Vagrants.

It is very difficult to indicate the wants of vagrants, since that class is for the most part composed of beggars who obtain an uncertain, yet often a very abundant, supply of food away from the workhouse. But there are others whose wants are undoubtedly urgent. The only principle consistent with public policy upon which the dietary can be framed is that of giving no more food than at the time will satisfy the cravings of hunger and prevent disease, committing to the master or relieving officer the power to add to it in exceptional cases. Hence, bread alone, or with a little cheese, broth, or gruel, is all that the night's wants require; but when the weather is cold, and particularly when rainy, and the clothes of the vagrant are wet, some hot food should certainly be given. There is, however, no necessity to give more than a pint of such fluid, neither is it required to give milk in ordinary cases.

The wants of the body require that food should be given both at night and in the morning, and when task work is provided, the whole or part of the morning's supply of food should be given before it is commenced. To give food at night only, if only enough for one meal, is to tempt the vagrant to steal, so as to obtain his breakfast, and to require him to perform three or four hours' work before taking his breakfast is little less than cruelty.

Difference of the Two Sexes.

The two sexes.

It now remains to form an estimate of the relative wants of the two sexes, and the present one is not, I think, satisfactory. When we consider the case of the hard-working labourer and his wife, we may reasonably infer that the former, by exertion, and particularly by labour in the open air, requires much more food than the latter when engaged in her household duties, and in such instances a diminution of one-quarter, or even of one-third, might be proper for the woman. But such does not hold good when both are engaged in quiet in-door occupation, or when they are inmates of a workhouse performing little or no work. In such cases, the only ground for difference in the quantity of food to be given is that of weight of body (apart, however, from the weight of the bones), and if the food given to the man be only the quantity which he needs, the deduction for the woman should not exceed one-fifth or one-sixth.

4. *The ordinary Food of the Labouring Classes.*

Food of the labouring classes in Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and Yorkshire.

Before proceeding to the construction of workhouse dietaries, it will be convenient to show the kind and quality of food which is used by the labouring classes in my district, and for this purpose my report to the Privy Council on "the Dietary of Low-fed Populations," will afford sufficient information.

It is usually necessary for this purpose to divide the population into town and country, since in reference to London and a few of the larger towns, the conditions of life are quite different from those in country hamlets, and a different selection of food for the two localities would be necessary. In my district,

Food of the labouring classes in Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and Yorkshire.

however, there are but four towns of considerable magnitude, viz., Nottingham, Sheffield, Leeds, and Hull, and in two of them at least a large portion of the inmates belong to country populations. The workhouses at Leeds and Sheffield offer somewhat exceptional conditions, inasmuch as the inmates belong in great part to the town population, and require a town rather than a country dietary.

Among country populations, bread, either bought or home-made, rice, potatoes, and sugar, are consumed universally. Oatmeal is eaten in Lincolnshire, Notts, and Yorkshire; and maslin in certain parts of Yorkshire only. Treacle is consumed by about one-half of the cases; butter by nearly all; dripping by a large majority; suet by about one-half; bacon by about one-half; meat by nearly all; fish by very few; new milk by about one-third; skimmed milk by about one-half; butter-milk by a few in Lincolnshire, Notts, and Yorkshire; cheese by about one-half, as Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, and Notts, but scarcely by any in Yorkshire; eggs by three-fourths in Yorkshire, one quarter in Cambridge, and one-half in Notts and Lincolnshire; tea universally, and coffee by all in Notts; one-half in Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire, and two-thirds in Yorkshire.

Thus Yorkshire and Notts occupy the highest place on this list, whilst Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire are at the foot. Of special foods, rye (or maslin) is used only in Yorkshire; fish is very rarely used except upon the sea-coast; milk is rarely obtained in Lincolnshire and Cambridge; and cheese is not used universally anywhere, and the least frequently in Yorkshire.

Weekly quantities per adult.

The following table shows the average quantities per adult of the different classes of food consumed weekly in the houses of the labouring classes in the several counties. The quantity of garden vegetables which are consumed varies much at the different seasons of the year, and cannot be satisfactorily estimated.

—	Bread Stuffs, Bread, Flour, Oatmeal, Rice, &c.	Sugar and Treacle.	Butter, Dripping, Suet.	Bacon, Meat.	Milk.	Cheese.	Tea.
	lbs.	oz.	oz.	oz.	fluid oz.	oz.	oz.
Lincolnshire -	12¼	7	3¼	21	45	$\frac{8}{10}$	$\frac{3.5}{100}$
Notts - -	13¼	8	3½	24	54	$\frac{9}{10}$	$\frac{4.6}{100}$
Cambridgeshire-	14¼	7¾	6	17	9	1⅛	$\frac{3.7}{100}$
Yorkshire- -	12¾	10¼	7	26	75		$\frac{6.0}{100}$

The high position which Yorkshire occupies in this list, except in reference to cheese, is very striking, and particularly in the so-called luxuries, sugar, fats, meats, and milk. Cambridgeshire is remarkable for the large consumption of necessary food (bread-stuffs), and also cheese, and for the small quantity of meats and milk which the peasantry obtain; whilst Lincolnshire is at the foot of the scale in bread-stuffs, sugars, and fats, and occupies a low position in meats and milk.

As a general expression it may be stated that the food obtained

by the labouring classes in my district consists of from 1¾ to 2 lbs. of bread-stuffs daily; ½ lb. of sugar or treacle weekly; ¼ to ½ lb. of butter or other fats weekly; 1 lb. to 1¾ lb. of meats weekly; ½ pint to 4 pints of milk weekly; 1 oz. of cheese weekly; and ½ oz. of tea weekly.

Food of the labouring classes in Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and Yorkshire.

The relative dietaries in these counties will, however, be the more readily appreciated by showing the value of the total food, at the market price at those places, in 1865, and also the nutritive elements contained in it *per adult* weekly.

Value of food.

—	Value.	Carbon.	Nitrogen.
	s. *d.*	grains.	grains.
Lincolnshire - - -	3 1½	38·759	1627
Notts - - - -	3 4	44·183	1640
Cambridgeshire - - -	2 11½	41·117	1598
Yorkshire - - - -	3 0	40·174	1624

This shows that the inequality of the food obtained in its real influence over nutrition is much less than the mere quantities of the several foods indicated, and that the deficiency of some particular food in a county is compensated by an abundance of another food.

The same for all England.

It will be interesting to compare them with the total average returns from all England.

	Value.	Carbon.	Nitrogen.
	s. *d.*	grains.	grains.
England - - - -	2 11½	40·673	1·594

Thus it appears that the different parts of this district compare favourably with those of the country generally, and that whilst Lincolnshire is below the average in one element, it is above it in the other.

Economy in selecting food.

The economy with which the foods are selected and purchased in the different counties is worthy of attention. It may be ascertained by comparing the nutriment obtained for 1*s.* in the total dietary at the different prices in each county.

AMOUNT OF NUTRIMENT OBTAINED FOR 1*s.*

——	Carbon.	Nitrogen.
	grains.	grains.
Lincolnshire - - -	12·396	520
Notts - - - -	13·254	492
Cambridge - - -	13·866	540
Yorkshire - - -	12·398	528
All England - - -	12·398	614

The relative position of Yorkshire is thus again changed, and an identity is established between the two extremes, viz., Yorkshire and Lincolnshire.

CONSTRUCTION OF DIETARIES.

Principles.

Principles of construction of dietaries.

On proceeding to construct dietaries for use in workhouses, it will be convenient to recapitulate, in the briefest possible manner, the principles which must guide us.

1. The foods to be selected shall be those in ordinary use, and shall constitute such a mixed dietary of animal and vegetable products as is commonly met with in the dietaries of the working classes, and as has been found needful to maintain health.
2. The aim shall be to obtain the largest amount of nutriment at the least cost, having due regard to the digestibility of the foods and the tastes of the people to be fed.
3. Bread prepared from seconds flour being now the cheapest kind of food should be employed as largely as possible, whilst meat and other expensive foods should be strictly limited to the necessities of the inmates.
4. Potatoes and other garden vegetables being expensive foods when purchased, should constitute an essential part of the dietary only to the extent to which they are necessary to health, but as they are cheap foods when grown on the premises by workhouse labour, and their nutritive value can be compared with that of bread, their use should then be extended, and that of bread proportionately restricted.
5. The food to be supplied to infants under nine months of age should be milk alone, and throughout childhood and youth the quantity of food should be abundant so as to maintain growth.
6. Able-bodied adults should be fed upon a sufficient quantity of bread and the coarser kinds of food.
7. The aged and infirm should have food easy of digestion, and also certain luxuries which are indeed now regarded almost universally as necessaries by labourers' families at their own homes.
8. Suckling women should have abundant food.
9. The sick should be dieted under the direction of the medical officer, but certain general diets should be prepared.
10. Vagrants should not have more food given to them than will suffice to maintain them during their nightly sojourn.
11. In the summer season a portion of cabbage, carrots, parsnips, and other green vegetables should be given with half the prescribed quantity of potato once or twice a week if possible, and rhubarb, apple, gooseberries, and similar foods should be made into pies or puddings in lieu of suet-puddings, or given as a sauce with suet puddings, so far as the supply from the workhouse garden will allow. 1 lb. of potatoes is equal in nutriment to about 2 lbs. of green vegetables.

12. The meat should be given when fresh to the utmost possible extent; and at least one roast meat dinner should be given weekly. Bacon may occasionally be substituted for meat.
13. As no class of the community takes the same rotation of foods week by week and month by month, it is advisable that the rotation in workhouses should be changed at intervals, say of a month, so that the same day shall not always be associated with the same kind of food, except that at all times there should be roast meat or baked meat-pie on Sundays. Peasoup should be substituted by other kinds of soup in summer. Potatoes should be roasted or baked sometimes in the winter.

Principles of construction of dietaries.

PREPARATION OF FOODS.

Gruel, Milk Gruel, and Milk Porridge.

Formulæ of foods.

Gruel.

Gruel.

For a pint (Carbon 366 grains. Nitrogen 13 grains):—
Oatmeal 1½ oz. Suet ½ oz. Treacle ½ oz. Salt. Allspice by way of change.

1. The roughly ground oatmeal is to be preferred, and it must be well cooked.
2. The finely chopped suet should be added early and the treacle late in the cooking.
3. Add the milk after the oatmeal has been well cooked.

Milk Gruel.

Milk Gruel.

To make 1 pint (Carbon 442 grains. Nitrogen 27 grains):—
Oatmeal 1½ oz. Suet ½ oz. Skimmed milk ⅓ pint. Water ⅔ pint. Salt. Allspice by way of change.

Milk Porridge.

Milk Porridge.

To make 1 pint (Carbon 587 grains. Nitrogen 42 grains):—
Oatmeal 1½ oz. Milk ⅔ pint. Water ⅓ pint. Suet ½ oz.

Sweet Gruel.

Sweet gruel.

For 100 pints (Carbon per pint 514 grains. Nitrogen 14 grains):—
Oatmeal 3 lbs. Barley 8½ lbs. Rice 3½ lbs. Sago 2 lbs. Treacle 3 lbs. Salt 1 oz. Pimento pepper ½ oz.

Suet Pudding.

Suet pudding.

For 1 lb. (Carbon 1590 grains. Nitrogen 66 grains):—
Flour 7 oz. Suet 1¼ oz. Skimmed milk 2 oz. Water. Salt.

1. The consistence should be moderately stiff, neither too thick to be dry, nor too thin to be weak in nutriment.
2. The suet should be of beef if possible, and cut into moderately small pieces, and distributed evenly throughout the pudding.
3. Serve it with treacle and vinegar dip, or sometimes with browned, well seasoned meat liquor or gravy.
4. Sometimes add currants instead of the milk.

Rice Pudding.

Formulæ of foods.

Rice pudding.

To make 1 pint (Carbon 1287 grains. Nitrogen 37 grains):—
Rice 3½ oz. Suet ½ oz. Sugar ½ oz. Skimmed milk ½ pint. Salt. Allspice.

To make 100 pints (Carbon per pint 1,000 grains. Nitrogen 30 grains):—
Rice 9 lbs. New milk 40 pints. Sugar 3⅓ lbs. Dripping 3⅓ lbs. Cinnamon or allspice. Salt.

1. As the inferior kinds of rice do not swell and thicken the food so much as the better kinds, it is better to mix them with a portion of broken Carolina or other of the superior kinds of rice.
2. The rice should be well creed, and sufficient time and fluid must be allowed. Common rice should be creed beforehand.
3. The consistence should be thick but soft.
4. Mix the sugar and the spice in the milk and water so that they may be uniformly distributed throughout the pudding.
5. The suet will rise to the surface of the pudding, and therefore in the distribution mix the pudding well, so as to give a portion of the fat to each person.
6. Distribute it by measure.

Rice Milk.

Rice milk.

For 100 pints (Carbon per pint 450 grains. Nitrogen 15 grains):—
Rice 9⅓ lbs. New milk 19 pints. Sugar 2⅓ lbs. Flour ¾ lb. Spice. Salt.

For 100 pints (Carbon 878 grains. Nitrogen 30 grains):—
Rice 12½lbs. New milk 50 pints. Butter 3⅓ lbs. Sugar 4¼ lbs. Nutmeg ⅓ oz.

1. The rice must be creed before it is added to the milk.
2. Flavour the food agreeably with salt and allspice.
3. When skimmed milk is used instead of new milk, add ¼ oz. of suet to each pint and dissolve.

Soup.

Soup.

For 1 pint (Carbon 1,048 grains. Nitrogen 83 grains):—
Meat 3 oz. Bones 1 oz. Meat liquor. Split peas, 2 oz. Oatmeal ½ oz. Potatoes 2 oz. Carrots, onions, or leeks 1 oz. Pepper. Salt. Mint, thyme, or rosemary.

For 1 pint (Carbon 1,039 grains. Nitrogen 44 grains):—
Meat 2 oz. Bone 2¼ oz. Meat liquor. Pearl barley 2 oz. Rice 1 oz. Oatmeal ½ oz. Carrots 1 oz. Pepper. Salt. Dried herbs.

For 1 pint (Carbon 1,090 grains Nitrogen 60 grains):—
Meat (leg of beef) 2 oz. Bones 3 oz. Barley 1 oz. Split peas 1 oz. Onions 1 oz. Carrots 2 oz. Oatmeal 1 oz. Burnt raw sugar (½ lb. in 100 pints). Pepper. Salt. Dried herbs.

For 100 pints (Per pint—Carbon 873 grains. Nitrogen 61 grains):—

Beef 5 lbs. Bones 10 lbs. Split peas 13⅓ lbs. Pearl barley, 10 lbs. Carrots 3⅓ lbs. Turnips 3⅓ lbs. Onions 3⅓ lbs. Salt 1½ lbs. Pepper 1½ oz.

For 100 pints. Per pint (Carbon 935 grains. Nitrogen 68 grains):—

Beef 14 lbs. Bones 3½ lbs. Peas 16¼ lbs. Scotch Barley 12½ lbs. Carrots 4 lbs. Onions 3 lbs. Salt 1½ lb. Pepper 1½ oz.

For 100 pints. Per pint (Carbon 947 grains. Nitrogen 58 grains):—

Beef 21½ lbs. Peas 5¾ lbs. Oatmeal (coarse) 2⅔ lbs. Pearl barley 6⅓ lbs. Carrots 1¾ lbs. Onions and leeks 1¼ lb. Celery 1 stick. Parsley ½ lb. Thyme. Salt 1½ lb. Burnt brown sugar ½ lb. Pepper 1½ oz.

For 100 pints (Per pint—Carbon 786 grains. Nitrogen 57 grains):—

Beef 3⅓ lbs. Bones 1 lb. Ham 4 lbs. Pig's cheek (salted) 3¼ lbs. Peas 15 lbs. Pea meal 1½ lb. Turnips (Swedes) 5 lbs. Onions 3½ lbs. Dried herbs.

For 60 pints (Each pint—Carbon 949 grains. Nitrogen 521 grains):—

Ox-head meat 13 lbs. Bones 10 lbs. Split peas 3 lbs. Rice 3 lbs. Barley 2 lbs. Salt ½ lb. Pepper 1 oz. Dried herbs.

In the preparation of soup the following directions should be observed:—

1. Saw the bones into small pieces, and boil them in a digester, or in a boiler for 12 hours. If they are broken, take care that all the small splinters are picked out.
2. Cut the meat into portions about 1 inch square, and simmer it in the meat liquor of the previous day until it is tender and nearly cooked. The temperature should not exceed 180°.
3. Soak the peas, barley, and rice for some hours in water.
4. Crush the carrots or cut them into small pieces.
5. Boil the vegetables (peas, &c.) gently in meat and bone liquor until nearly cooked, and then add the meat and the remaining meat liquor and boil until ready for use.
6. At the last add the pepper, salt, and dried herbs, and stir well.
7. Take care not to cook any part of the ingredients so thoroughly that they shall not be perceptible in the soup.
8. Take pains to make it of an agreeable flavour by the salt and herbs, and vary the flavour by different kinds of dried herbs from time to time.
9. In serving it be careful to keep the mess well stirred, so as to allow of the meat being fairly distributed to each person.
10. Split peas should always be used, but if whole peas, they should be ground roughly before being used, or the shells should be sieved out and not eaten.

Broth.

Broth.

For 1 pint (Carbon 472 grains. Nitrogen 18 grains) : —
Meat liquor 1 pint. Barley 2 oz. Leeks 2 oz. Parsley 2 oz. Oatmeal ½ oz. Salt. Pepper.

For 100 pints (Each pint—Carbon 936 grains. Nitrogen 45 grains) :—

Beef 18¾ lbs. Bones 6¼ lbs. Barley 12½ lbs. Carrots 3 lbs. Turnips 3 lbs. Onions 10 lbs. Pepper. Salt. Dried herbs.

Potato Pie.

Potato pie.

To make 3¾ lbs. (per 1¼ lbs. Carbon 1,227 grains. Nitrogen 80 grains) :—

For crust. Flour 12 oz. Lard or dripping 1½ oz. Water 4¼ oz. Meat (beef and mutton, or beef and bacon mixed) 9 oz. Potatoes when peeled 30 oz. Onions 1½ oz. Pepper.

1. In order to keep the nutritive value of this food nearly uniform, let the consistence be stiff, and no more fluid be added to it during the cooking than is necessary to cook the ingredients properly.
2. When it is served, and after it has been weighed, add to each quantity a little *hot* meat liquor properly seasoned.
3. Take care that the crust is always made of an uniform thickness and dried in the baking to an uniform degree.
4. Cook both the crust and the inside well.
5. Cook the meat a little, and season it before it is put into the pie, and cook it with a very gentle heat and slowly.
6. If possible cook the meat in meat liquor, and make the pie with properly seasoned meat liquor and not with water.
7. Do not cut the potato into portions so small, that the whole will be mashed down.
8. Take pains to season and flavour it well and to distribute the seasoning equally over every part of the pie.
9. Use shallow dishes, so that the share of each person shall include a portion of the crust, and all the contents of the pie underneath it.
10. Ascertain how many rations a dish will hold, and in dividing the pie it will thus be unnecessary to delay time by weighing each portion.
11. The crust should be made with dripping when possible—either that from the roast meat, or a little skimmed off the meat liquor before vegetables have been added.

Hash or Irish Stew.

Hash or Irish stew.

For 1 pint (Carbon 1,113 grains. Nitrogen 49 grains) :—
Meat (mutton or beef) 3 oz. Potatoes 12 oz. Onions 1½ oz. Pepper. Salt. Meat liquor.

For 100 pints, per pint (Carbon 911 grains. Nitrogen 33 grains) :—

Beef 13⅓ lbs. Onions 5 lbs. Carrots 5 lbs. Potatoes 117 lbs. Pepper 1⅔ oz. Salt 1⅔ lb.

Formulæ of foods.

Irish stew.

1. As it is possible to reduce the nutritive value of this food by adding water to it, it is understood that it shall be so thick that a spoon would stand upright in it.
2. The meat should be gently stewed and made tender, and well seasoned, before the vegetables are added to it.
3. Use mutton when possible, but take care that it is not too fat.
4. If possible both the meat and the vegetables should be cooked in meat liquor.
5. Take care that all the potato is cooked equally, but not so thoroughly that it shall be entirely mashed.
6. Season and salt the food sufficiently and make the flavour agreeable.
7. Measure it in a pint vessel which is wider at the top than at the bottom, and take care that the meat is evenly distributed.

PROPOSED DIETARIES.

INFANTS under 1 year of age.

Proposed dietaries. Infants.

The mother's milk alone, if sufficient and good, should be given to infants under 9 months of age, and when insufficient, the defect should be supplied by sweetened new milk and water, in the proportion of three parts of milk to one of water, and given of a temperature as warm as that of the body.

When weaned, or entirely brought up by hand, three pints of the sweetened milk and water should be given in portions every two or three hours during the day, and once or twice during the night. The temperature should not be much higher or lower than that of the body —say 100°.

	Carbon.	Nitrogen.
45 oz. new milk	1,228 grs.	98 grs.
1 oz. sugar	175 „	—
	1,403 „	98 „

When new milk is quite unattainable skimmed milk should be used, and $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of suet be well dissolved in each quart of milk.

After 9 months of age bread and flour may be added to the milk. Bread is to be preferred, and about 4 ounces per day allowed.

	Carbon.	Nitrogen.
Milk and sugar as above	1,403 grs.	98 grs.
4 oz. of bread	498 „	22 „
	1,901 „	120 „

SUCKLING WOMEN after the 3d day.

Suckling women.

Breakfast.—1½ pint milk porridge, 6 oz. of bread, daily.

Supper.—The same.

Dinner.—Same as for aged and infirm, but with 1 oz. of bread additional.

The medical officer should order tea, &c. for supper, in lieu of the above, at his discretion.

		Carbon.	Nitrogen.
Breakfast	Milk porridge 1½	880 grs.	63 grs.
	Bread, 6 oz.	748 „	33 „
		1,628 „	96 „
Supper		1,628 „	96 „
Dinner		1,766 „	97 „
		5,022 „	289 „

VAGRANTS.

Men.

Supper.—Bread 8 oz., and in the winter 1 pt. of hot gruel or broth.
Breakfast.—Bread 8 oz.

Women and Children over 9 years of age.

Supper.—Bread 6 oz., 1 pint of gruel or broth.
Breakfast.—The same.

Children between 2 and 9 years.

Supper.—Bread 5 oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of gruel or broth.
Breakfast.—The same.

Men.

	Carbon.	Nitrogen.		Carbon.	Nitrogen.
	grs.	grs.		grs.	grs.
Supper, bread	997	50	In winter, gruel, 1 pt.	296	13
Breakfast, bread	997	50	„ bread	997	50
				1,293	63

Women.

	Carbon.	Nitrogen.
Supper, bread	748 grs.	33 grs.
Gruel	296 „	13 „
	1,044 „	46 „

Breakfast.—The same.

Proposed Dietaries.

—	Meal.	No. of Days Weekly.	Gruel.	Milk Gruel.	Milk Porridge.	Bread.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Meat Pie	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Broth.	Soup.	Cheese.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	Carbon.	Nitrogen.	Average. Carbon.	Average. Nitrogen.	Total Daily. Carbon.	Total Daily. Nitrogen.
			Pts.	Pts.	Pts.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pts.	Pts.	Pts.	Oz.	Pts.	Oz.	Oz.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Children, aged 1 to 3	Breakfast	7	–	–	½	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	668	38		
	* Going to school	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	249	11		
	Supper	7	–	–	½	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	668	38	2,579	106
	Dinner	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	¼	–	–	–	–	–	¼	768	26				
	,,	2	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	¼	843	33	794	29		
	,,	2	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	¼	785	31				
,, aged 3 to 5	Breakfast	7	–	–	¾	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	939	54		
	* Going to school	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	249	11		
	Supper	7	–	–	¾	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	959	54	3,182	158
	Dinner	1	–	–	–	2	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,041	50				
	,,	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	8	–	–	¾	–	–	–	–	–	940	43				
	,,	2	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	852	35	955	39		
	,,	2	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,017	35				
	,,	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	970	42				
,, aged 5 to 9	Breakfast	7	–	–	¼	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,189	65		
	Supper	7	–	–	¾	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,063	59		
	Dinner	2	–	–	–	3	2	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			3,584	193
	,,	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,262	58½				
	,,	2	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1,285	59				
	,,	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	8	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	1,422	100	1,369	32		
	,,	1	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,405	58½				
																		1,267	46				
,, aged 9 to 15	Breakfast	7	–	1	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,188	60		
	Supper	7	–	1	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,188	60		
	Dinner	3	–	–	–	4	3	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			4,031	208
	,,	1	–	–	–	5	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,649	78				
	,,	2	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1,659	76	1,655	88		
	,,	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1,671	111				
																		1,639	85				

——	Meal.	No. of Days weekly.	Gruel.	Milk Gruel.	Milk Porridge.	Bread.	Milk.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Meat Pie.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Broth.	Soup.	Cheese.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	Carbon.	Nitrogen.	Average. Carbon.	Average. Nitrogen.	Total Daily. Carbon.	Total Daily. Nitrogen.
			Pts.	Pts.	Pts.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pts.	Pts.	Pts.	Oz.	Pts.	Oz.	Oz.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Adult Able-bodied Men.	Breakfast	7	1½	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,296	53	4,397	212
	Supper	4	1½	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,296	53	1,262	64		
	,,	3	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1½	–	–	–	1,689	96				
	Dinner	2	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1½	–	–	–	1,689	96	1,839	95		
	,,	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,976	91				
	,,	2	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1,796	111				
	,,	2	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	10	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1,963	81				
,, ,, Women	Breakfast	7	1	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,113	46	3,854	177
	Supper	6	1	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,113	46	1,101	45		
	,,	1	–	–	–	6	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	½	½	1,032	39				
	Dinner	2	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1½	–	–	–	1,439	84	1,640	86		
	,,	2	–	–	–	4	–	3†	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,745	81				
	,,	2	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1,671	101				
	,,	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	8	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1,764	73				
Aged and Infirm Men	Breakfast	7	–	1½	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,409	74	4,563	225
*	Supper	3	–	–	–	6	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	½	½	1,032	39	1,203	60		
	,,	2	–	1½	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,409	74				
	,,	2	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	½	–	1½	–	–	–	1,255	77				
	Dinner	4	–	–	–	4	–	3†	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,745	81	1,751	91		
	,,	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	1,821	92				
	,,	1	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1,817	133				
	,,	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1,637	86				
,, ,, Women	Breakfast	7	–	1	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,188	60	3,861	185
*	Supper	7	–	–	–	6	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	½	½	–	–	1,032	39		
	Dinner	4	–	–	–	3	–	3†	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,621	76	1,641	86		
	,,	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	1,696	87				
	,,	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1,667	128				
	,,	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1,637	86				

* When on the ground of age not being sufficiently advanced it is not deemed proper to give tea for supper, the supper will consist of the same food as is proposed for the breakfast.

† If the Guardians in town districts or elsewhere should think fit to increase this to 4 oz., the quantity of meat to be given on the other days must not be lessened in consequence.

APPENDIX.

TABLES OF DIETARIES IN ACTUAL USE.

	BREAKFAST.								DINNI						
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz
1. BASFORD.															
From 9 to 16	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**16**	**or**	**6**	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**3**	**1½**	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**14**	–
									–	–	–	**7**	–	–	–
„ *5 to 9*	*At discretion.*														
„ 2 to 5	Ditto.														
Under 2	Ditto.														
2. BEVERLEY.															
From 9 to 14	**5**	–	**1½**	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**8**	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**12 or 12**	
									–	–	–	**6**	**1½**	–	–
„ *5 to 9*	*5*	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	*5*	*8*	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	*12*	–
									–	–	–	*6*	*1½*	–	–
„ 2 to 5	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	Daily	4	8	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Under 2	At discretion.								–	–	–	5	1	–	–
3. BINGHAM.															
From 9 to 16	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**16**	**or**		} –	–	–
									–	**8**	**and**	**4**			
									–	–	–	–	–	**12**	–
									–	–	–	**4**	**1**	–	–
„ *5 to 9*	*5*	–	*½*	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	*3½*	*8*	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	*10*	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	*10*
„ 2 to 5	4	–	½	–	–	–	–	Daily	3	8	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	8	–
Under 2	At discretion.								–	–	–	–	–	–	8

[a] With Treacle.

CHILDREN.

Meat and Potatoe Pie.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	SUPPER. Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	**6**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1½**	–	**Twice**
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	**6**	**1¼**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Five**
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**											
–	–	–	**2**	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**5**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1½**	**Thrice**
12	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	**5**	–	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Four**
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*	*5*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*1*	*Thrice*
12	–	–	–	–	*Twice*	*5*	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Four*
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Thrice
10	–	–	–	–	Thrice	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Four
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Four*	*5*	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	Four	4	–	½	–	–	–	–	–		–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	Twice											
–	–	–	–	–	Once											

	BREAKFAST.								DINNER.						
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.
4. BOSTON.															
From 9 to 16	**5**	–	**1½**	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**8**	**or**	**8**	**3**	–	–
									–	–	–	**4**	**1½**		**or**
„ 5 to 9	*At discretion.*								–	–	–	–	–	**12 or 12**	
„ 2 to 5	Ditto.														
Under 2	Ditto.														
5. BOURN.															
From 9 to 16	**6**			–	–	–		**Daily**	**4**	–	**12**	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**5**	**1**	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	**12**
„ 5 to 9	5	–	–	¾	–	–		*Daily*	3	–	12	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	3	–
									–	–	–	4	1	–	–
„ 2 to 5	4	–	–	½	–	–		Daily	3	–	8	–	–	–	–
										–	–	–	–	8	–
									–	–	–	4	¾	–	–
Under 2	3	–	–	½	–	–		Daily	1½	–	4	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	4	–
									–	–	–	3	½	–	–
6. BRAMLEY.															
From 9 to 16	**5**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**12 or 12**		–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**4**	**1½**	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**12**[a]	–
„ 5 to 9	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	4	8 or 8		–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	4	1	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	12[a]	–
„ 2 to 5	4	–	–	½	–	–	–	Daily	3	8 or 8		–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	3	1	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	8[a]	–
Under 2	As the Medical Officer shall direct.														

[a] With 1 oz. Treacle.

CHILDREN—*continued.*

Meat and Potatoe Pie.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	SUPPER. Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**5**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1½**	**Thrice**
		1½	–	–	**Thrice**	**6**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	**Four**
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**6**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1**	**Thrice**
–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**6**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	**Four**
oz. Yeast Pudding				–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*	*5*	–	–	¾	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	Thrice		–	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	Twice											
–	–	–	–	–	Twice											
–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	3	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	Twice											
–	–	–	–	–	Twice											
–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**5**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Five**
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	**5**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	**Twice**
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*	*5*	*1*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	4	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	Twice											
–	–	–	–	–	Twice											

	BREAKFAST.								DINNER.						
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.
7. BRIDLINGTON.															
From 9 to 16	**6**	–	**1**	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**7**	–	**3**	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**5**	**1**[a]	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**14**[b]	–
„ *5 to 9*	*5*	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	*Daily*	*4*	*5*	–	*2*	–	–	–
									–	–	–	*5*	*1*[a]	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	*12*
									–	–	–	–	–	*12*	–
„ 2 to 5	4	–	–	½	–	–	–	Daily	3	4	–	2	–	–	–
									–	–	–	3	½[a]	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	8
									–	–	–	–	–	8	–
Under 2	At discretion.														
8. CAISTOR.															
From 9 to 16	**6**	–	**1**	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	–	–	–	–	–	**16**	–
									–	–	–	**4**[c]	**1**	–	–
									4	**12 or 16**		**2**	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	**16**[d]
„ *5 to 9*	*5*	–	–	*½ and Water*			–	*Daily*	*3½*	*8*	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	*10*	–
									–	–	–	*5*	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	*13*[d]
„ 2 to 5	4	–	–	½ and Water			–	Daily	2	8	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	8	–
									–	–	–	4	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	10[d]
nder 2	As directed by Medical Officer.														
9. DONCASTER.															
From 9 to 16	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**12 or 12**		–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**3**	**1½**	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**12**	–
„ *5 to 9*	*5*	*¾*	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	*4*	*8*	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	*2*	*1*	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	*10*	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	*10*
„ 2 to 5	4	–	–	½	–	–	–	Daily	3	8	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	2	½	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	8	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	8
Under 2															

[a] No Peas.

[b] With Treacle Sauce.

CHILDREN—*continued.*

Meat and Potatoe Pie.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	SUPPER. Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**5**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1**	**Thrice**
–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**5**	–	**1**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Four**
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*	*5*	–	–	½ *and Water*			–	½	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	4	–	–	½ and Water			–	½	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	Twice											
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**	**6**	–	**1**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*	*5*	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	*1*	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	Twice	4	–	–	½ and Water			–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	Twice											
–	–	–	–	1	Twice											
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**6**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**2**	–	**Once**
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Six**
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*	*5*	–	–	¾	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	4	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	Twice											
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
–	–	–	–	–	Once											

[c] Girls 3 oz.

[d] With Milk and Sugar.

DIETARY FOR

	BREAKFAST.								DINNER.						
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.
10. DRIFFIELD.															
From 9 to 16	**6**	–	**1½**	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**8 or 8**		–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**6**	**1½**	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**12**[a]	–
„ *5 to 9*	*5*	–	–	½	–	–	–	*Daily*	*4*	*8*	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	*13*	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	*12*
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	*5*	*1*	–	–
„ 2 to 5	4	–	–	½	–	–	–	Daily	3	8	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	8	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	8
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	5	1	–	–
Under 2															
11. EASINGWOLD.															
From 9 to 16	**7**	**1½ or 1½**		–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	–	**12**	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**7**	–	–	–
									–		–	–	–	**14 or 14**	
„ *5 to 9*	*5*	*¾*	*or*	*¾*	–	–	–	*Daily*	*4*	–	*10*	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	*6*	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	*10 or 10*	
„ 2 to 5	4	½	or	½	–	–	–	Daily	3	–	8	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	5	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	8 or 8	
Under 2	At Discretion.														

[a] With Treacle.

CHILDREN—*continued.*

						SUPPER.										
Meat and Potatoe Pie.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**5**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1½**	**Thrice**
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	**5**	–	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Four**
16	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*	*5*	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
12	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	4	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
8	–	–	–	–	Once											
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**7**	**1½ or 1½**		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Six**
–	–	–	–	**1½**	**Twice**	**7**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1½**	**Once**
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*	*5*	¼	*or*	¾	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Six*
–	–	–	–	*1*	*Twice*	*5*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	¾	*Once*
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	4	½	or	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	Six
–	–	–	–	¾	Twice	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	½	Once
–	–	–	–	–	Twice											

	BREAKFAST.								DINNER						
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.
12. EAST RETFORD.															
From 9 to 16	**5**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**4**	**12 or Rice**		–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**12**	–
									–	–	–	**5**	**1**	–	–
„ *5 to 9*	*5*	*¾*	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	*4*	*12 or Rice*		–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	*5*	*1*	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	*10*	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 2 to 5	4	¾	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	3	8 *or Rice*		–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	8	–
									–	–	–	4	1	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Under 2	At Discretion.														
13. ECCLESALL-BIERLOW.															
From 9 to 16	**6**	**1**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**4**	**8 or 8**		**4**	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**6**	**1½**	–	–
									–	–	–	**7**	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**14**	–
„ *5 to 9*	*5*	*½*	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	*3½*	*8 or 8*		*2*	–	–	–
									–	–	–	*5*	*1*	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	*10*	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	*10*[b]
„ 2 to 5	4	½	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	3	8 or 8		2	–	–	–
									–	–	–	5	1	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	8	–
Under 2	As the Medical Officer shall direct.														8[b]
14. ELY.															
From 9 to 16	**5**	–	**1½**	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**12**	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**3**	**1½**[a]	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**12 or 12**	
„ *5 to 9*	*4*	–	–	*½*	–	–	–	*Daily*	*4*	*8*	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	*3*	*1*[a]	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	*8 or 8*	
„ 2 to 5	3	–	–	½	–	–	–	Daily	3	6	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	3	½[a]	–	–
Under 2	At discretion.													6 or 6	

[a] No Peas.

[b] With Treacle Sauce.

CHILDREN—*continued.*

Meat and Potatoe Pie.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	SUPPER. Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**5**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Six**
16	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	**5**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	–	–	**Once**
–	–	–	–	½	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*	*5*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	½	*Once*											
12	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	½	Once											
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
10	–	–	–	–	Twice											
–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**6**	**1**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**											
–	**24**	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*	*5*	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	4	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	Twice											
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**5**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**2**	–	**Four**
–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**5**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1½**	**Thrice**
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*	*4*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	*Four*
–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*	*4*	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	¾	–	Four
–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	3	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice
–	–	–	–	–	Once											

	BREAKFAST.								DINNER.						
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.
15. GAINSBOROUGH.															
From 9 to 16	**5**	–	**1½**	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**12 or 12**		–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**3**	**1½**	–	–
									–	–	–	**4**	–	**12**	
„ *5 to 9*	*5*	–	–	*¾ New*		–	–	*Daily*	*3½*	*8 or 8*		–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	*10*	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	*10*
„ 2 to 5	4	–	–	*½ New*		–	–	Daily	3	8 or 8		–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	8	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	8
or 2															
16. GLANFORD BRIGG.															
From 9 to 14	**5**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**16**[a]	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**3**	**1½**	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**16**	–
„ *5 to 9*	*5*	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	*4½*	*8*[a]	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	*3*	*1½*	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	*14*	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	*16*[b]
„ 2 to 5		–		*¾*	–	–	–	Daily	*3½*	*8*[a]	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	3	*¾*	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	10	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	12
Under 2	At discretion.														
17. GOOLE.															
From 9 to 16	**6**	–	**1½ or 1½**		–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**16 or 16**		–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**4**	**1½**	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**16 or 1**	
„ *5 to 9*	*As the Guardians shall direct.*														
„ 2 to 5	Ditto.														
Under 2	Ditto.														

[a] In the event of a scarcity of Potatoes { **4** oz. Bread with
4 „ „
8 „ „

[b] In milk.

CHILDREN—*continued.*

						SUPPER.									
Meat and Potatoe Pie.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**5**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1½**	**Thrice**
–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**5**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**2**	–	**Four**
or		**1½**	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Four*	*5*	–	–	*¾ New*	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	Four	4	–	–	½ New	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	Twice											
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**5**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1½**	**Thrice**
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	**5**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	**5**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1½**	–	**Once**
–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*	*5*	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Six*
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*	*5*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	*Once*
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	4	–	¾	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Six
–	–	–	–	–	Once	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	Once
–	–	–	–	–	Twice											
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**6**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1½**	**Thrice**
–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**6**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**2**	–	**Thrice**
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**	**6**	–	**1½ or 1½**		–	–	–	–	–	–	**Once**

5 oz. without Cabbage
5 oz. " "
4 oz. " "
} may be given at discretion of the Guardians.

	BREAKFAST.								DINNER						
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.
18. GRANTHAM.															
From 9 to 12	**5**	–	**1½**	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**12**	**or**	**5**	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**3**	**1½**	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**14 or 14**	
„ *5 to 9*	*5*	–	–	*½*	–	–	–	*Daily*	*3½*	*8*	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	*10*	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	*10*
„ 2 to 5	4	–	–	½	–	–	–	Daily	3	8	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	*8*	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	*8*
Under 2	As the Guardians shall direct.														
19. GREAT OUSEBURN.															
From 9 to 16	**6**	–	–	**1½**[a]	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**16 or 16**		–	–	–	–
									5[b]	**16 or 16**		–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**5**	**1½**	–	–
									–	**16 or 16**		–	**1½**[a]	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**12**	–
„ *5 to 9*	*5*	–	–	*1*[a]	–	–	–	*Daily*	*3½*[c]	*8 or 8*		–	–	–	–
									3½[d]	*8 or 8*		–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	*4*	*1*	–	–
									–	*8 or 8*		–	*1*	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	*8*	–
„ 2 to 5	4	–	–	½[a]	–	–	–	Daily	3[c]	4 or 4		–	–	–	–
									3[d]	4 or 4		–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	3	½	–	–
									–	4 or 4		–	½	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	8	–
Under 2	At discretion.														

[a] Milk Broth. [b] Bacon or Pork. [c] Boiled Beef.

CHILDREN—*continued.*

Meat and Potatoe Pie.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	SUPPER. Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**5**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1½**	**Thrice**
–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**5**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**2**	–	**Four**
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Four*	*5*	–	–	*½ and Water*			–	*½*	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	Four	4	–	–	½ and Water			–	¼	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	Twice											
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	**6**	–	–	**1½**[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*	*5*	–	–	*1*[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	Twice	4	–	–	½[a]	–	–	–	•	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
–	–	–	–	–	Twice											
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
–	–	–	–	–	Once											

[a] Bacon. [b] Ox-head Soup.

	BREAKFAST.								DINNER.						
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.
20. GUISBOROUGH.															
From 9 to 16	**5**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**12**	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**7**	**1½**	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**12** [a]	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ *5 to 9*	*5*	–	–	½	–	–	–	*Daily*	*4*	*10*	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	*5*	*1*	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	*10* [a]	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 2 to 5	4	–	–	½	–	–	–	Daily	4	8	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	4	1	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	8 [a]	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Under 2									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21. HELMSLEY.															
From 9 to 16	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**12**	**or Peas**		–	–	–
									–	–	–	**6**	**1½** [b]	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**12**	–
									–	**12**	**or Peas**		–	–	–
									–	–	–	**12 oz. boiled Rice**			
„ *5 to 9*	*5*	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	*4*	*8 or Peas*		–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	*5*	*1* [b]	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	*10*	–
									–	*8 or Peas*		*3*	–	–	–
									–	–	–	*3 and 8 oz. boiled Rice*			
„ 2 to 5	4	–	–	½	–	–	–	Daily	3	8 or Peas		–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	8	–
									–	–	–	4	½ [b]	–	–
									–	8 or Peas		2	–	–	–
Under 2									–	–	–	2 and 8 oz. boiled Rice			

[a] With Treacle.

[b] No Peas.

CHILDREN—*continued.*

Meat and Potatoe Pie.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	SUPPER. Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	**5**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Five**
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	**5**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1½**	**Twice**
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	**1½**[a]	–	–	**Once**											
14	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*	*5*	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
12	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	*1*[a]	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	Twice	4	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	Twice											
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
8	–	–	–	–	Once											
–	–	1[a]	–	–	Once											
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	**6**	–	–	**1**	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	**2**	–	**Once**											
or Peas		–	**2**	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*	*5*	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
or Peas		–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	Twice	4	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
–	–	–	–	–	Twice											
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
or Peas		–	–	–	Once											

	BREAKFAST.								DINNER.						
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.
22. HEMSWORTH.															
From 9 to 16	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**16 or 16**		–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**4**	**1½**	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**16**	–
„ *5 to 9*	*5*	*1*	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	*3*	*8 or 8*		–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	*3*	*1*	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	*10*	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	*10*
„ 2 to 5	4	½	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	3	8 or 8		–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	3	1	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	8	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	8
Under 2	As Medical Officer shall direct.														
23. HOLBEACH.															
From 9 to 16	**5**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**8**[a]	–	**4**	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**3**	**1½**	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**12 or 12**	
„ *5 to 9*	*4*	*1*	–	–	–		–	*Daily*	*4*	*8*	–	*2*	–	–	–
									–	–	–	2	–	*12 or 12*	
									–	–	–	2	–	–	–
„ 2 to 5	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	2½	6	–	2	–	–	–
									–	–	–	2	–	8 or 8	
									–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Under 2	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	2	–	6 or 6	
									–	–	–	2	–	–	–
24. HOLBECK.															
From 9 to 16	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**4**	**8 or 8**		**3**	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**6**	**1**		
									–	–	–	**3**	–	**8 or 8**[c]	
„ *5 to 9*	*4*	*1*	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	*3*	*4 or 4*		*2*	–	–	–
									–	–	–	*4*	*1*		
									–	–	–	*2*	–	*6 or 6*[c]	
„ 2 to 5	3	¾	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	2	3 or 3		2	–	–	–
									–	–	–	3	1		
									–	–	–	2	–	6 or 6[c]	
Under 2	As the Medical Officer shall direct.														

* In the event of a scarcity of Potatoes, 5 oz. of Bread may be given in lieu of them, at discretion of the Guardians.

CHILDREN—*continued.*

DINNER.						SUPPER.										
Meat and Potatoe Pie.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*	*5*	*½*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	4	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	Twice											
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**5**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1½**	–	**Four**
–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**5**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1½**	**Thrice**
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*	*5*	*1*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*											
–	–	–	–	*1*[b]	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	Thrice											
–	–	–	–	¾[b]	Once											
–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	¾[b]	Four											
–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**
or				**1**	**Thrice**											
–	–	–	**2**	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*	*4*	*1*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
or				*1*	*Thrice*											
–	–	–	*1*	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	3	¾	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
or				1	Thrice											
–	–	–		–	Once											

[b] With Rice in it.

With Treacle Sauce.

	BREAKFAST.								DINNER.						
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Pea Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.
25. HORNCASTLE.															
From 9 to 16	**6**	–	**1**	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**12**	**or**	**5**	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**5**	**1½**	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**14**	–
									–	–	**5**	–	–	–	–
„ *5 to 9*	*5*	*¾*	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	*3½*	*12*	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	*4*	*1*	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	*10*	–
2 to 5	4	½	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	3	8	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	4	½	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	8	–
Under 2	At discretion.														
26. HOWDEN.															
From 9 to 16	**6**	–	**1½ or 1½**		–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**16 or 16**		–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**5**	**1½**	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**16**	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ *5 to 9*	5	–	–	½	–	–	–	*Daily*	*2*	*8 or 8*		–	–	–	*8*
									–	–	–	*5*	½	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	*10*	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 2 to 5	4	–	–	½	–	–	–	Daily	2	6 or 6		–	–	–	8
									–	–	–	4	½	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Under	At discretion.								–	–	–	–	–	8	–
27. HUNSLET.															
From 9 to 16	**4**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**4**	**8 or 8**		**2**	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**5**	**1½**		
									–	–	–	–	–	**12**[a]	–
									–	–	–	**2**	–	–	–
„ *5 to 9*	*3*	*1*	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	*3*	*6 or 6*		–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	*4*	*1*		
									–	–	–	–	–	*10*[a]	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 2 to 5	3	½	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	2	4 or 4		–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	3	½		
									–	–	–	–	–	6[a]	–
Under 2	As the Medical Officer shall direct.								–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[a] With Treacle Sauce.

CHILDREN—*continued.*

Meat and Potatoe Pie. Oz.	Hash or Stew. Oz.	Rice Milk. Pt.	Cheese. Oz.	Broth. Pt.	No. of Times per Week.	SUPPER. Bread. Oz.	Porridge. Pt.	Gruel. Pt.	Milk. Pt.	Rice Milk. Pt.	Tea. Pt.	Sugar. Oz.	Butter. Oz.	Cheese. Oz.	Broth. Pt.	No. of Times per Week.
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	**5**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1½**	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**											
–	–	–	–	**1½**	**Twice**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*	*5*	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	4	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	Twice											
–	–	–	–	–	Twice											
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	**6**	–	**1½ or 1½ or Soup 1½ pt.**					–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
20	–	–	–	–	**Twice**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*	*5*	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
14	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	Twice	4	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	Twice											
12	–	–	–	–	Twice											
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	**4**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	**Daily**
or				**1½**	**Twice**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**											
–	**12**	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*	*3*	*1*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
or				*1*	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	*10*	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	Twice	3	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
or				½	Twice											
–	–	–	–	–	Twice											
–	8	–	–	–	Once											

	BREAKFAST.								DINNER						
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.
28. HULL.															
From 9 to 16	**6**	**1**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	–	**16**	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**4**	**1**	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**16 or 16**	
									–	–	–	**4**	–	–	–
„ *5 to 9*	*4*	*1*	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	*4*	–	*12*	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	*4*	*1*	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	*14 or 14*	
									–	–	–	*4*	–	–	–
„ 2 to 5	3	¾	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	3	–	8	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	3	¾	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	12	or 12
Under 2	As the Medical Officer shall direct.								–	–	–	3	–	–	–
29. KIRKBY MOORSIDE.															
From 9 to 16	**6**	**1½ or 1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**16 or 16**		–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**6**	**1½** [a]	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**12**	–
									–	**16 or 16**		**and**	½ [a]	**or**	**16**
„ *5 to 9*	*5*	*1 or 1*		*or*	*1*	–	–	*Daily*	*4*	*16 or 16*		–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	*5*	*1*	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	*10*	–
									–	*16 or 16*		*and*	½	*or*	*16*
„ 2 to 5	4	1 or 1		or	1	–	–	Daily	4	16 or 16		–	–	–	–
Under 2										–		4	1	–	–
										–		–	–	8	–
										16 or 16		and	½	or	16
30. KNARESBOROUGH.															
From 9 to 16	**5**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5** [b]	–	**12**	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**5**	**1**	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**12**	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ *5 to 9*	*5*	*1*	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	*3* [b]	–	*8*	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	*5*	*1*	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	*10*	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 2 to 5	4	¾	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	3 [b]	–	8	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	4	¾	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	8	–
Under 2	At discretion.								–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[a] No Peas.

CHILDREN—*continued.*

Meat and Potatoe Pie.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Wesk.	SUPPER. Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	**6**	–	–	**1**	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**											
–	**1**	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*	*4*	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	*1*	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	Twice	3	–	–	¾	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	Twice											
–	–	–	–	–	Twice											
–	[illegible]	–	–	–	Once											
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	**6**	–	–	**1**	–	–	–	–	**2**	–	**Five**
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	**6**	–	–	**1**	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
and 2 oz. Treacle					**Twice**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*	*5*	–	–	*1*	*or*	*1*	–	–	*1*	–	*Five*
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*	*5*	–	–	*1*	*or*	*1*	–	–	–	–	*Twice*
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
and 2 oz. Treacle					*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	Twice	4	–	–	1	or	1	–	–	1	–	Five
–	–	–	–	–	Twice	4	–	–	1	or	1	–	–	–	–	Twice
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
and 2 oz. Treacle					Twice											
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	**5**	–	–	–	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**											
20	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*	*5*	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
16	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	Twice	4	–	–	–	¾	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	Twice											
–	–	–	–	–	Twice											
14	–	–	–	–	Once											

[b] Boiled Beef.

	BREAKFAST.								DINNER.						
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.
31. LINCOLN.															
From 9 to 16	**5**	**1**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**16 or 16 or 5 or 24 oz. cooked**					
									–	–	–	**3**	**1**	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**12**	–
„ *5 to 9*	*5*	½	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	3½	*8*	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	*3*	¾	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	*8*	–
„ 5	4	½	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	3	8	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	3	½	–	–
Under 2	At discretion.								–	–	–	–	–	8	–
32. LOUTH.															
From 9 to 16	**6**	–	**1½**	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**16 or 8 and**		**3**	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**3**	**1½**	–	–
									–	**8 or Carrots**			–	**10**	–
„ *5 to 9* „ 2 to 5	¼	–	–	½	–	–	–	Daily	3	6	–	3	–	–	–
									–	–	–	3	–	–	10
Under 2	At discretion.								–	–	–	–	–	8	–
33. MALTON.															
From 9 to 16	**5**	**1½ or 1½**		–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**12**	–	**5**	**1½**	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**12 or 12**	
„ *5 to 9*	*5*	*1 or 1*		–	–	–	–	*Daily*	*3*	*4*	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	*5*	*1*	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	*12*	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	*12*
									–	–	–	–	*Flour pudding*		
„ 2 to 5	5	–	–	½	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	–	–	12	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	12
									–	–	–	–	Flour Pudding		
„ 1 to 2	3	–	–	½	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	–	Pudding 3 oz.		
„ 6 months to 1 year	3	–	–	½	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Under 6 months	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[a] The cooked hominy is never used.

CHILDREN—*continued.*

Meat and Potatoe Pie.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	SUPPER. Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
hominy [a]	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**6**	–	–	½			**or**		**1½**	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	**1**	**Thrice**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*	*5*	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	¾	*Thrice*											
–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	4	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
–	–	–	–	½	Thrice											
–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**5** **5**	– –	– –	½ ½	– –	– –	– –	– –	– **1½**	– –	**Five** **Twice**
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**											
–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	4	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	Twice											
–	–	–	–	–	Twice											
–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**5**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1½**	**Thrice**
–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**5**	**1**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Four**
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*	*5*	*1*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Four*
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*	*5*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*1*	*Three*
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
12 *oz.*	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	Once	5	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	Thrice											
12 oz.	–	–	–	–	Thrice											
–	–	–	–	–	Daily	3	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	—	3	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—

	BREAKFAST.								DINNER.						
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.
34. MANSFIELD.															
From 9 to 13	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**12 or 12**	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**4**	**1½**	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**13 or 13**	
									–	–	–	**6**	–	–	–
Under 9	*As the Guardians shall direct.*														
35. NEWARK.															
From 9 to 16	**5**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**16**	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**5**	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**3**	**1½**	**and**	
									–	–	–	**5**	**1½** [a]	–	–
Under 9	*At discretion.*								–	–	–	–	–	**14**	–
36. NORTHALLERTON.															
From 9 to 13	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5** [b]	**12**	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**6**	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**4**	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**4**	**1**	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**12** [c]	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ *5 to 9*	*5*	*1*	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	*4* [b]	*8*	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	*5*	–	–	–
									–	–	–	*3*	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	*10* [d]	–
									–	–	–	*3*	*1*	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 2 to 5	4	¾	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	3 [b]	8	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	4	–	–	–
									–	–	–	3	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	8 [e]	–
									–	–	–	3	¾	–	–
Under 2	As the Guardians shall direct.								–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[a] Meat Soup. [b] Boiled Meat.

CHILDREN—*continued.*

Meat and Potatoe Pie.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	SUPPER. Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**											
–	–	–	**2**	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**5**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	**1½**	**Once**											
Potatoes		–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	**6**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1**	**Twice**
–	–	–	–	**1¼**	**Once**	**6**	**1**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**
–	**1**	–	–	–	**Once**	**6**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**3**	–	**Once**
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**	**6**	–	–	**⅔ New**	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Once**
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	**1½**	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*	*5*	*¼*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Five*
–	–	–	–	*1*	*Once*	*5*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*3*	–	*Once*
–	*1*	–	–	–	*Once*	*5*	–	–	*⅔ New*	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Once*
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	*1¼*	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	Twice	4	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Five
–	–	–	–	1	Once	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	Once
–	¾	–	–	–	Once	4	–	–	⅔ New	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
–	–	1	–	–	Once											

[c] Or 14 oz. baked Pudding.

[d] Or 12 oz. baked Pudding.

[e] Or 10 oz. baked Pudding.

	BREAKFAST.								DINNER.						
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.
37, NORTH WITCHFORD.															
From 9 to 16	**6**	–	**1½**	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	–	–	–	**5**	–	–	**12**[a]
									–	**12**	**or Beans**	**2**	**1½**	–	–
									4[b]	**16**		**2**	–	–	–
									5[c]	**16**		**2**	–	–	–
									–	**12**		**2**	–	**12**	–
„ *5 to 9*	*4½*	–	–	*½*	–	–	–	*Daily*	–	–	*or Beans*	*1*	–	–	*10*[a]
									–	*4*		*1*	–	*10*	–
									3½[b]	*8*		*1*	–	–	–
									3½[c]	*8*		*1*	–	–	–
„ 2 to 5	3½	–	–	½	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	1	–	–	8[a]
									–	4	or Beans	1	–	8	–
									3[b]	8		1	–	–	–
									3[c]	8		1	–	–	–
Under 2	At discretion.														
38. NOTTINGHAM.															
From 9 to 16	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**[c]	**16**	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**6**	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**16**	–
									–	–	–	**3**	**1½**	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ *5 to 9*	*5*	*1*	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	*4*	*8*	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	*16*	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	*16*
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 2 to 5	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	3	8	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	12	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	12
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Under 2	Not stated.														

[a] And ½ oz. Sugar.

[b] Pork

CHILDREN—*continued.*

						SUPPER.									
Meat and Potatoe Pie.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No o Times per Week.
Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt..	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
–	–	–	**1**	–	**Once**	**6**	–	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	**Four**
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	**6**	–	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*	4½	–	–	½ *and Water*			–	½	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	Once	3½	–	–	½ and Water			–	½	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	Thrice											
–	–	–	–	–	Twice											
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	**1½**	**Twice**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	**1½**	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	–	–	*Four.*
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	1½	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice
–	–	–	–	–	Once	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	–	–	Four
–	–	–	–	–	Twice											
–	1	–	–	–	Once											

	BREAKFAST.								DINNER.						
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.
39. PATELEY BRIDGE.															
From 9 to 16	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**[a]	–	**12**	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–		**1**	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**12**	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ *5 to 9*	*5*	*1*	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	*3*[a]	–	*10*	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	*5*	*1*	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	*10*	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 2 to 5	4	¾	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	2½[a]	–	8	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	4	¾	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	8	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Under 2	At discretion.														
40. PATRINGTON.															
From 9 to 16	**5**	–	**1½**	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**12 or 12**[d]	
									–	–	–	**6**	**1½**[d]	–	–
									5[e]	–	**16**	–	–	–	–
									5[f] **with 8 oz. boiled Rice**						–
„ *5 to 9*	*5*	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	*Daily*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	*10 or 10*[c]	
									–	–	–	*5*	¾[d]	–	–
									4[e]	–	*8*	–	–	–	–
									3½[f] *with 7 oz. boiled Rice*						–
„ 2 to 5	4	–	–	¾	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	9 or 9[c]	
									–	–	–	5	¼[d]	–	–
									3[e]	–	7	–	–	–	–
									3[f] with 6 oz. boiled Rice						–
Under 2	At discretion.														

[a] Boiled Beef. [b] Half Milk. [c] With Treacle.

CHILDREN—*continued.*

DINNER.						SUPPER.										
Meat and Potatoe Pie.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	**6**	–	–	**1**	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	**Three**
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	**6**	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	–	–	–	**Four**
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**											
20	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*	*5*	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
16	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	Twice	4	–	–	–	¾	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	Twice											
–	–	–	–	–	Twice											
14	–	–	–	–	Once											
12	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	**5**	–	**1½**[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Five**
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**	**5**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1½**	**Twice**
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
10	–	–	–	–	*Twice*	*5*	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	–		*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
9	–	–	–	–	Twice	4	–	–	¾	–	–	–	–	–	–	Dail
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
–	–	–	–	–	Twice											
–	–	–	–	–	Once											

[d] No Peas. [e] Beef. [f] Mutton.

	BREAKFAST.								DINNER.						
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.
41. PICKERING.															
From 9 to 16	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**[a]	**12**	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**6**	**1½**	–	–
									–	–	–	–	**1½**	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**12**	–
									–	–	–	**6 & 1½ pt. Furmety**			
									–	–	–	–	**1½ pt. Furmety**		
„ *5 to 9*	*5*	*1*	*or*	*1*	–	–	–	*Daily*	*4*	*8*	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	*5*	*1*	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	*10*	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	*10*
„ 2 to 5	4	½	or	½	–	–	–	Daily	3	8	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	4	1	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	8	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	8
Under 2	Not stated.														
42. POCKLINGTON.															
From 9 to 16	**6**	**1½ or 1½**		–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**12**	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**6**	**1½**	–	–
									–	–	–	–		**12 or 12**[b]	
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ *5 to 9*	*5*	–	–	*¼*	–	–	–	*Daily*	*3½*	*8*	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	*5*	*1*	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	*10*[b]	–
„ 2 to	4	–	–	¼	–	–	–	Daily	3	8	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	4	1	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	8[b]	–
Under 2	As Guardians shall direct.														

[a] Boiled Beef.

CHILDREN—*continued.*

						SUPPER.										
Meat and Potatoe Pie.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Five**
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**	**6**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1½**	**Twice**
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*	*5*	*1*	*or*	*1*	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Five*
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*	*5*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*1*	*Twice*
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	Twice	4	½	or	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	Five
–	–	–	–	–	Twice	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Twice
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
–	–	–	–	–	Twice											
–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**6**	–	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Four**
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**	**6**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1½**	**Twice**
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
12	–	–	–	–	**Twice**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*	*5*	–	–	¾	–	–	–	½	–	–	*Four*
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*	*5*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*1*	*Thrice*
10	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	4	–	–	½	–	–	–	¼	–	–	Four
–	–	–	–	–	Once	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Thrice
8	–	–	–	–	Twice											
–	–	–	–	–	Once											

[b] With Treacle.

DIETARY FOR

	BREAKFAST.								DINNER.						
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.
43. PONTEFRACT.															
44. RADFORD.															
From 9 to 16															
Boys	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**14**	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**3**	**1½**	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**14**	–
									–	–	–	**5**	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**3**	–	–	–
Girls	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**4**	**14**	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**14**	–
									–	–	–	**3**	**1½**	–	–
									–	–	–	**5**	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**3**	–	–	–
„ *5 to 9*	*5*	*1*	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	*4*	*12*	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	*3*	*1*	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	*12*	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	*12*
									–	–	–	*Scotch Barley 12 oz.*			
									–	–	–	*3*	–	–	–
„ 2 to 5	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	3	10	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	10	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	10
									–	–	–	2	1	–	–
									–	–	–	Scotch Barley 10 oz.			
									–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Under 2	At discretion.														

CHILDREN—*continued.*

Meat and Potatoe Pie.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	SUPPER. Bread.	Porridge	Gruel.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week
Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	**1½**	**Twice**											
–	**1½**	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	**1½**	**Twice**											
–	**1½**	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*	*5*	*1*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	*1*	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	Twice	4	1	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
–	1	–	–	–	Once											

	BREAKFAST.								DINNER.						
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.
45. RIPON.															
From 9 to 16	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**12 or 12**		–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**5**	**1½**	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**12 or 12** [a]	
„ *5 to 9*	4	¾	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	*4*	*8 or 8*		–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	4	*1*	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	*10 or 10*	
„ 2 to 5	3	½	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	3	8 or 8		–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	3	½	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	7 or 7	
Under 2	As Guardians shall direct.														
46. ROTHERHAM.															
From 9 to 16	**6**	**1**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**12 or 12**		–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**6**	**1½** [b]	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**12**	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	**14**
„ *5 to 9*	*5*	–	–	½	–	–	–	*Daily*	*3½*	*8 or 8*		–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	*5*	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	*10*	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	*14*
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 2 to 5	4	–	–	½	–	–	–	Daily	3	8 or 8		–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	4	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	8	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	12
										–	–	–	–	–	–

[a] At discretion.

[b] With Treacle.

CHILDREN—*continued.*

Meat and Potatoe Pie.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	SUPPER. Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Four**
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	**6**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**2**	–	**Thrice**
16	–	–	–	–	**Twice**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*	*4*	*¾*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Four*
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*	*4*	–	–	*½*	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*
12	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	Twice	3	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Four
–	–	–	–	–	Once	3	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice
8	–	–	–	–	Twice											
–	–	–	–	–	Twice											
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	**6**	**1**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
12	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*	*5*	–	–	–	*½*	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	*1*	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
10	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	Twice	*4*	–	–	–	*⅓*	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	½	Twice											
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
8	–	–	–	–	Once											

[b] No Peas.

	BREAKFAST.								DINNER.						
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Pea Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.
47. SCARBOROUGH.															
From 9 to 16	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**12**	**or 12**	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**5**	**1½**	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**12**	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ *5 to 9*	*5*	–	–	½	–	–	–	*Daily*	*3½*	*8*	*or 8*	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	*3½*	*1*	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	*12*	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 2 to 5	4	–	–	½	–	–	–	Daily	3	8	or 8	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	8	–
Under 2	As Medical Officer shall direct.								–	–	–	–	–	–	–
48. SCULCOATES.															
From 9 to 16	**5**	–	–	**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**8**	**or 8**	**4**	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**5**	**1**	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**5**	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**14**[a]	–
„ *5 to 9*	*4*	–	–	¾	–	–	–	*Daily*	*4*	*4*	*or 4*	*3*	–	–	–
									–	–	–	*4*	½	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	*10*[a]	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	*4*	–	–	–
„ 2 to 5	3	–	–	½	–	–	–	Daily	3	4	or 4	3	–	–	–
									–	–	–	3	½	–	–
									–	–	–	3	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	8[a]	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Under 2	3	–	–	½	–	–	–	Daily	2	4	or 4	2	–	–	–
									–	–	–	3	½	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	8[a]	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	3	–	–	–

[a] With Broth for Sauce.

CHILDREN—*continued.*

Meat and Potatoe Pie.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	SUPPER. Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
12	–	–	–	–	**Twice**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*	*5*	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
12	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	Four	4	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
8	–	–	–	–	Twice											
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	**5**	–	–	**1**	–		–	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**											
14	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	**1**	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*	*4*	–	–	¾	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
10	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	½	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	Twice	3	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	Twice											
–	–	½	–	–	Once											
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
8	–	–	–	–	Once											
–	–	–	–	–	Twice	3	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	Twice											
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
8	–	–	–	–	Once											
–	–	½	–	–	Once											

	BREAKFAST.								DINNER.						
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.
49. SELBY.															
From 9 to 16	**6**	–	**1½ or 1½**		–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**16 or 16**		–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**4**	**1½**	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**16 or 16**	
„ 5 to 9	As Guardians shall direct.														
„ 2 to 5															
Under 2															
50. SHEFFIELD.															
From 9 to 16	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Six**	**4**	**12 or 12**		**4**	–	–	–
	6	–	–	–	**1 or Cocoa**			**Once**	–	–	–	–	–	**20**	–
									–	–	–	**4**	–	–	–
„ 5 to 9	5	–	–	½	–	–	–	*Daily*	3½	8	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	12	–
„ 2 to 5	4	–	–	½	–	–	–	y	3	8	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	10	–
From 9 to 12 months old [a]	To have milk porridge morning and evening, and rice diet at dinner, with 4 oz. of bread at each meal.														
From 3 to 9 months old	To have ½ pint milk morning and evening, with 4 oz. bread each time.														
Under 3 months old	To have the breast only.														
51. SKIRLAUGH.															
From 9 to 13	**5**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	–	**16**	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**6**	**1½**	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**12 or 12** [b]	
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 5 to 9	4	–	–	oz. 16	–	–	–	*Daily*	5 [c]	11	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	5	1	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	10	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 2 to 5	3	–	–	oz. 12	–	–	–	Daily	3 [c]	9	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	4	1	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	10	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Under 2	At discretion.														

[a] All infants to be weaned within the 12 months of age, after which house diet may be

[b] With Treacle.

[c] Beef.

CHILDREN—*continued.*

Meat and Potatoe Pie.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	SUPPER. Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**6**	–	**1½ or**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Once**
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	**6**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1½**	**Thrice**
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	**6**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**2**	–	**Thrice**
–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Five**
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1 or Cocoa**					**Twice**
–	**15**	–	–	–	**Thrice**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Four*	*5*	–	–	*½ and Water*			–	*½*	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*											
–	–	–	–	–	Four	4	–	–	½ and Water			–	¼	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	Thrice											
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	**5**	**1½**	**or**	**1**			**or**			**1½**	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
18	–	–	–	–	**Twice**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*	*4*	–	–	oz. *16*	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
16	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	Twice	3	–	–	oz. 12	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	Twice											
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
12	–	–	–	–	Twice											

[8]ubstituted for Rice, if desirable; but no other diet than the breast after that date unless weaned.

	BREAKFAST.								DINNER						
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.
52. SLEAFORD.															
From 9 to 16	**6**	–	**1**	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**4**	–	**12**	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**5**	**1**	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**Yeast dumpling 14 oz.**	
5 to 9	*5*	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	*3*	*12*	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	*5*	*1*	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	*Yeast dumpling 8 oz.*	
„ 2 to 5	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	Daily	3	8	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	3	1	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	Yeast dumpling 8 oz.	
„ 6 months to 2 years	3	–	–	1	–	–		Daily	1½	–	–	3	–	–	–
53. SOUTHWELL.															
From 9 to 16	**5**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**16**	**or**	**4**[a]	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**12**	–
									–	–	–	**5**	–	–	–
„ *5 to 9*	*5*	–	–	½	–	–	–	*Daily*	*3½*	*8*	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	*10*	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	*10*
„ 2 to 5	4	–	–	½	–	–	–	Daily	3	8	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	8	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	8
Under 2	At discretion.														
54. SPALDING.															
From 9 to 16	**5**	**1½ or 1½**		–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**16 or 16**		**2**	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**6**	**1½**	–	–
									–	–	–	**3**	–	**12**	–
„ *5 to 9*	*4*		–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	*3*	*8*	–	*2*	–	–	–
									1½	–	–	*4*	*1*	–	–
									–	–	–	*2*	–	*8*	–
„ 2 to 5	3	½	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	2	8	–	2	–	–	–
									1	–	–	3	½	–	–
									–	–	–	2	–	5	–
Under 2	3	–	–	½	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	2	–	–	–

One oz. of Rice for Pudding

[a] An allowance of Turnips is given on the three Meat days, wi

CHILDREN—*continued.*

DINNER.						SUPPER.									
Meat and Potatoe Pie.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.		Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**6**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1**	**Thrice**
–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**6**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	**Four**
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*	*6*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*1*	*Thrice*
–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*	*6*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	*Four*
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Thrice
–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	Four
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
–	–	–	–	1	Daily	3	–	–	1	–		–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**5**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	½	**Thrice**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Four*	*5*	–	–	½	*and Water*		–	½	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	Four	4	–	–	½	and Water		–	¼	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	Twice											
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**6**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	**Five**
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	**6**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1½**	**Twice**
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*	*4*	–	–	¾			*or*		*1*	–	*Five*
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*	*4*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*1*	*Twice*
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	3	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	¾	–	Five
–	–	–	–	–	Twice	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	½	Twice
–	–	–	–	–	Twice											
–	–	–	–	½	Four Thrice	3	–	–	½	–	–	–	–		–	Daily

the Bread, at the discretion of the Guardians.

	BREAKFAST.								DINNER.						
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.
55. SPILSBY.															
From 9 to 16	**5**	**1**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**[a]	**12 or 12**		–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**3**	**1½**	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**14**	–
„ *5 to 9*	*5*	–	–	½	–	–	–	*Daily*	3½[a]	*8 or 8*		–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	*3*	½	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	*10*	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	*10*
„ 2 to 5	4	–	–	½	–	–	–	Daily	3[a]	8 or 8		–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	2	½	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	8	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	8
Under 2	At discretion.													–	
56. STAMFORD.															
From 9 to 16	**6**	–	**1½**	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**16 or 16**		–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**6**	–	–	–
									–	**16 or 16**		–	**1½**	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**14 or 14**	
„ *5 to 9*	As Guardians shall direct.														
„ 2 to 5															
57. STOKESLEY.															
From 9 to 16	**5**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**12**	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**12**	–
									–	–	–	**5**	**1½**	–	–
									–	–	–	**5**	–	–	–
„ *5 to 9*	4½	*1*	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	4[b]	*10*	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	4½	*1*	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	*10*	–
									–	–	–	4½	–	–	–
„ 2 to 5	4	¾	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	3[b]	8	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	4	½	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	9	–
									–	–	–	4	–	–	–
Under 2	Not stated.														

[a] Without bone.

CHILDREN—*continued.*

						SUPPER.										
Meat and Potatoe Pie.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**5**	¾	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Four**
–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**5**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	**Thrice**
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*	*5*	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	4	–	–	½		–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	Twice											
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	**6**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	**2**	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	**5**	–	–	**1** boiled	–	**or**	–	–	–	**1**	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**											
–	–	**1½**	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*	*4½*	*1*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	*1*	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	Twice	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	Thrice											
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
–	–	¾	–	–	Once											

[b] Beef.

DIETARY FOR

	BREAKFAST.								DINNER.						
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.
58. THIRSK.															
From 9 to 16	**5**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5[a]**	**16 or 16**		–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	**12**
									–	–	–	**5**	**1½**	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**12**	–
									4[b]	**16 or 16**		–	–	–	–
„ *5 to 9*	*5*	–	–	*½*	–	–	–	*Daily*	*3½*	*8 or 8*		–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	*10*	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	*10*
„ 2 to 5	4	–	–	½	–	–	–	Daily	3	8 or 8		–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	8	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	8
Under 2	As Medical Officer shall direct														
59. THORNE,															
From 9 to 16	**6**	–	**1½ or 1½**		–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**16 or 16**		–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**4**	**1½**	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**16 or 16**	
„ *5 to 9*	*5*	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	*Daily*	*3*	*8 or 8*		–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	*3*	*1*	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	*10*	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	*10*
„ 2 to 5	4	–	–	½	–	–	–	Daily	3	8 or 8		–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	3	1	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	8	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	8
Under 2	At discretion.														

[a] Roast Beef.

[b] Cooked Bacon.

CHILDREN—*continued.*

						SUPPER.										
Meat and Potatoe Pie.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	5	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Six**
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**	5	**Coffee 1 pint**			–	–	½	–	–	–	**Once**
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Four*	5	–	–	½	–	–	–	½	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	Four	4	–	–	½	–	–	–		–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	Twice											
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	6	–	**1½ or 1½**		–	–	–	–	–	–	**Once**
–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**2**	–	**Thrice**
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1½**	**Thrice**
–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*	5	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	4	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	Twice											
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
–	–	–	–	–	Once											

	BREAKFAST.								DINNER.						
——	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.
60. WETHERBY.															
From 9 to 16	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**12 or 12**		–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**6**	**1½** [a]	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**14**	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ *5 to 9*	*5*	–	–	¾	–	–	–	*Daily*	*4*	*10 or 10*		–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	*6*	*1* [a]	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	*10*	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 2 to 5	4	–	–	½	–	–	–	Daily	3	8 or 8		–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	5	¾ [a]	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	8	–
Under 2	As Medical Officer shall direct.								–	–	–	–	–	–	–
61. WHITBY.															
From 9 to 16:— Boys	**7**			**Coffee 1 pint**				**Daily**	**6**	**16 or 16**		–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**6**	**1½** [a]	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**14**	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Girls	**6**			**Coffee 1 pint**				**Daily**	**6**	**16 or 16**		–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**6**	**1½** [a]	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**12**	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ *5 to 9*	*5*			*Coffee ¾ pint*				*Daily*	*5½*	*8 or 8*		–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	*4*	½ [a]	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	*10*	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„	4			Coffee ½ pint				Daily	3	8 or 8		–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	4	½ [a]	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	8	–
Under 2	Not stated.								–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[a] No Peas.

CHILDREN—*continued*

Meat and Potatoe Pie.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	SUPPER. Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	**6**	**1**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
14	–	–	–	–	**Twice**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*	*5*	–	–	¾	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
10	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	Twice	4	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	Twice											
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
8	–	–	–	–	Twice											
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	**7**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**											
–	–	**1½**	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	**2**	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**											
–	–	**1½**	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	**1½**	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*	*5*	–	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	–	½	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	¾	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	Twice	4	–	–	–	–	½	–	–		–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	Twice											
–	–	½	–	–	Once											
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
–	½	–	–	–	Once											

	BREAKFAST.								DINNER.						
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.
62. WHITTLESEY.															
From 9 to 14	**6**	–	**1½**	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**16**	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**3**	**1½**	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**12 or 12**	
									–	–	–	**7**	–	–	–
,, *5 to 9*	*5*	–	–	½	–	–	–	*Daily*	*8½*	*8*	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	*10*	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	*10*
,, 2 to 5	4	–	–	½	–	–	–	Daily	3	8	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	8	–
Under 2	As Guardians shall direct.								–	–	–	–	–	–	8
63. WISBECH.															
From 9 to 16	**6**	–	**1½**	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**12 or 12**		–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**3**	**1**	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**12**	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, *5 to 9*	*5*	–	–	½	–	–	–	*Daily*	*8½*	*8*	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	*10*	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	*10*
,, 2 to 5	4	–	–	½	–	–	–	Daily	3	8	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	8	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	8
,, 1 to 2	4	–	–	½	–	–	–	Daily	2	4	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	4
,, 3 months to 1 year	4	–	–	½	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	–	–		Nil.
,, 6 weeks to 3 months	4	–	–	½	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	–	–		Nil.
64. WORKSOP.															
From 9 to 16	**5**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**16**	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**4**	**1½**	–	–
,, *5 to 9*	*4*	*1*	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	–	–	–	–	–		**Light**
, *2 to 5*									*4*	*8*	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	*4*	*1*	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–		*Yeast*

Pudding.

CHILDREN—*continued.*

Meat and Potatoe Pie.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	SUPPER. Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	**7**	–	**1½**				**or**			**1½**	**Thrice**
–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**7**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**2**	–	**Four**
or Bread Pudding				–	**Once**											
–	–	–	**2**	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Four*	*5*	–	–	*½ and Water*			–	*½*	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	Four	4	–	–	½ and Water			–	¼	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	Twice											
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**6**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1½**	**Thrice**
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	**6**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**2**	–	**Four**
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
12[a]	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Four*	*5*	–	–	*½ and Water*			–	*½*	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	Four	4	–	–	½ and Water			–	¼	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	Twice											
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	4	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	Four											
–	–	–	–	–	—		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Dail
–	–	–	–	–	—	–	–	–	–	–	Nil.		–	–	–	—
–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**5**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Six**
–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**5**	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	**2**	–	**Once**
Pudding 14 oz.					**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*	*4*	*1*	–	–	–	–	..	–	–	–	*Six*
–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*	*4*	–	–	½	–	–	..	–	*1*	–	*Once*
Dumpling 8 oz.					*Once*											

DIETARY FOR

	BREAKFAST.								DINNER.						
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.
65. WORTLEY.															
From 9 to 16	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	–	**9**	**4**	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**6**	**1½**	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**20**	–
									–	–		**6**		**and 1 pint**	
„ *8 to 9*	*5*	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	*Daily*	*3*	*3*	–	*3*	–	–	–
									–	–	–	*5*	*1*	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	*12*	–
2 to 5	4	–	–	½	–	–	–	Daily	3	6	–	2	–	–	–
									–	–	–	4	¾	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	10	–
Under 2	At discretion.														
66. YORK.															
From 9 to 16	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**12**	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**5**	**1½**	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**12**	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ *8 to 9*	*5*	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	*Daily*	*5*	*3*	–	–	–	–	–
									5	–	–	*5*	–	–	–
									–	–	–	*5*	*1*	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	*10*	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 2 to 5	4	–	–	½	–	–	–	Daily	4	8	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	8
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Under 2	At discretion.														
67. BARWICK-IN-ELMET.															
From 9 to 16	**7**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	–	–	**7**	**or 3 oz. Bread discretion.**		
									–	–	–	–	–	**14**	**and**
Under 9	*At discretion of the Visitor and Guardians.*											*3*		*with vegetables*	

CHILDREN—*continued.*

						SUPPER.										
Meat and Potatoe Pie.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–		–	**Twice**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**											
Coffee and			**2**	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*	*5*	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	–			*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	4	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	Twice											
–	–	–	–	–	Twice											
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
16	–	–	–	–	**Twice**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*	*5*	*1*			*and*			½	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
10	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	Twice	4	–	–	½		and		¼	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	Thrice											
8	–	–	–	–	Twice											
with Vegetables, at					**Thrice**	**7**	–	–	**1**	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**
Sweet Sauce	–		–		**Once**											
at discretion	–		*1½*		*Thrice*											

	BREAKFAST.								DINNER.						
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.
68. CARLTON.															
	Porridge or Gruel				–	–	–	Daily	Beef and Peas			–	–	–	–
									Meat Pie			–	–	–	–
									Boiled Beef, Bacon and Potatoes						–
									Bread and Cheese			–		–	–
									Broth and Suet Pudding					–	–
									The quantity of food given						
69. GREAT PRESTON.															
From 9 to 16	**6**	**1**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**4**[a]	**8**	–	**4**	–	–	–
									4[b]	**8**	–	**4**	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**6**	–	**8**	–
									–	–	–	**7**	**Onion or Beer**		
„ *5 to 9*	*5*	–	–	½	–	–	–	*Daily*	3½	*8*	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	*10*	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	*10*
„ 2 to 5	4	–	–	½	–	–	–	Daily	3	8	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	8	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	8
Under 2	At discretion.														

[a] Beef and Bacon.

CHILDREN—*continued.*

Meat and Potatoe Pie.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	SUPPER. Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
–	–	–	–	–	Once	Bread and Boiled Milk daily.					–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
–	–	–	–	–	Once											
–	–	–	–	–	Thrice											
is according to appetite.																
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	**6**	**1**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	**1**	**Thrice**											
Porridge 1 Pint.				–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	*Four*	5	–	–	½ *and Water.*			–	½	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	Four	4	–	–	½ and Water.			–	½	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	Twice											
–	–	–	–	–	Once											

[b] Stewed Meat.

Dietary for able-bodied Men

	BREAKFAST.								DINNER.								
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoe.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Meat and Potatoe Pie.	Hash or Stew.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.
1. BASFORD.																	
Men	**7**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**6**	**16**	**or**	**6**	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**4**	**2**	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**8**	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**16**	–	–	–
Women	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	16	or	6	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	3	1½	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–
2. BEVERLEY.																	
Men	**6**	–	**1½**	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**8**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**14**	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**14**[a] **or 14**[a]		–	–
									–	–	–	**8**	**1½**	–	–	–	–
Women	5	–	1½	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–
									–	–	–	–	–	12[a] or 12[a]		–	–
									–	–	–	6	1½	–	–	–	–
3. BINGHAM.																	
Men	**6**	**2**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**16**	–	–	} –	–	–	–	–
									5	**8**	**or** –	**4**					
									–	–	–	–	–	**14**	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**4**	**1½**	–	–	–	–
Women	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	16	–	–	} –	–	–	–	–
									5	8	or –	4					
									–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–
									–	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	–
4. BOSTON.																	
Men	**6**	–	**1½**	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**8 or 8**		**3**	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**4**	**1½**		**or**		
									–	–	–	–	–	**14 or 14**		–	–
Women	5	–	1½	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	8 or 8		3	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	4	1½		or		
									–	–	–	–	–	12 or 12		–	–

[a] With Treacle.

AND WOMEN, AGED AND INFIRM.

SUPPER.														DIETARY FOR OLD AND INFIRM.
Rice Milk.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	
Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.		
–	–	–	**Twice**	**7**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**2**	–	**Twice**	BREAKFAST AND SUPPER.
–	–	–	**Twice**	**7**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Five**	1 pint Tea or Coffee 7 oz. Sugar 4 oz. Butter } per week.
–	**2**	–	**Once**												
–	–	–	**Twice**												In lieu of Porridge or Cheese.
–	–	–	Twice	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	–	Twice	
–	–	–	Twice	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Five	
–	2	–	Once												
–	–	–	Twice												
–	–	–	**Thrice**	**6**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1½**	**Thrice**	BREAKFAST.
–	–	–	**Twice**	**6**	–	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Four**	1 oz. Tea 7 oz. Sugar 5 oz. Butter } per week.
–	–	–	**Once**												
–	–	–	**Once**												In lieu of Broth or Gruel.
–	–	–	Thrice	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	Thrice	In lieu of the quantity specified for Dinner, 4 oz. Meat and 6 and 5 oz. Bread to males and females respectively.
–	–	–	Twice	5	–	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Four	
–	–	–	Once												
–	–	–	Once												
–	–	–	**Thrice**	**6**	**2**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	BREAKFAST AND SUPPER.
–	–	–	**Twice**												1 pint Tea 7 oz. Sugar 5 oz. Butter } per week.
–	–	–	**Twice**												
–	–	–	Thrice	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	In lieu of Porridge.
–	–	–	Twice												
–	–	–	Twice												
–	–	–	**Thrice**	**6**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1½**	**Thrice**	BREAKFAST AND SUPPER.
1½	–	–	**Thrice**	**6**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**2**	–	**Four**	1½ oz. Tea 7 oz. Butter 7 oz. Sugar } per week.
–	–	–	**Once**												
–	–	–	Thrice	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	Thrice	In lieu of Gruel, Cheese, or Broth.
1½	–	–	Thrice	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	Four	
–	–	–	Once												

	BREAKFAST.								DINNER.								
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoe.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Meat and Potatoe Pie.	Hash or Stew.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.
5. BOURN.																	
Men	**7**	–	**1½**	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	–	**16**	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	**14**[a]	–	–
Women	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	Daily	4	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	5	1	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	12[a]	–	–
6. BRAMLEY.																	
Men	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**12 or 12**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**4**	**1½**	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**14**[b]	–	–	–
Women	5	1½	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	12 or 12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	4	1½	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	12[b]	–	–	–
7. BRIDLINGTON.																	
Men	**7**	–	**1**	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**7**	–	**3**	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**6**	**1½**[c]	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**16**[d]	–	–	–
Women	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	7	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	5	1[c]	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	14[d]	–	–	–
8. CAISTOR.																	
Men	**7**	–	**1**	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	–	–	–	–	–	**16**	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**4**	**1¼**	–	–	–	–
									5	**16 or 16**		**4**	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	**16**[e]	–	–
Old and Infirm Men	*1*	–	–	–	*7*	–	½	*Daily*	–	–	–	–	–	*16*	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	*16*[e]	–	–
									–	–	–	*5*	*1*	–	–	–	–
									5	*16 or 12*		4	–	–	–	–	–
Women	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	–
									–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–
									4	12 or 16		3	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	16[e]	–	–
Old and Infirm Women	*6*	–	–	–	–	*1*	½	*Daily*	–	–	–	–	–	*16*	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	*16*[e]	–	–
									–	–	–	4	*1*	–	–	–	–
									4	*12 or 12*		*3*	–	–	–	–	–

[a] Yeast Pudding.

[b] And 1 oz. Treacle.

[c] No Peas.

Women, Aged and Infirm—*continued.*

Rice Milk.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	DIETARY FOR OLD AND INFIRM.
Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.		
															SUPPER.
–	–	–	**Thrice**	**7**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1½**	**Thrice**	
–	–	–	**Thrice**	**7**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1½**	–	**Four**	1 oz. Tea 5 oz. Butter } per week, 7 oz. Sugar in lieu of Cheese and Broth.
–	–	–	**Once**												
–	–	–	Thrice	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Thrice	
–	–	–	Thrice	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	Four	
–	–	–	Once												
–	–	–	**Thrice**	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Five**	BREAKFAST.
–	–	–	**Twice**	**6**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	**Twice**	6 oz. Bread for men 5 oz. „ for women ½ oz. Butter 1 pint Tea ½ oz. Sugar } daily.
–	–	–	**Twice**												
–	–	–	Thrice	5	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Five	
–	–	–	Twice	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	Twice	SUPPER.
–	–	–	Twice												The same. In lieu of Porridge and Cheese.
–	–	–	**Thrice**	**6**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1½**	**Thrice**	SUPPER.
–	–	–	**Thrice**	**6**	–	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Four**	1 oz. Tea 5 oz. Butter } per week, 7 oz. Sugar in lieu of Gruel or Broth.
–	–	–	**Once**												
–	–	–	Thrice	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Thrice	
–	–	–	Thrice	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Four	
–	–	–	Once												
–	–	–	**Once**	**7**	–	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	
–	–	–	**Thrice**												
–	–	–	**Twice**												
–	–	–	**Once**												
–	–	–	*Once*		–	–	–	–		–	¼	–	–	*Daily*	
–	–	–	*Once*												
–	–	–	*Twice*												
–	–	–	*Thrice*												
–	–	–	Once	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	4½ oz. Sugar per week allowed for Breakfast and Supper.
–	–	–	Thrice												
–	–	–	Twice												
–	–	–	Once												
–	–	–	*Once*		–	–	–	–		–	½	–	–	*Daily*	
–	–	–	*Once*												
–	–	–	*Twice*												
–	–	–	*Thrice*												

[d] With Treacle Sauce.

[e] With Milk and Sugar.

Dietary for able-bodied Men and

	BREAKFAST.								DINNER.								
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoe.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Meat and Potatoe Pie.	Hash or Stew.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.
9. DONCASTER.																	
Men	**7**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**12 or 12**		–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**3**	**1½**	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**14**	–	–	–
Women	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	12 or 12		–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	3	1½	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–
10. DRIFFIELD.																	
Men	**7**	–	**1½**	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**8 or 8**		–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**16**	–
Old and Infirm Men	*7*	–	*1*	*or*	*1*	–	–	*Daily*	–	–	–	**8**	**1½**	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**14**[a]	–	–	–
Women	6	–	1½	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	8 or 8		–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	6	1½	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–
Old and Infirm Women	*6*	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	*Daily*	–	–	–	–	–	12[a]	–	–	–
									4[b]	*12 or 12*		–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	*6*	*1½*	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*16*	–
									–	–	–	–	–	*14*[a]	–	–	–
11. EASINGWOLD.																	
Men	**8**	**2 or 2**		–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**6**	–	**16**	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**8**	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**16 or 16**		–	–
Women	7	1½ or 1½		–	–	–	–	Daily	5	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	14 or 14		–	–
12. EAST RETFORD.																	
Men	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**16 or 16 oz. Rice**					–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**16**	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–
Women	5	1½	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	5	1	–	–	–	–
									5	12 or 16 oz. Rice				–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–

[a] With Treacle.

[b] Boiled.

WOMEN, AGED AND INFIRM—*continued.*

				SUPPER.											
Rice Milk.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	DIETARY FOR OLD AND INFIRM.
Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.		
–	–	–	**Thrice**	**7**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**2**	–	**Once**	BREAKFAST AND SUPPER.
–	–	–	**Twice**	**7**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Six**	
–	–	–	**Twice**												1 oz. Tea 5 oz. Butter 7 oz. Sugar } per week, in lieu of Porridge.
–	–	–	Thrice	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	Once	
–	–	–	Twice	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Six	
–	–	–	Twice												
–	–	–	**Thrice**	**6**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1½**	**Thrice**	As printed in *italics*, Dinner for men and women being alike.
–	–	–	**Once**	**6**	–	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Four**	
–	–	–	**Twice**	*6*	–	–	–	–	*1*		*or*		*1½*	*Thrice*	
–	–	–	**Once**	*6*	–	*1½*		*or*	*1*	–	–	–	–	*Four*	Persons who prefer Tea are allowed 4 oz. butter and 5 oz. sugar per week.
–	–	–	Thrice	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	Thrice	
–	–	–	Twice	5	–	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Four	
–	–	–	Once												
–	–	–	Once												
–	–	–	*Thrice*	*5*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	
–	–	–	*Twice*												
–	–	–	*Once*												
–	–	–	*Once*												
–	–	–	**Thrice**	**8**	**2 or 2**		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Six**	BREAKFAST AND SUPPER.
–	–	**2**	**Twice**	**8**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**2**	**Once**	1 oz. Tea 5 oz. Butter 4 oz. Sugar } per week, in lieu of Gruel or Porridge and Broth.
–	–	–	**Twice**												
–	–	–	Thrice	7	1½ or 1½		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Six	
–	–	1½	Twice	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	Once	
–	–	–	Twice												
–	–	–	**Thrice**	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	During good behaviour:
–	–	½	**Thrice**												BREAKFAST AND SUPPER.
–	–	–	**Once**												1 oz. Tea 5 oz. Butter 7 oz. Sugar } per week, in lieu of Porridge.
–	–	–	Once	5	1¼	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	
–	–	–	Thrice												
–	–	½	Thrice												

	BREAKFAST.								DINNE							
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Meat and Potatoe Pie.	P
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	
13. ECCLESALL BIERLOW.																	
Men	7	1½	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	5	10 or 10		4	–	–	–	–	
									–	–	–	6	1½	–	–	–	
									–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	
									–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	2
Women	6	–	–	–	1	½	–	Daily	4	8 or 8		4	–	–	–	–	
									–	–	–	6	1½	–	–	–	
									–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	
									–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	2
14. ELY.																	
Men	6	–	1½	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	5	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	
									–	–	–	3	1½[a]	–	–	–	
									–	–	–	–	–	14 or 14		–	
Women	5	–	1½	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	
									–	–	–	3	1½[a]	–	–	–	
									–	–	–	–	–	12 or 12		–	
15. GAINSBOROUGH.																	
Men	6	–	1½	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	5	12 or 12		–	–	–	–	–	
									–	–	–	3	1½	–	–	–	
									–	–	–	4	–	14		or	
Men	6	–	–	1 or 1		½	½	*Daily*	5	12 or 12		–	–	–	–	–	
									–	–	–	3	1½ or 1¼		–	–	
									–	–	–	4	–	1¼		or	
Women	5	–	1½	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	12 or 12		–	–	–	–	–	
									–	–	–	3	1½	–	–	–	
									–	–	–	4	–	12		or	
Women	5	–	–	1 or 1		½	½	*Daily*	5	12 or 12		–	–	–	–	–	
									–	–	–	3	1¼ or 12		–	–	
									–	–	–	4	–	12		or	

[a] No Peas.

AND WOMEN, AGED AND INFIRM—*continued.*

Rice Milk.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	DIETARY FOR OLD AND INFIRM.
				SUPPER.											
Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.		
–	–	–	**Thrice**	**7**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	BREAKFAST AND SUPPER.
–	–	–	**Twice**												
–	–	–	**Once**												1½ oz. Tea 12 oz. Sugar 4 oz. Butter } per week.
–	–	–	**Once**												
–	–	–	Thrice	6	–	–	–	–	1	½	–	–	–	Daily	In lieu of Porridge and Tea.
–	–	–	Twice												
–	–	–	Once												
–	–	–	Once												
–	–	–	**Thrice**	**6**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1½**	**Thrice**	BREAKFAST.
–	–	–	**Thrice**	**6**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**2**	–	**Four**	1 oz. Tea 5 oz. Butter 7 oz. Sugar } per week, in lieu of Gruel.
–	–	–	**Once**												
–	–	–	Thrice	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	Thrice	
–	–	–	Thrice	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	Four	
–	–	–	Once												
–	–	–	**Thrice**	**6**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1½**	**Thrice**	As printed in *italics*.
–	–	–	**Thrice**	**6**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**2**	–	**Four**	
1½	–	–	**Once**												
–	–	–	*Thrice*	*6*	–	–	*1*	*or*	*1*	*1*	½	–	–	*Daily*	
–	–	–	*Thrice*												
1½	–	–	*Once*												
–	–	–	Thrice	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	Thrice	
–	–	–	Thrice	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	Four	
1½	–	–	Once												
–	–	–	*Thrice*	5	–	–	*1*	*or*	*1*	*1*	½	–	–	*Daily*	
–	–	–	*Thrice*												
1½	–	–	*Once*												

	BREAKFAST.								DINNE									
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoe.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Meat and Potatoe Pie.	Hash or Stew.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt
16. GLANFORD BRIGG.																	
Men	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**16**[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**4**	**1½**	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**16**	–	–	–
Women	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	16[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	4	1½	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	–
19. GOOLE.																	
Men	**7**	–	**1½ or 1½**		–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**16 or 16**		–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**4**	**1½**	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**16 or 16**		–	–
Women	6	–	1½ or 1½		–	–	–	Daily	5	16 or 16		–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	4	1½	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	16 or 16		–	–
18. GRANTHAM.																	
Men	**6**	–	**1½**		–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**12**	**or**	**5**	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**3**	**1½**	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**16 or 16**		–	–
Women	5	–	1½		–	–	–	Daily	5	12	or	5	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	3	1½	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	14 or 14		–	–
19. GREAT OUSEBURN.																	
Men	**7**	–	–	**1½**[b]	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**16 or 16**		–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**14**	–	–	–
									5[d]	**16 or 16**		–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	**16 or 16**		–	**1½**[c]	–	–	–	–
Women	6	–	–	1½[b]	–	–	–	Daily	5	16 or 16		–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	5	1½	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–
									5[d]	16 or 16		–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	16 or 16		–	1½[c]	–	–	–	–

[a] In the event of a scarcity of potatoes, 5 oz. of bread with, or 7 oz. of bread witho
[b] Milk broth.
[c] Ox-head Soup.

Women, Aged and Infirm—*continued.*

Rice Milk.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	DIETARY FOR OLD AND INFIRM.
				SUPPER.											
Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.		
–	–	–	**Thrice**	**6**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1½**	**Thrice**	Breakfast and Supper.
–	–	–	**Thrice**	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	1¼ oz. Tea 7 oz. Sugar 5 oz. Butter } per week.
–	–		**Once**	**6**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**2**	–	**Once**	
–			Thrice	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	Thrice	
–	–	–	Thrice	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	In lieu of Broth, Porridge, or Cheese.
–	–	–	Once	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	Once	
–	–	–	**Thrice**	**7**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1½**	**Thrice**	Breakfast.
–	–	–	**Thrice**	**7**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**2**	–	**Thrice**	1 oz. Tea 5 oz. Butter 5 oz. Sugar } per week, in lieu of Milk or Gruel.
–	–		**Once**	**7**	–	**1½ or 1½**		–	–	–	–	–	–	**Once**	
–	–		Thrice	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	Thrice	
–	–		Thrice	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	Thrice	
–	–	–	Once	6	–	1½ or 1½		–	–	–	–	–	–	Once	
–	–	–	**Thrice**	**6**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1½**	**Thrice**	Breakfast and Supper.
–	–		**Thrice**	**6**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**2**	–	**Four**	1 pint Tea ½ oz. Sugar } per meal. 5 oz. Butter per week.
–	–	–	**Once**												
	–	–	Thrice	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	Thrice	
–	–	–	Thrice	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	Four	In lieu of Gruel, Cheese, and Broth.
–	–	–	Once												
															Breakfast
–	–	–	**Twice**	**7**	–	–	**1½** [b]	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**7 oz. buttered Bread** **½ oz. Sugar** **1 pint Tea** } **Daily**
–	–		**Twice**												
–	–		**Once**												
–	–	–	**Once**												
–	–		**Once**												
–	–		Twice	6	–	–	1½ [b]	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	6 oz. buttered Bread ½ oz. Sugar 1 pint Tea } Daily.
–	–	–	Twice												In lieu of milk.
–	–	–	Once												Supper.
–	–	–	Once												The like.
–	–	–	Once												

cabbage may be given in lieu of potatoes, at the discretion of the guardians.

[a] Bacon or pork

DIETARY FOR ABLE-BODIED MEN AND

	BREAKFAST.								DINNER								
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoe.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Meat and Potatoe Pie.	Hash or Stew.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.
20. GUISBROUGH.																	
Men	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**12**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**7**	**1½**	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**14**[a]	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**16**	–
Women	5	1½	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	7	1½	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	12[a]	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–
21. HELMSLEY.																	
Men	**7**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**12 or Peas**			–	–	–	–	–
									–	**12 or Peas**			–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**7**	**1½**[b]	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**14**	–	–	–
									–	–	**Boiled Rice or Peas 12 oz.**						
Women	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	12 or Peas			–	–	–	–	–
									–	12 or Peas			–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	6	1½[c]	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–
									–	–	Boiled Rice or Peas 12 oz.					–	–
22. HEMSWORTH.																	
Men	**7**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**16 or 16**		–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**4**	**1½**	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**16**	–	–	–
Women	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	16 or 16			–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	4	1½	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	–
23. HOLBEACH.																	
Men	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**8**[c]	–	**4**	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**3**	**1½**	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**14 or 14**		–	–
Women	5	1½	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	8[c]	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	3	1½	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	12 or 12		–	–

[a] With Treacle. [b] No Peas. [c] In the event of a scarcity of Potatoes, an allowance

WOMEN, AGED AND INFIRM—*continued.*

SUPPER.														DIETARY FOR OLD AND INFIRM.
Rice Milk.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	
Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.		
															BREAKFAST AND SUPPER.
–	–	–	**Twice**	**6**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1½**	**Twice**	1 oz. Tea 4 oz. Butter } per week, 5 oz. Sugar in lieu of Porridge.
1½[a]	–	–	**Once**	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Five**	
–	–	–	**Twice**												
–	–	–	**Once**												
–	–	–	**Once**												
–	–	–	Twice	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	Twice	
1½[a]	–	–	Once	5	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Five	
–	–	–	Twice												
–	–	–	Once												
–	–	–	Once												
															BREAKFAST AND SUPPER.
–	–	–	**Twice**	**7**	–	–	**1**	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	1 oz. Tea 3½ oz. Butter } per week, 7 oz. Sugar in lieu of Porridge.
–	**2**	–	**Once**												
–	–	–	**Twice**												
–	–	–	**Once**												
–	**2**	–	**Once**												
–	–	–	Twice	6	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	
–	2	–	Once												
–	–	–	Twice												
–	–	–	Once												
–	2	–	Once												
															BREAKFAST
–	–	–	**Thrice**	**7**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	½ oz. Butter 1 pint of Tea } daily, ½ oz. Sugar in lieu of Porridge.
–	–	–	**Thrice**												
–	–	–	**Once**												
–	–	–	Thrice	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	SUPPER.
–	–	–	Thrice												
–	–	–	Once												The like.
															BREAKFAST AND SUPPER.
–	–	–	**Thrice**	**6**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1½**	**Thrice**	3 pint Tea 1 oz. Butter } daily.
–	–	–	**Thrice**	**6**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1½**	–	**Four**	
–	–	–	**Once**												With 8 oz. of Sugar to 21 pints of Tea, and 3 additional oz. of bread *per day* in lieu of Porridge, Cheese, and Broth.
–	–	–	Thrice	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	Thrice	
–	–	–	Thrice	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	–	Four	
–	–	–	Once												

[a] 5 oz. of Bread may be given in lieu of the Potatoes, at the discretion of the guardians.

	BREAKFAST.								DINNER								
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoe.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Meat and Potatoe Pie.	S
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	O
24. HOLBECK.																	
Men	**7**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**8 or 8**		**4**	–	–	–	–	
									–	–	–	**7**	**1½**				**or**
Old and Infirm Men	7	–	*Coffee or*		*1½*	*½*		*Daily*	–	–	–	**4**	–	**8**[a]	–	–	
Women	6	–	–	–	1	½		Daily	4	8 or 8		3	–	–	–	–	
									–	–	–	6	1				or
Old and Infirm Women	*6*	–	*Coffee or*		*1*	½		*Daily*	–	–	–		–	6[a]	–	–	
25. HORNCASTLE.																	
Men	**6**	–	**1**	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**6**	**16**	**or**	**6**	–	–	–	–	
									–	–	–	**6**	–	–	–	–	
									–	–	–	–	–	**16**	–	–	
									–	–	–	**6**	1½	–	–	–	
Women	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	12	or	5	–	–	–	–	
									–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	
									–	–	–	–	–	1½	–	–	
									–	–	–	5	1½	–	–	–	
26. HOWDEN.																	
Men	**7**	–	**1½ or 1½**		–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**16 or 16**		–	–	–	–	–	
									–	–	–	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**22**	
									–	–	–	–	–	**16**	–	–	
Women	6	–	1½ or 1½		–	–	–	Daily	5	16 or 16		–	–	–	–	–	
									–	–	–	5	1½	–	–	–	
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	
									–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	
27. HUNSLET.																	
Men	**5**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**10 or 10**		**2**	–	–	–	–	
									–	–	–	**6**	**1½**				**or**
									–	–	–	–	–	**14**[a]	–	–	
									–	–	–	**2**	–	–	–	–	**1**
Women	4	1½	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	4	8 or 8		2	–	–	–	–	
									–	–	–	5	1½				or
									–	–	–	–	–	12[a]	–	–	
									–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1

[a] With treacle sauce.

WOMEN, AGED AND INFIRM—*continued.*

SUPPER.															
Rice Milk.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	DIETARY FOR OLD AND INFIRM.
Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.		
–	–	–	**Thrice**	**7**	**1½**	–	–	–						**Daily**	BREAKFAST AND SUPPER.
		1½	**Thrice**												As printed in *italics*.
–	**2**	–	**Once**	*7*	–	–	*Coffee or*		*1½*	*½*	*½*			*Daily*	
–	–	–	Thrice	6	–	–	–		1	½				Daily	
		1	Thrice												
–	2	–	Once	*6*	–	–	Coffee or		*1*	*½*	*½*			*Daily*	
–	–	–	**Twice**	**6**	–	–	–		–	–		**2**		**Daily**	BREAKFAST.
–	–	**1½**	**Twice**												1 oz. Tea 5 oz. Butter } per week, 7 oz. Sugar in lieu of Gruel.
–	–	–	**Twice**												
–	–	–	**Once**												
–	–	–	Twice	5	–		–		–	–	–	1½	–	Daily	
–	–	1½	Twice												
–	–	–	Twice												
–	–	–	Once												
–	–	–	**Twice**	**7**	–	**1½ or 1½ or Soup.**			–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	BREAKFAST AND SUPPER.
–	–	–	**Twice**												1 oz. Tea 5 oz. Butter } per week, 8 oz. Sugar in lieu of Milk, Gruel, or Soup.
–	–	–	**Twice**												
–	–	–	**Once**												
–	–	–	Twice	6	–	1½ or 1½ or Soup.			–	–	–	–	–	Daily	
–	–	–	Twice												
–	–	–	Twice												
–	–	–	Once												
–	–	–	**Twice**	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1**	½	¼	–	–	**Once**	BREAKFAST.
		1½	**Twice**	**5**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Six**	6 oz. Bread ½ oz. Butter 1 pint Tea or Coffee ½ oz. Sugar } daily. Women, 5 oz.
–	–	–	**Twice**												
–	–	–	**Once**												
–	–	–	Twice	5	–	–	–	–	1	½	¼	–	–	Daily	In lieu of porridge.
		1½	Twice												SUPPER.
–	–	–	Twice												
–	–	–	Once												The like.

	BREAKFAST.								DINNER									
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Meat and Potatoe Pie.	Hash or Stew.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.
28. HULL.																	
Men	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	–	–	–	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1½**
									5	–	**16**	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**20 or 20**		–	–
Women	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	1½
									–	–	–	6	1½	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	16 or 16		–	–
29. KIRKBY MOORSIDE.																	
Men	**7**	**1½ or 1½**		–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**16 or 16**		–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**7**	**1½[d]**	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**14**	–	–	–
									–	**16 or 16**		**and**	**¼[d]**	**or**	**16[a]**	–	–
Women	6	1½ or 1½		–	–	–	–	Daily	5	16 or 16		–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	6	1½[d]	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–
									–	16 or 16		–	¼[d] or 16[a]		–	–	–
30. KNARESBOROUGH.																	
Men	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**6[b]**	–	**14**	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**6**	**1**	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**24**	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**14**	–	–	–
Women	5	1½	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	**5[b]**	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	5	1	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	–
									–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–
31. LINCOLN.																	
Men	**6**	**1**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**20 or 20 or 6[c]**			–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**14**	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**4**	**1½**	–	–	–	–
Women	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	16 or 16 or 5[c]			–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–
									–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–

[a] And 2 oz. Treacle.

[b] Boiled Beef.

ND WOMEN, AGED AND INFIRM—*continued.*

Rice Milk.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	DIETARY FOR OLD AND INFIRM.
				SUPPER.											
Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pi.		
–	–	–	**Once**	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1**	½	–	–	–	**Daily**	BREAKFAST.
–	–	–	**Thrice**												7 pints Tea, 3½ oz. Sugar, 5 oz. Butter } per week, in lieu of Porridge.
–	–	–	**Twice**												
–	–	–	**Once**												
–	–	–	Thrice	6	–	–	–	–	1	½	–	–	–	Daily	
–		–	Once												
–	–	–	Twice												
–	–	–	Once												
–	–	–	**Twice**	**7**	–	–	**1**	–	–	–	–	**2**	–	**Five**	BREAKFAST.
–	–	–	**Twice**	**7**	–	–	**1**	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	7 pints Tea, 3½ oz. Sugar, 5 oz. Butter } per week, in lieu of Porridge.
–	–	–	**Once**												
–	–	–	**Twice**												
															SUPPER.
–	–	–	Twice	6	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	Five	The like.
–	–	–	Twice	6	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice	
–	–	–	Once												
–	–	–	Twice												
–	–	–	**Twice**	**6**	–	–	–	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	BREAKFAST.
–	–	–	**Twice**												1 pint Coffee, oz. Sugar } daily, in lieu of Porridge
–	–	–	**Once**												
–	–	–	**Twice**												
															SUPPER.
–	–	–	Twice	5	–	–	–	1½	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	1 pint Tea, ½ oz. Sugar } daily, in lieu of Rice Milk.
–	–	–	Twice												
–	–	–	Once												
–	–	–	Twice												
–	–	–	**Thrice**	**7**	–	–	½			**or**		**1½**	–	**Daily**	BREAKFAST AND SUPPER.
–	–	**1**	**Thrice**												1 oz. Tea, 5 oz. Butter, 7 oz. Sugar } per week, in lieu of Porridge, Milk, or Cheese.
–	–	–	**Once**												
–	–	–	Thrice	6	–	–	½			or		1½	–	Daily	
–	–	1	Thrice												
–	–	–	Once												

[a] Or 24 oz. cooked Hominy, which is never used.

[d] No Peas.

	BREAKFAST.								DINN								
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Meat and Potatoe Pie.	
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	1
32. LOUTH.																	
Men	**7**	–	**1½**	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**20**	–	–	}	–	–	–	
									–	**10**	**or &**	**4**	}				
									–	–	–	**4**	**1½**	–	–	–	
									–	**12 or Carrots**			–	**12**	–	–	
Women	6	–	1½	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	20	–	–	}	–	–	–	
									–	10	or &	3	}				
									–	–	–	3	1½	–	–	–	
									–	8 or Carrots			–	10	–	–	
33. MALTON.																	
Men	**6**	**1½ or 1½**		–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**12**	–	–	–	–	–	–	
									–	–	–	**5**	**1½**	–	–	–	
									–	–	–	–	–	**14 or 14**		–	
Women	5	1½ or 1½		–	–	–	–	Daily	5	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	
									–	–	–	5	1½	–	–	–	
									–	–	–	–	–	12 or 12		–	
34. MANSFIELD.																	
Men	**7**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**12 or 12**		–	–	–	–	–	
									–	–	–	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	
									–	–	–	–	–	**15 or 15**		–	
									–	–	–	**7**	–	–	–	–	
Women	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	12 or 12		–	–	–	–	–	
									–	–	–	4	1½	–	–	–	
									–	–	–	–	–	13 or 13		–	
									–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	
35. NEWARK.																	
Men	**7**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**16**	–	–	–	–	–	–	
									–	–	–	**7**	–	–	–	–	
									–	–	–	**7**	**1½**[a]	–	–	–	
									–	–	–	**4**	**1½**[b]	–	–	–	
									–	–	–	–	–	**16**	–	–	
Women	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	
									–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	
									–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	
									–	–	–	6	1½[a]	–	–	–	
									–	–	–	4	1½[b]	–	–	–	

[a] Meat Soup.

[b] Pea Soup and Potatoes.

AND WOMEN, AGED AND INFIRM—*continued.*

Rice Milk.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	SUPPER. Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	DIETARY FOR OLD AND INFIRM.
Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.		
–	–	–	**Thrice**	**6**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1½**	–	**Four**	BREAKFAST AND SUPPER.
				6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1½**	**Thrice**	1 pint Tea per meal.
–	–	–	**Twice**												7 oz. Sugar } per week,
–	–	–	**Twice**												7 oz. Butter }
															in lieu of Gruel Cheese or Broth.
				5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	–	Four	
–	–	–	Thrice	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	Thrice	
–	–	–	Twice												
–	–	–	Twice												
–	–	–	**Thrice**	**6**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1½**	**Thrice**	SUPPER.
–	–	–	**Thrice**	**6**	**1**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Four**	
–	–	–	**Once**												1 oz. Tea }
															5 oz. Butter } per week,
															7 oz. Sugar }
															in lieu of Porridge or Broth.
–	–	–	Thrice	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	Thrice	
–	–	–	Thrice	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Four	
–	–	–	Once												
–	–	–	**Twice**	**7**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	BREAKFAST AND SUPPER.
–	–	–	**Twice**												1 pint Tea per meal.
–	–	–	**Twice**												7 oz. Sugar } per week,
–	**2**	–	**Once**												7 oz. Butter }
															in lieu of Porridge.
–	–	–	Twice	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	Daily	
–	–	–	Twice												
–	–	–	Twice												
–	2	–	Once												
–	–	–	**Thrice**	**7**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	BREAKFAST.
–	–	**1½**	**Once**												1 oz. Tea }
–	–	–	**Once**												5 oz. Butter } per week,
–	–	–	**Once**												7 oz Sugar }
–	–	–	**Once**												in lieu of Porridge.
–	–	–	Thrice	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	
–	–	1½	Once												
–	–	–	Once												
–	–	–	Once												
–	–	–	Once												

DIETARY FOR ABLE-BODIED MEN A

	BREAKFAST.								DINNE							
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoe.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Meat and Potatoe Pie.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.
36. NORTHALLERTON.																
Men	**7**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	6[a]	**12**	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**6**	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**12**[b]	–	–
									–	–	–	**4**	**1½**	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**4**	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Women	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5[a]	12	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	4	1	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	12[c]	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
37. NORTH WITCHFORD.																
Men	**7**	–	**1½**	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	–	–	–	**5**	–	–	**12**[d]	–
									–	**12**	**Or Beans.**	**2**	**1½**	–	–	–
									4[f]	**16**		**2**	–	–	–	–
									5[g]	**16**		**2**	–	–	–	–
									–	**12**		**2**	–	**12**	–	–
Women	6	–	1½	–	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	5	–	–	12[d]	–
									–	12	Or Beans.	2	1½	–	–	–
									4[f]	16		2	–	–	–	–
									5[g]	16		2	–	–	–	–
									–	12		2	–	12	–	–
38. NOTTINGHAM.																
Men	**7**	**2**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**6**[g]	**16**	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**7**	–	–	–	–
Old and Infirm Men	*6*	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	*Daily*	–	–	–	–	–	–	**16**	–
									–	–	–	**3**	**2**	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Old and Infirm Women	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5[g]	16	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–
Women	*5*	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	*Daily*	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–
									–	–	–	3	1½	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[a] Boiled

[b] Or 16 oz. of baked pudding.

[c] The giving both Gruel and Cheese is optional, and the Guardians may discontinue either one or the other, at their discreti

WOMEN, AGED AND INFIRM—*continued.*

Rice Milk.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	SUPPER. Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	DIETARY FOR OLD AND INFIRM.
Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.		
–	–	–	**Twice**	**7**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1**	**Twice**	BREAKFAST.
–	–	1½	**Once**	**7**	**1**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	Tea { a sufficient quantity properly sweetened } per week.
–	–	–	**Once**	**7**	–	–	–		–	–	–	**2**	–	**Once**	Butter, 5 oz., in lieu of Porridge.
–	**2**	–	**Once**	**7**	–	–	[s] **New**	–		–	–	–	–	**Once**	
–	–	–	**Once**												
1½	–	–	**Once**												
–	–	–	Twice	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Twice	
–	–	1¼	Once	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	
–	–	–	Once	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	Once	
–	–	–	Once	6	–	–	[s] New	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once	
–	–	–	Once												
1½	–	–	Once												
–	**1**	–	**Once**	**7**	–	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**1½**[e]	–	**Four**	BREAKFAST AND SUPPER.
–	–	–	**Twice**	**7**	–	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	1 oz. Tea, 7 oz. Butter, 8 oz. Sugar } per week, in lieu of Gruel.
–	–	–	**Twice**												
–	–	–	**Once**												
–	–	–	**Once**												
–	1	–	Once	6	–	1½	–	–	–	–	–	1[e]	–	Four	
–	–	–	Twice	6	–	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	
–	–	–	Twice												
–	–	–	Once												
–	–	–	Once												
–	–	–	**Twice**	**7**	**2**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		**Daily**	BREAKFAST and SUPPER.
–	–	**2**	**Twice**	*6*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	*Five*	As printed in *italics:*
–	–	–	**Once**	*7*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	*Twice*	
–	–	–	**Once**												
–	–	–	**Once**												
–	–	–	Twice	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	
–	–	1½	Twice	*5*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	*Five*	
–	–	–	Once	*6*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	*Twice*	
–	–	–	Once												
–	–	–	Once												

[e] Or 14 oz. of baked pudding.
[f] Pork.
[g] Beef.
[s] With ½ oz. Sugar.

	BREAKFAST.								DINNER.								
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times Week	Meat.	Potatoe.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Meat and Potatoe Pie.	C
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	F
39. PATELEY BRIDGE.																	
Men	**7**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**6[a]**	–	**14**	–	–	–	–	–	
									–	–	–	**7**	**1**	–	–	–	
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**24**	
									–	–	–	–	–	**14**	–	–	
Women	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5[a]	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	
									–	–	–	6	1	–	–	–	
									–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	
40. PATRINGTON.																	
Men	**6**	–	**1½**	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**14**	
									5	–	**16**	–	–	–	–	–	
									5 with 10 oz. boiled Rice							–	
									–	–	–	–	–	**14 or 14**		**with**	
									–	–	–	**8**	**1½[c]**	–	–	–	
Women	5	–	1½	–	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	
									5	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	
									5 with 8 oz. boiled Rice					–	–	–	
									–	–	–	–	–	12 or 12		with	
									–	–	–	6	1½[c]	–	–	–	
41. PICKERING.																	
Men	**7**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5[a]**	**12**	–	–	–	–	–	–	
									–	–	–	**7**	**1½**	–	–	–	
									–	–	–	**7 and 1½ pt. Furmenty**					
									–	–	–	–	**1½**	–	–	–	
									–	–	–	–	–	**14**	–	–	
									–	–	**1½ pt. Furmenty.**					–	
Women	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5[a]	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	
									–	–	–	6	1½	–	–	–	
									–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	
									–	–	–	6 and 1½ pt. Furmenty					
									–	–	–	–	1½	–	–	–	
									–	–	1½ pt. Furmenty				–	–	

[a] Boiled Beef.

[b] Half Milk.

WOMEN, AGED AND INFIRM—*continued.*

Rice Milk.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	SUPPER. Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	DIETARY FOR OLD AND INFIRM.
Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.		
–	–	–	**Twice**	**7**	–	–	–	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Four**	Same as for Able-bodied.
–	–	–	**Twice**	**7**	–	–	**1½**	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	**Thrice**	
–	–	–	**Once**												
–	–	–	**Twice**												
–	–	–	Twice	6	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	Four	
–	–	–	Twice	6	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	Thrice	
–	–	–	Twice												
–	–	–	Once												
–	–	–	**Twice**	**6**	–	**1½**[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Five**	BREAKFAST AND SUPPER.
–	–	–	**Twice**	**6**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1½**	**Twice**	1 oz. Tea, 6 oz. Butter, 6 oz. Sugar } per week, in lieu of Gruel or Broth.
–	–	–	**Once**												
Treacle	–		**Once**												
–	–	–	**Once**												
–	–	–	Twice	5	–	1½[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Five	
–	–	–	Twice	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	Twice	
–	–	–	Once												
Treacle		–	Once												
–	–	–	Once												
–	–	–	**Twice**	**7**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1½**	**Twice**	BREAKFAST.
–	–	–	**Once**	**7**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Five**	1 oz. Tea, 5 oz. Butter, 7 oz. Sugar } per week, in lieu of Porridge.
–	–	–	**Once**												
–	–	–	**Once**												
–	–	–	**Once**												
–	–	–	**Once**												
–	–	–	Twice	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	Twice	
–	–	–	Once	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Five	
–	–	–	Once												
–	–	–	Once												
–	–	–	Once												
–	–	–	Once												

[c] No Peas.

[d] With Treacle.

DIETARY FOR ABLE-BODIED MEN AN

	BREAKFAST.								DINNE							
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soap.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Meat and Potatoe Pie.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.
42. POCKLINGTON.																
Men	**7**	**1½ or 1½**		–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**12**	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**14**
									–	–	–	–	–	**14 or 14[a]**		–
									–	–	–	**8**	**1½**	–	–	–
Women	6	1½ or 1½		–	–	–	–	Daily	5	12	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
									–	–	–	–	–	12 or 12[a]		–
									–	–	–	6	1½	–	–	–
43. PONTEFRACT.																
Men																
Women																
44. RADFORD.																
Men	**7**	**1¼**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**6**	**16**	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**6**	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**3**	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**3**	**1¾**	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**16**	–	–
Women	6	1¼	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	16	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	3	1½	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–

[a] With treacle.

WOMEN, AGED AND INFIRM—*continued.*

Rice Milk.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	SUPPER. Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	DIETARY FOR OLD AND INFIRM.
Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.		
–	–	–	**Thrice**	**7**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1½**	**Thrice**	BREAKFAST AND SUPPER.
–	–	–	**Twice**	**7**	–	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Four**	1 pint Tea, ½ oz. Sugar } per meal, 5 oz. Butter per week, in lieu of Gruel, or Porridge, or Broth.
–	–	–	**Once**												
–	–	–	**Once**												
–	–	–	Thrice	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	Thrice	
–	–	–	Twice	6	–	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Four	
–	–	–	Once												
–	–	–	Once												
–	–	–	**Twice**	**7**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	BREAKFAST.
–	–	**1¾**	**Twice**												6 oz. Bread, 1¼ pint Tea or Coffee } Women 5 oz.
–	–	–	**Once**												
–	–	–	**Once**												SUPPER.
–	–	–	**Once**												The like in lieu of Porridge.
–	–	–	Twice	6	1¼	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	Women, aged 70 and upwards allowed Butter at Breakfast and Supper.
–	–	1½	Twice												
–	–	–	Once												
–	–	–	Once												
–	–	–	Once												

	BREAKFAST.								DINNER.								
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoe.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Meat and Potatoe Pie.	Hash or Stew.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.
45. RIPON.																	
Men	**7**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**12 or 12**		–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**16**	–
									–	–	–	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**14 or 14**[a]		–	–
Women	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	12 or 12		–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–
									–	–	–	5	1½	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	12 or 12[a]		–	–
46. ROTHERHAM.																	
Men	**7**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**12 or 12**		–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**7**	**1½**[b]	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**14**	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**14**	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**8**	–	–	–	–	–
Women	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	12 or 12		–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	6	1½[b]	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–
									–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–
									–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–
47. SCARBOROUGH.																	
Men	**7**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**12**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**12**	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**14**	–	–	–
Women	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	5	1½	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–
									–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–

[a] With Treacle.

[b] No Peas.

WOMEN, AGED AND INFIRM—*continued.*

Rice Milk.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	SUPPER. Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	DIETARY FOR OLD AND INFIRM.
Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.		
–	–	–	**Twice**	**7**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**2**	–	**Thrice**	BREAKFAST AND SUPPER.
–	–	–	**Twice**	**7**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Four**	1 pint Tea } per meal, ½ oz. Sugar } 7 oz. Butter per week, in lieu of Porridge and Cheese.
–	–	–	**Twice**												
–	–	–	**Once**												
–	–	–	Twice	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	Thrice	
–	–	–	Twice	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Four	
–	–	–	Twice												
–	–	–	Once												
–	–	–	**Twice**	**7**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	BREAKFAST AND SUPPER.
–	–	–	**Twice**												1 pint Tea daily, 5 oz. Butter } per week, 7 oz. Sugar } in lieu of Porridge.
–	–	–	**Once**												
–	–	–	**Once**												
–	**2½**	–	**Once**												
–	–	–	Twice	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	
–	–	–	Twice												
–	–	–	Once												
–	–	–	Once												
–	2	–	Once												
–	–	–	**Twice**	**7**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	BREAKFAST AND SUPPER.
–	–	–	**Twice**												1 pint Tea } per meal, ½ oz. Sugar } 5 oz. Butter per week, in lieu of Porridge.
–	–	–	**Twice**												
–	–	–	**Once**												
–	–	–	Twice	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	
–	–	–	Twice												
–	–	–	Twice												
–	–	–	Once												

	BREAKFAST.								DINNER.								
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoe.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Meat and Potatoe Pie.	Hash or Stew.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.
48. SCULCOATES.																	
Men	**6**	–	–	**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**16**	–
									–	–	–	**6**	–	–	–	–	–
									5	**8 or 8**		**4**	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**6**	**1**	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**16**[a]	–	–	–
Women	5	–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–
									–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
									5	8 or 8		4	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	5	1	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	14[a]	–	–	–
49. SELBY.																	
Men	**7**	–	**1½ or 1½**		–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**16 or 16**		–	–		–	–	–
									–	–	–	**4**	**1½**		–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**16 or 16**		–	–
Women	6	–	1½ or 1½		–	–	–	Daily	5	16 or 16		–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	4	1½	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	16 or 16		–	–
50. SHEFFIELD.																	
Men	**7**	–	**Cocoa or 1**		–	–	–	**One**	–	–	–	**4**	–	–	–	–	**15**
	7	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Six**	**4**	**12 or 12**		**4**	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**20**	–	–	–
Women	6	–	Cocoa or 1		–	–	–	One	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	15
	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	Six	4	12 or 12		4	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	–
51. SKIRLAUGH.																	
Men	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**20**	–
									5	–	**16**	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**14 or 14**[b]		–	–
									–	–	–	**8**	**1½**	–	–	–	–
Women	5	1½	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–
									5	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	12 or 12[b]		–	–
									–	–	–	6	1½	–	–	–	–

[a] And Broth for Sauce.

[b] With Treacle.

WOMEN, AGED AND INFIRM—*continued.*

SUPPER.													DIETARY FOR OLD AND INFIRM.
Rice Milk.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	
Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.		
–	–	–	**Once**	**6**	–	–	**1**	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	BREAKFAST.
1	–	–	**Once**												1 pint Tea, ½ oz. Sugar, in lieu of Milk.
–	–	–	**Twice**												
–	–	–	**Twice**												SUPPER.
–	–	–	**Once**												The like, with ½ oz. Butter daily for all above 70 years old.
–	–	–	Once	5	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	
1	–	–	Once												
–	–	–	Twice												
–	–	–	Twice												
–	–	–	Once												
–	–	–	**Thrice**	**7**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1½**	**Thrice**	BREAKFAST.
–	–	–	**Twice**	**7**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**2**	–	**Thrice**	5 oz. Butter, and a sufficient quantity of Tea properly sweetened } per week.
–	–	–	**Twice**	**7**	–	**1½ or 1½**		–	–	–	–	–	–	**Once**	
–	–	–	Thrice	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	Thrice	
–	–	–	Twice	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	Thrice	
–	–	–	Twice	6	–	1½ or 1½		–	–	–	–	–	–	Once	
–	–	–	**Thrice**	**7**	–	–	–	–	**1**	**or Cocoa**			–	**Twice**	BREAKFAST AND SUPPER.
–	–	–	**Thrice**	**7**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Five**	1½ oz. Tea 5 oz. Butter } per week, 12 oz. Sugar in lieu of Porridge, &c.
–	–	–	**Once**												
–	–	–	Thrice	6	–	–	–	–	1	or Cocoa		–	–	Twice	
–	–	–	Thrice	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Five	
–	–	–	Once												
–	–	–	**Twice**	**6**	**1½**	**or**	**1**			**or**			**1½**	**Daily**	BREAKFAST AND SUPPER.
–	–	–	**Twice**												1 pint Tea ½ oz. Sugar, or Treacle } per meal 6 oz. Butter per week, in lieu of Porridge, Broth, or Milk.
–	–	–	**Once**												
–	–	–	**Twice**												
–	–	–	Twice	5	1½	or	1			or			1½	Daily	
–	–	–	Twice												
–	–	–	Once												
–	–	–	Twice												

	BREAKFAST.								DINNER.								
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoe.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Meat and Potatoe Pie.	Hash or Stew
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	P
52. SLEAFORD.																	
Men	**7**	–	**1½**	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	–	**16**	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	**16**[a]	–	–
Women	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	Daily	4	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	5	1	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	1½[a]	–	–
53. SOUTHWELL.																	
Men	**6**	**2**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**16**	**or**	**5**[b]	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**14**	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**6**	–	–	–	–	–
Women	5	1½	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	16	or	4[b]	–	–	–	–	
									–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–
									–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
54. SPALDING.																	
Men	**6**	**1½ or 1½**		–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**16 or 16**		**2**	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**7**	**1½**	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**4**	–	**14**	–	–	–
Women	5	1½ or 1½		–	–	–	–	Daily	5	16 or 16		2	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	6	1½	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	3	–	12	–	–	–
55. SPILSBY.																	
Men	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	–	–	–	–	–	**16**	–	–	–
									5[c]	**16 or 16**		–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**3**	**1½**	–	–	–	–
Women	5	1½	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–
									5[c]	12 or 12		–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	3	1½	–	–	–	

[a] Yeast Dumpling.

[b] On these three days an allowance of Turnips to be given

WOMEN, AGED AND INFIRM—*continued*.

SUPPER.														DIETARY FOR OLD AND INFIRM.
Rice Milk.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week,	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	
Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.		
–	–	–	**Thrice**	**7**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1½**	**Thrice**	SUPPER.
–	–	–	**Thrice**	**7**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1½**	–	**Four**	1 oz. Tea 5 oz. Butter 7 oz. Sugar per week, in lieu of Cheese and Broth.
–	–	–	**Once**												
–	–	–	Thrice	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Thrice	
–	–	–	Thrice	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	Four	
–	–	–	Once												
–	–	–	**Thrice**	**6**	**2**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	BREAKFAST AND SUPPER.
–	–	–	**Once**												1 pint Tea ½ oz. Sugar per meal, 5 oz. Butter per week, in lieu of Porridge.
–	–	**2**	**Thrice**												
–	–	–	Thrice	5	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	
–	–	–	Once												
–	–	**1½**	Thrice												
–	–	–	**Thrice**	**7**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	**Five**	BREAKFAST AND SUPPER.
–	–	–	**Twice**	**7**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1½**	**Twice**	1 pint Tea per meal, 7 oz. Butter 7 oz. Sugar per week, in lieu of Porridge, Broth, and Cheese.
–	–	–	**Twice**												
–	–	–	Thrice	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	Five	
–	–	–	Twice	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	Twice	
–	–	–	Twice												
–	–	–	**Once**	**6**	**1**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Four**	BREAKFAST AND SUPPER.
–	–	–	**Thrice**	**6**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1½**	–	**Thrice**	1 pint Tea ½ oz. Sugar per meal, 7 oz. Butter per week, in lieu of Porridge or Cheese.
–	–	–	**Thrice**												
–	–	–	Once	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Four	
–	–	–	Thrice	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	–	Thrice	
–	–	–	Thrice												

[a] With the Bread, at the discretion of the Guardians.

[c] Without Bone.

	BREAKFAST.								DINNER.									
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoe.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Meat and Potatoe Pie.	Hash or Stew.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt
56. STAMFORD.																	
Men	**7**	–	**1½**	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**16 or 16**		–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**16 or 16**		–	–
									–	**16 or 16**		–	**1½**	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**7**	–	–	–	–	–
Old and Infirm Men	*6*	–	*1½ or Coffee or 1*			*½*	*½*	*Daily*	*4*	*16 or 16*		–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	*14 or 14*		–	–
									–	–	–	*4*	*1½*	–	–	–	–
Women	6	–	1½	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	16 or 16		–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	14 or 14		–	–
									–	16 or 16		–	1½	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
Old and Infirm Women	*5*	–	*1½ or Coffee or 1*			*½*	*½*	*Daily*	*4*	*16 or 16*		–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	*12 or 12*		–	–
									–	–	–	*4*	*1½*	–	–	–	–
57. STOKESLEY.																	
Men	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	–	–	–	–	–	**14**	–	–	–
									5	**12**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**6**	–	–	–	–	–
Women	5	1½	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–
									5	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	5	1½	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
58. THIRSK.																	
Men	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5** [b]	**16 or 16**		–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**14**	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	**14**	–	–
									5 [d]	**16 or 16**		–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–
Women	5	1½	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5 [b]	16 or 16		–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–
									4 [d]	16 or 16		–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	5	1½	–	–	–	–

[a] Boiled.

[b] Roast Beef.

MEN, AGED AND INFIRM—*continued.*

Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	SUPPER. Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	DIETARY FOR OLD AND INFIRM.
Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.		
–	–	**Twice**	**7**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	**Daily**	As printed in *italics*.
–	–	**Twice**												
–	–	**Twice**												
2	–	**Once**												
–	–	*Thrice*	*6*	–	–	*Coffee or*		*1*	½	½	–	–	*Daily*	
–	–	*Once*												
–	–	*Thrice*												
–	–	Twice	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	Daily	
–	–	Twice												
–	–	Twice												
2	–	Once												
–	–	*Thrice*	*5*	–	–	*Coffee or*		*1*	½	½	–	–	*Daily*	
–	–	*Once*												
–	–	*Thrice*												
–	–	**Once**	**6**	–	–	**1**[a]			**or**			**1**	**Daily**	BREAKFAST.
–	–	**Twice**												1 pint Coffee.
–	–	**Thrice**												
–	–	**Once**												SUPPER.
–	–	Once	5	–	–	1[a]			or			1	Daily	1 pint Tea in lieu of Porridge.
–	–	Twice												
–	–	Thrice												
–	–	Once												
–	–	**Twice**	**6**	**Coffee 1 pint**				–	½	–	–	–	**Once**	BREAKFAST AND SUPPER.
–	–	**Once**	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Six**	1 pint Tea or Coffee, ½ oz. Sugar } per meal, 5 oz. Butter per week, in lieu of Porridge.
–	–	**Once**												
–	–	**Once**												
–	–	**Twice**												
–	–	Twice	5	Coffee 1 pint				[c]	½	–	–	–	Once	
–	–	Once	5	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Six	
–	–	Once												
–	–	Once												
–	–	Twice												

[c] Coffee.

[d] Cooked Bacon.

Dietary for able-bodied Men

	BREAKFAST.								DI							
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoe.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Meat and
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz
59. THORNE.																
Men	**7**	–	**1½ or 1½**	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**16 or 16**		–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**4**	**1½**	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**16 or 16**		–
Women	6	–	1½ or 1½	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	16 or 16		–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	4	1½	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	16 or 16		–
60. WETHERBY.																
Men	**7**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	–	–	–	–	–	**16**	–	–
									6	**16 or 16**		–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**7**	**2**[a]	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**16**
Women	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–
									5	12 or 12		–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	6	1½[a]	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
61. WHITBY.																
Men	**7**	–	**Coffee, 1 pint**				–	**Daily**	**6**	**16 or 16**		–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**14**	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Women	6	–	Coffee, 1 pint				–	Daily	6	16 or 16		–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	6	1½	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
62. WHITTLESEY.																
Men	**7**	**1½ or 1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**16**	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**3**	**1½**	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**14 or 14 or**		
									–	–	–	**8**	–	–	–	–
Women	6	1½ or 1½	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	16	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	3	1½	–	–	–
									–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	12 or 12 or		

[a] No Peas.

MEN, AGED AND INFIRM—*continued.*

Cheese. Oz.	Broth. Pt.	No. of Times per Week.	SUPPER. Bread. Oz.	Porridge. Pt.	Gruel. Pt.	Milk. Pt.	Rice Milk. Pt.	Tea. Pt.	Sugar. Oz.	Butter. Oz.	Cheese. Oz.	Broth. Pt.	No. of Times per Week.	DIETARY FOR OLD AND INFIRM.
–	–	**Thrice**	**7**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1½**	**Thrice**	BREAKFAST.
–	–	**Thrice**	**7**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**2**	–	**Thrice**	
–	–	**Once**	**7**	–	**1½ or 1½**		–	–	–	–	–	–	**Once**	1 oz. Tea 5 oz. Butter 5 oz. Sugar } per week, in lieu of Milk or Gruel.
–	–	Thrice	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	Thrice	
–	–	Thrice	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	Thrice	
–	–	Once	6	–	1½ or 1½		–	–	–	–	–	–	Once	
–	–	**Once**	**7**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	BREAKFAST AND SUPPER.
–	–	**Twice**												
–	–	**Twice**												1 oz. Tea 7 oz. Sugar 5 oz. Butter } per week, in lieu of Porridge.
–	–	**Twice**												
–	–	Once	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	
–	–	Twice												
–	–	Twice												
–	–	Twice												
–	–	**Twice**	**7**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	Same as for Able-bodied.
–	–	**Twice**												
–	–	**Once**												
–	–	**Once**												
–	–	**Once**												
–	–	Twice	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	Daily	
–	–	Twice												
–	–	Once												
–	–	Once												
–	–	Once												
–	–	**Twice**	**8**	–	**1½**				**or**			**1½**	**Thrice**	BREAKFAST.
–	–	**Thrice**	**8**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**2**	–	**Four**	
dding		**Once**												5 oz. Butter Tea, a sufficient quantity properly sweetened } per week, in lieu of Gruel or Porridge.
2	–	**Once**												
–	–	Twice	7	–	1½				or			1½	Thrice	
–	–	Thrice	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	Four	
2	–	Once												
lding		Once												

Dietary for able-bodied Men

	BREAKFAST.								DI							
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoe.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Meat and
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz
63. WISBEACH.																
Men	**7**	–	**1½**	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**16 or 16**		–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**14**
									–	–	–	**4**	**1½**	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	**14**	–	–
Women	6	–	1½	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	12 or 12		–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
									–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–
64. WORKSOP.																
Men	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**16**	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**4**	**1½**	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	**16**[c]	–
Women	5	1½	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	16	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	4	1½	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	14[c]	–
65. WORTLEY.																
Men	**7**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	–	**12**	**4**	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	**20**	–
									–	–	–	**7**	**1½**	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**7**		**1 pint Coff**		
Women	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	–	12	4	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	20	–
									–	–	–	6	1½	–	–	–
									–	–	–	6		1 pint Coffe		
66. YORK.																
Men	**7**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**12**	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	**6**	**1½**[a]	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1**
									–	–	–	–	–	**14**	–	–
Women	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	12	–	–	–	–	–	–
									–	–	–	5	1½[a]	–	–	–
									–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
									–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–

[a] No Peas.

[b] Meat Pudding.

WOMEN, AGED AND INFIRM—*continued.*

SUPPER.														DIETARY FOR OLD AND INFIRM.
Rice Milk.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	
Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.		
–	–	–	**Thrice**	**7**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1½**	**Thrice**	BREAKFAST AND SUPPER.
–	–	–	**Once**	**7**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**2**	–	**Four**	1 pint Tea, ½ oz. Sugar } per meal, 7 oz. Butter per week, in lieu of Gruel, Cheese, or Broth.
–	–	–	**Twice**												
–	–	–	**Once**												
–	–	–	Thrice	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	Thrice	
–	–	–	Once	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	Four	
–	–	–	Twice												
–	–	–	Once												
–	–	–	**Thrice**	**6**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**2**	–	**Once**	BREAKFAST AND SUPPER.
–	–	–	**Thrice**	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Six**	1 oz. Tea, 5 oz. Butter } per week, 7 oz. Sugar in lieu of Porridge.
–	–	–	**Once**												
–	–	–	Thrice	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	Once	
–	–	–	Thrice	5	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Six	
–	–	–	Once												
–	–	–	**Twice**	**7**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	SUPPER.
–	–	–	**Twice**												7 pints Tea, 3½ oz. Sugar } per week, 4 oz. Butter in lieu of Porridge.
–	–	–	**Twice**												
–	**2**	–	**Once**												
–	–	–	Twice	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	
–	–	–	Twice												
–	–	–	Twice												
–	2	–	Once												
–	–	–	**Twice**	**7**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	BREAKFAST AND SUPPER.
–	–	–	**Twice**												1 oz. Tea or 2 oz. Coffee, 7 oz. Sugar, 5 oz. Butter } per week, in lieu of Porridge.
–	–	–	**Twice**												
–	–	–	**Once**												
–	–	–	Twice	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	
–	–	–	Twice												
–	–	–	Twice												
–	–	–	Once												

[c] Light Pudding.

DIETARY for ABLE-BODIED MEN .

	BREAKFAST.								DINN								
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoe.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Meat and Potatoe Pie.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.
67. BARWICK-IN-ELMET.																
Men - - -	**8**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**6**	–	–	**8 or**				
									–	–	–	**4 with Vegetables at**				
									–	–	–	**4 with Vegetables at**				
									–	–	–	–	–	**16 and Swe**		
Women - - -	7	1½	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	–	–	7 or				
									–	–	–	3 with Vegetables at discre				
									–	–	–	3 with Vegetables at discre				
									–	–	–	–	–	14 and Sweet Sa		
68. CARLTON.																
Men and Women - - -	Porridge or Gruel			–	–	–	–	Daily	Beef, Peas, and ½ pint Beer - -							
									Meat Pie and ½ pint Beer - -							
									Boiled Beef, Bacon, Potatoes, and ½ pint Bee							
									Bread, Cheese, and ½ pint Beer -							
									Broth and Suet Pudding -							
													The quantity of food gi			
69. GREAT PRESTON.																
Men - - -	**7**	**2 or 1 pt. Coffee**						**Daily**	**6**	**8**	–	**6**	**(Beef and Bacon**			
									6	**8**	–	**6**	**(Stewed Meat)**			
									–	–	–	**7**	–	**10**	–	–
									–	–	–	**8**	–	**10**	–	–
									–	–	–	**8 & 2 pt. Onion or Be**				
Women - - -	The same.															

WOMEN, AGED AND INFIRM—*continued.*

Rice Milk.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	SUPPER. Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	DIETARY FOR OLD AND INFIRM.
Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.		
															BREAKFAST AND SUPPER.
			Thrice	8	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	1 pint Tea or Coffee } daily, ½ oz. Sugar } 4 oz. Butter, per week, in lieu of Porridge or Milk.
		1½	Thrice												
			Once												
			Thrice	7	–	–	1		–	–	–	–	–	Daily	
		1	Thrice												
			Once												
	–	–	Once	Bread and Boiled Milk					–	–	–	–	–	Daily	Same as Able-bodied.
	–	–	Once												
	–	–	Once												
	–	–	Once												
	–	–	Thrice												
	–		Twice	7	2		or		1	–	–	–	–	Daily	Same as Able-bodied.
			Once												
	–	1	Twice												
	–	1	Once												
			Once												

DIETARY of ABLE-BODIED and OLD and INFIRM MEN and WOMEN, showing the Number of Days in each Week on which the various Combinations of Foods are given at BREAKFAST in the several Workhouses.

M., denotes Able-bodied Men. W., denotes Able-bodied Women.
Italics, denote Aged and Infirm Men and Women.

Bread and Porridge	No. of Days. 7	Bread and Gruel	No. of Days. 7	Bread and Milk	No. of Days. 7	Bread and Coffee	No. of Days. 7
Barwick-in-Elmet M. W.		Beverley M. W.		Great Ouseburn [4] M. W.		*Knaresborough.*	
Basford M. W.		Boston M. W.		Sculcoates M. W.		*Stokesley.*	
Bingham M. W.		Bourn *All.*				Whitby *All.*	
Bramley M. W.		Bridlington *All.*					
Doncaster M. W.		Caistor M. W.					
Easingwold [1] M. W.		Driffield M. W.					
Ecclesall Bierlow M.		Ely M. W.					
Glanford Brigg M. W.		Gainsborough M. W.					
Retford M. W.		Goole [3] M. W.					
Great Preston [2] *All.*		Grantham M. W.					
Guisbro' M. W.		Horncastle M. W.					
Helmsley M. W.		Howden [3] M. W.					
Hemswortl. M. W.		Louth M. W.					
Holbeach M. W.		North Witchford M. W.					
Holbeck M.		Patrington M. W.					
Hunslet M. W.		Selby [3] M. W.					
Hull M. W.		Sleaford *All.*					
Kirkby Moorside [1] M. W.		Stamford M. W.					
Knaresbro' M. W.		Thorne [3] M. W.					
Lincoln M. W.		Wisbech M. W.					
Malton [1] *All.*							
Mansfield M. W.							
Newark M. W.							
Northallerton M. W.							
Pateley Bridge *All.*							
Pickering M. W.							
Pocklington [1] M. W.							
Radford M. W.							
Ripon M. W.							
Rotherham M. W.							
Scarborough M. W.							
Skirlaugh M. W.							
Southwell M. W.							
Spalding [1] M. W.							
Spilsby M. W.							
Stokesley M. W.							
Thirsk M. W.							
Wetherby M. W.							
Whittlesey [1] M. W.							
Worksop M. W.							
Wortley *All.*							
York M. W.							

[1] Or Gruel instead of Porridge.
[2] Or Coffee instead of Porridge.
[3] Or Milk instead of Gruel.
[4] This is not Milk, but Milk Broth.

Dietary of Able-bodied and Old and Infirm Men and Women, showing the various Combinations of Foods given at Breakfast, &c.—*continued.*

Bread and Tea -	No. of Days. 7	Bread and Porridge - Bread and Tea - -	No. of Days. 6 1	Porridge - -	No. of Days. 7	Bread, Butter, Tea -	No. of Days. 7
Ecclesall Bierlow -	W.	Sheffield [3] -	M. W.	Carlton - -	*All.*	*Barwick-in-Elmet.* [4]	
Holbeck - -	W.					*Basford.* [4]	
Holbeck. [1]						*Beverley.*	
Nottingham.						*Bingham.*	
Radford. [1 2]						*Boston.*	
Sculcoates.						*Bramley.*	
						Caistor.	
						Doncaster.	
						Driffield. [5]	
						Easingwold.	
						Retford.	
						Ecclesall Bierlow	
						Ely.	
						Gainsborough. [6]	
						Glanford Brigg.	
						Goole.	
						Grantham.	
						Great Ouseburn.	
						Guisborough.	
						Helmsley.	
						Hemsworth.	
						Holbeach.	
						Horncastle.	
						Howden.	
						Hunslet. [4]	
						Hull.	
						Kirkby Moorside.	
						Lincoln.	
						Louth.	
						Mansfield.	
						Newark.	
						Northallerton.	
						North Witchford	
						Patrington.	
						Pickering.	
						Pocklington.	
						Ripon.	
						Rotherham.	
						Scarborough.	
						Selby.	
						Sheffield.	
						Skirlaugh. [7]	
						Southwell.	
						Spalding.	
						Spilsby.	
						Stamford. [8]	
						Thirsk. [4]	
						Thorne.	
						Wetherby.	
						Whittlesey.	
						Wisbech	
						Worksop	
						York. [4]	

[1] *Or Coffee instead of Tea.*
[2] *Women above 70 are allowed Butter.*

[3] Or Cocoa instead of Tea.

[4] *Or Coffee instead of Tea.*
[5] *Or Gruel instead of Tea for Men.*
[6] *Or Milk instead of Tea.*
[7] *Or Treacle instead of Sugar.*
[8] *Or Gruel instead of Tea.*

DIETARY of ABLE-BODIED and OLD and INFIRM MEN and WOMEN, showing the Number of Days in each Week on which the various Combinations of Foods are given at DINNER in the several Workhouses.

M. denotes that Meat is left in the Soup.
M. denotes Able-bodied Men.
* Signifies, Or other Vegetables instead of Potatoes.
W. denotes Able-bodied Women.
Italics denote Aged and Infirm Men and Women.

	No. of Days.		No. of Days.		No. of Days.		No. of Days.
Meat and Potatoes	2	Meat and Potatoes	2	Beef and Bread and Potatoes	1	Beef and Bacon and Potatoes and Beer	1
Bread and Hash	1	Bread and Soup, *M.*	1	Pork and Bread and Potatoes	2	Beef and Peas and Beer	1
Bread and Soup, *M.*	1	Suet Pudding	1	Bread and Soup and Potatoes, *M.*	2	Beef Pie and Beer	1
Bread and Broth, *M.*	1	Soup, *M.*	1	Bread and Suet Pudding and Potatoes	1	Bread and Cheese and Beer	1
Rice Milk	1	Bread and Furmenty	1	Bread and Rice Pudding and Sugar and Cheese	1	Broth and Suet Pudding	3
Suet Pudding	1	Furmenty	1				
Northallerton[1] - *All.*		Pickering - - *All.*		North Witchford[2] - *All.*		Carlton - - *All.*	

[1] The Meat is boiled. Or Baked Pudding instead of Suet Pudding.

[2] Or Beans instead of Potatoes.

	No. of Days.		No. of Days.		No. of Days.		No. of Days.
Meat and Bread and Potatoes	2	Meat and Bread and Potatoes	3	Meat and Bread and Potatoes	3	Meat and Bread and Potatoes	2
Meat Pie	1	Bread and Hash	1	Bread and Soup, *M.*	2	Bread and Hash	1
Bread and Soup, *M.*	2	Bread and Soup	2	Rice Pudding	1	Bread and Soup	2
Bread and Rice Milk	1	Suet Pudding	1	Suet Pudding	1	Suet Pudding	2
Pudding	1						
Sculcoates* - - *All.*		Ecclesall Bierlow* *All.*		*Caistor.**		Hunslet*[3] - - *All.*	

[3] Or Broth instead of Soup.

	No. of Days.		No. of Days.		No. of Days.		No. of Days.
Meat and Bread and Potatoes	2	Meat and Bread and Vegetables	2	Meat and Bread and Potatoes	3	Meat and Bread and Potatoes	3
Bread and Soup, *M.*	3	Bread and Soup, *M.*	2	Bread and Hash	3	Bread and Broth and Suet Pudding	3
Rice Pudding	1	Bread and Cheese and Coffee	1	Suet Pudding	1	Bread, and Onion or Beer Porridge	1
Suet Pudding	1	Pudding	2				
Caistor* - M. W.		Wortley - - *All.*		Sheffield* - - *All.*		Great Preston - *All.*	

Dietary of Able-bodied and Old and Infirm Men and Women, showing the various Combinations of Foods given at Dinner, &c.—*continued.*

	No. of Days.		No. of Days.		No. of Days.		No. of Days.
Meat and Bread and Potatoes	3	Meat and Bread and Potatoes	3	Meat and Bread and Potatoes	3	Meat and Bread and Potatoes	3
Bread and Soup	3	Bread and Soup, *M.*	3	Bread and Soup, *M.*	2	Bread and Soup, *M.*	2
Bread and Cheese and Suet Pudding	1	Suet Pudding	1	Bread and Suet Pudding	2	Potatoes and Suet Pudding	2
Holbeck*[1]	*All.*	Boston*[2]	*All.*	Spalding*	*All.*	Louth*[4]	*All.*
		Holbeach[3]	*All.*				
		Bridlington	*All.*				

[1] Or Broth instead of Soup.

[2] Or Rice Milk instead of Soup. Or Rice Pudding instead of Suet Pudding.

[3] Or Rice Pudding instead of Suet Pudding. In the event of a scarcity of Potatoes a larger allowance of Bread may be given in lieu of them, at the discretion of the Guardians.

[4] Or Potatoes only instead of Bread and Potatoes. Or Carrots instead of Potatoes with the Suet Pudding.

	No. of Days.		No. of Days.		No. of Days.		No. of Days.
Meat and Bread and Vegetables	3	Meat and Vegetables	2	Meat and Potatoes	2	Meat and Potatoes	2
Bread and Vegetables and Broth	3	Meat and Rice	1	Bacon, or Pork and Potatoes	1	Bacon and Potatoes	1
Suet Pudding	1	Meat Pie	2	Bread and Soup	2	Bread and Soup, *M.*	2
		Bread and Soup, *M.*	1	Potatoes and Soup	1	Rice Pudding	1
		Suet or Rice Pudding	1	Suet Pudding	1	Suet Pudding	1
Barwick-in-Elmet	*All.*	Patrington	*All.*	Great Ouseburn*	*All.*	Thirsk*	*All.*

	No. of Days.		No. of Days.		No. of Days.		No. of Days.
Meat and Potatoes	2	Meat and Potatoes	2	Meat and Potatoes	2	Meat and Potatoes	2
Beast Head and Vegetable Hash	1	Meat Pie	1	Meat Pie	1	Bread and Hash	1
Bread and Soup, *M.*	2	Bread and Soup, *M.*	2	Bread and Soup, *M.*	2	Bread and Soup, *M.*	1
Rice Milk	1	Bread and Cheese	1	Rice Milk	1	Bread and Broth, *M.*	2
Suet Pudding	1	Suet Pudding	1	Suet Pudding	1	Suet Pudding	1
Whitby*	*All.*	Rotherham*	*All.*	Guisborough	*All.*	Radford	*All.*
						Nottingham	*All.*

Dietary of Able-bodied and Old and Infirm Men and Women, showing the various Combinations of Foods given at Dinner, &c.—*continued.*

	No. of Days.		No. of Days.		No. of Days.		No. of Days.
Meat and Potatoes -	2	Meat and Potatoes -	3	Meat and Potatoes -	3	Meat and Vegetables	3
Bread and Soup, *M.*	2	Meat Pie - -	2	Meat Pie - -	1	Bread and Hash -	1
Potatoes and Cheese	1	Bread and Soup, *M.*	1	Bread and Soup † -	2	Bread and Soup -	2
Rice and Cheese -	1	Suet or Rice Pudding - - -	1	Suet Pudding - -	1	Suet or Rice Pudding	1
Suet Pudding -	1						
Helmsley[1] - -	*All.*	Beverley - -	*All.*	Driffield*[2] - -	*All.*	Hull - -	*All.*
		Pocklington - -	*All.*	Wisbech* - -	*All.*		

[1] Or Peas instead of Rice and Potatoes.

[2] The Meat for Old and Infirm is boiled.
† Driffield - Beasts Offals.
Wisbech - Bones.

	No. of Days.		No. of Days.		No. of Days.		No. of Days.
Meat and Potatoes -	3	Meat and Potatoes -	2	Meat and Vegetables	2	Meat and Vegetables	2
Bread and Soup, *M.*‡	2	Meat Pie - -	2	Meat Pie - -	2	Meat Pie - -	1
Bread and Broth -	1	Bread and Soup, *M.*§ - - -	2	Bread and Soup, *M.* -	2	Bread and Soup -	2
Suet Pudding - -	1	Suet Pudding - -	1	Suet or Rice Pudding	1	Suet Pudding - -	2
Newark[3] - -	*All.*	Howden* - -	*All.*	Skirlaugh - -	*All.*	Knaresborough[5] -	*All.*
		Ripon*[4] - -	*All.*			Pateley Bridge[5] -	*All.*
		Scarborough -	*All.*				
		Wetherby* - -	*All.*				
		York - - -	*All.*				

[3] The Soup is one day Meat Soup and the other Pea or Potatoe.
‡ One day the Soup contains Meat. The other day it does not.

[4] Or Rice Pudding instead of Suet Pudding.
§ Wetherby - No Meat.
York - - No Meat.

[5] The Meat is Boiled Beef.

	No. of Days.		No. of Days.		No. of Days.		No. of Days.
Meat and Potatoes -	2	Meat and Potatoes -	2	Meat and Potatoes -	2	Meat and Potatoes -	2
Bread and Soup -	2	Bread and Soup, *M.*	3	Bread and Soup, *M.* -	3	Bread and Soup, *M.* -	2
Potatoes and Soup, *M.* - - -	2	Bread and Rice Milk	1	Bread and Cheese -	1	Bread and Cheese -	1
Suet Pudding -	1	Suet Pudding - -	1	Pudding - -	1	Suet or Rice Pudding	2
Kirkby Moorside*[6] -	*All.*	Stokesley - -	*All.*	Whittlesey - -	*All.*	Mansfield* - -	*All.*

[6] Or Rice Pudding and Treacle instead of Potatoes and Soup.

Dietary of Able-bodied and Old and Infirm Men and Women, showing the various Combinations of Foods given at Dinner, &c.—*continued.*

	No. of Days.
Meat and Potatoes	2
Potatoes and Soup	2
Bread and Cheese	1
Suet or Rice Pudding	2

Stamford* - - M. W.

	No. of Days.
Meat and Potatoes or Bread	2
Bread and Soup	2
Bread and Cheese	1
Suet Pudding	2

Basford - - *All.*

	No. of Days.
Meat and Potatoes or Bread	2
Bread and Soup, *M.*	1
Bread and Broth	2
Suet Pudding	2

Horncastle - - *All.*

	No. of Days.
Meat and Potatoes	3
Bread and Soup, *M.*	3
Bread and Suet Pudding	1

Gainsborough*[1] - *All.*

[1] Or Rice Milk instead of Suet Pudding for all, or Suet Pudding instead of Soup for Old and Infirm.

	No. of Days.
Meat and Potatoes	3
Bread and Soup, *M.*†	3
Suet Pudding	1

Ely[2] - - - *All.*
Glanford Brigg[3] - *All.*
Goole*[2] - - *All.*
Grantham*[2 4] - *All.*
Hemsworth* - *All.*
Malton[2] - - *All.*
Spilsby* - - *All.*
*Stamford**,[2]
Thorne*[2] - - *All.*

	No. of Days.
Meat and Potatoes	3
Bread and Soup	3
Pudding	1

Worksop - - *All.*

	No. of Days.
Meat and Potatoes	3
Bread and Soup, *M.*‡	2
Suet Pudding	2

Bingham[5] - - *All.*
Bramley* - - *All.*
Doncaster* - - *All.*
Selby*[6] - - *All.*

	No. of Days.
Meat and Potatoes	3
Bread and Soup,§	1
Broth and Suet Pudding	3

Retford[7] - - *All.*
Lincoln[8] - - *All.*

[2] Or Rice Pudding instead of Suet Pudding.
[3] In the event of a scarcity of Potatoes an allowance of Bread, or Bread and Cabbage, in lieu of Potatoes, may be given at the discretion of the Guardians.
[4] Or Bread with the Meat instead of Potatoes.
† Spilsby - No Meat.
Stamford - No Meat.

[5] Or Meat and Bread and Potatoes instead of Meat and Potatoes.
[6] Or Rice Pudding instead of Suet Pudding.
‡ Bramley - - Offal.
Selby - - Bones.

[7] Or Rice instead of Potatoes.
[8] Or other Vegetables, or Bread, or Cooked Hominy (which is never used), instead of Potatoes.
§ Retford - Meat.
Lincoln - No Meat.

	No. of Days.
Meat and Vegetables	3
Bread and Soup, *M.*	3
Pudding	1

Bourn[9] - - - *All.*
Sleaford - - - - *All.*

	No. of Days.
Meat and Vegetables	3
Bread and Broth	2
Suet or Rice Pudding	2

Easingwold - - - *All.*

	No. of Days.
Meat and Potatoes or Bread	3
Bread and Broth	3
Suet Pudding	1

Southwell - - - *All.*

[9] This Pudding is Yeast Pudding.

On Meat days an allowance of Turnips is to be given with the Bread, at the discretion of the Guardians.

DIETARY of ABLE-BODIED and OLD and INFIRM MEN and WOMEN, showing the Number of Days in each Week on which the various Combinations of Foods are given at SUPPER in the several Workhouses.

M. denotes Able-bodied Men. W. denotes Able-bodied Women.
Italics denote Aged and Infirm Men and Women.

Bread and Porridge / Bread and Broth / Bread and New Milk / Bread and Cheese	No. of Days. 3 / 2 / 1 / 1	Bread and Porridge	No. of Days. 7	Bread and Gruel	No. of Days. 7	Bread and Milk	No. of Days. 7
Northallerton - *All.*		Bingham - M. W.		Caistor - - M. W.		Barwick-in-Elmet M. W.	
		Retford - - M. W.		Howden [3] - - M. W.		Carlton - - *All.*	
		Ecclesall Bierlow M.				Great Ouseburn [4] M. W.	
		Great Preston [1] - *All.*				Helmsley - M. W.	
		Hemsworth - M. W.				Lincoln [5] - - M. W.	
		Holbeck - M.				Sculcoates - M. W.	
		Mansfield - M.				Stokesley [6] - - M. W.	
		Newark - - *All.*					
		Nottingham - M. W.					
		Radford - - M. W.					
		Rotherham - M. W.					
		Scarborough - M. W.					
		Skirlaugh [2] - M. W.					
		Southwell - M. W.					
		Wetherby - M. W.					
		Wortley - M. W.					
		York - - M. W.					

[1] Or Tea instead of Porridge.
[2] Or Milk, or Broth, in lieu of Porridge.
[3] Or Milk, or Soup, instead of Gruel.
[4] This is not Milk but Milk Broth.
[5] Or Cheese instead of Milk.
[6] Or Broth instead of Milk.

Bread and Rice Milk	No. of Days. 7	Bread and Tea	No. of Days. 7	Bread and Cheese	No. of Days. 7	Bread and Porridge / Bread and Tea	No. of Days. 6 / 1
Knaresborough - M. W.		Ecclesall Bierlow - W.		Horncastle - *All.*		Hunslet [7] - - M.	
		Holbeck - - W.		Stamford - M. W.		Thirsk [8] - - M. W.	
		Hull - - *All.*					
		Mansfield - - W.					
		Nottingham.					
		Whitby - - *All.*					

[7] With Butter on the one Tea day.
[8] This is Coffee, not Tea.

Bread and Porridge / Bread and Tea or Cocoa	No. of Days. 5 / 2	Bread and Porridge / Bread and Cheese	No. of Days. 6 / 1	Bread and Porridge / Bread and Cheese	No. of Days. 5 / 2	Bread and Porridge / Bread and Cheese	No. of Days. 4 / 3
Sheffield - M. W.		Doncaster - M. W.		Basford - - M. W.		Ripon - - M. W.	
		Worksop - M. W.		Bramley - - M. W.		Spilsby - - M. W.	

Dietary of Able-bodied and Old and Infirm Men and Women, showing the various Combinations of Foods given at Supper, &c.—*continued.*

Bread and Porridge Bread and Broth	No. of Days. 5 2	Bread and Porridge Bread and Broth	No. of Days. 4 3	Bread and Porridge Bread and Cheese Bread and Broth	No. of Days. 3 1 3	Bread and Gruel Bread and Cheese and Gruel	No. of Days. 3 4
Guisborough - M. W. Pickering - *All.*		Malton - - M. W.		Glanford Brigg - M. W.		North Witchford[1] M. W.	

[1] The giving both Gruel and and Cheese is optional, and the Guardians may discontinue either one or the other at their discretion.

Bread and Gruel or Porridge Bread and Broth	No. of Days. 6 1	Bread and Gruel Bread and Broth	No. of Days. 5 2	Bread and Gruel Bread and Broth	No. of Days. 4 3	Bread and Gruel or Milk Bread and Broth Bread and Cheese	No. of Days. 1 3 3
Easingwold - M. W.		Patrington[2] - M. W.		Beverley - - *All.* Bridlington - M. W. Driffield - - M. W. Pocklington - M. W.		Goole - - *All.* Selby - - *All.* Thorne - - *All.*	

[2] The Gruel to be half Milk.

Bread and Cheese and Milk Bread and Milk	No. of Days. 5 2	Bread and Cheese Bread and Broth	No. of Days. 5 2	Bread and Cheese Bread and Broth	No. of Days. 4 3	Bread and Rice Milk Bread and Butter and Milk	No. of Days. 4 3
Kirkby Moorside M. W.		Spalding - M. W.		Boston - - M. W. Bourn - - M. W. Ely - - *All.* Gainsborough - M. W. Grantham - M. W. Holbeach - M. W. Louth - - M. W. Sleaford - - M. W. Whittlesey[3] - *All.* Wisbech - - M. W.		Pateley Bridge - *All.*	

[3] Or Gruel instead of Broth.

Dietary of Able-bodied and Old and Infirm Men and Women, showing the various Combinations of Foods given at Supper, &c.—*continued.*

Bread, Butter, and Tea - -	No. of Days. 7	Bread and Butter and Tea -	No. of Days. 6	Bread and Butter and Tea or Coffee - - - -	No. of Days. 5
		Bread and Cheese - -	1	Bread and Cheese - -	2
Barwick-in-Elmet.[1]		*Worksop.*		*Basford.*	
Bingham.					
Boston.					
Bourn.					
Bramley.					
Bridlington.					
Caistor.					
Doncaster.					
Driffield.[2]					
Easingwold.					
Retford.[3]					
Ecclesall Bierlow.					
Gainsborough.[3]					
Glanford Brigg.					
Grantham.					
Great Ouseburn.					
Guisbrough.					
Helmsley.					
Hemsworth.					
Holbeach.					
Holbeck.[1]					
Howden.					
Hunslet - - W.					
Hunslet.[1]					
Kirkby Moorside.					
Knaresborough.[4]					
Lincoln.					
Louth.					
Malton.					
Mansfield.					
North Witchford.					
Patrington.					
Pocklington.					
Pontefract.					
Radford.[1 5]					
Ripon.					
Rotherham.					
Scarborough.					
Sculcoates.[6]					
Sheffield.					
Skirlaugh.[7]					
Sleaford.					
Southwell.					
Spalding.					
Spilsby.					
Stamford.[1]					
Stokesley.[4]					
Thirsk.[1]					
Wetherby.					
Whitby.					
Wisbech.					
Wortley.					
York.[1]					

[1] *Or Coffee instead of Tea.*
[2] *Or Bread and Gruel Four Times, and Bread and Broth Thrice, for Men.*
[3] *Or Milk instead of Tea.*
[4] *No Butter.*
[5] *Only Women above 70 are allowed Butter.*
[6] *Above 70 only are allowed Butter.*
[7] *Or Treacle instead of Sugar.*

Dietaries of Lying-in and Suckling Women and of Infants; and of Sick Paupers.

		BREAKFAST.														
		Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.
		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.
1. BASFORD.																
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth	Woman	6	–	–	–	–	1 or 1		–	–	Daily	–	–	–	5	–
	Infant	*The Breast.*														
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth	Woman	6	–	–	–	–	1 or 1		–	–	Daily	5	16	–	–	–
	Infant	4	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	–	–	–	–	–
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling	Woman	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	16	or	6	–
												–	–	–	3	1½
												–	–	–	7	–
												–	–	–	–	
	Infant	4	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	–	–	–	–	–
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age		4	–	–	–	½ new	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	–	–	–	–	
2. BEVERLEY.																
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth	Woman	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	½	*Daily*	–	–	–	6	–
												With an allowance				
	Infant	*New Milk, if necessary.*														
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth	Woman	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	½	Daily	4	4	–	6	–
	Infant	*As above.*														
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling	Woman	5	–	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	8	–	–	–
												–	–	–	6	1½
												–	–	–	–	
												–	–			
	Infant	*New Milk if necessary, and whatever the Medical Officer orders.*														
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age		*Whatever the Medical Officer orders, until Two Years of age.*														

WOMEN, AND OF INFANTS.

DINNER.											SUPPER.											
Rice Pudding.	Meat Pie or Pudding.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Ale.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Daily	6	–	–	–	–	–	1 or 1		–	–	–	–	Daily
		–	–	–	–	–	½	–	–	Daily	6	–	–	–	–	–	1 or 1		–	–	–	–	Daily
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Five
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	–	Twice
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	Once													
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice													
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
		–	¾	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	4	–	–	–	½ new	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	8 or Sago.		–	–	–	1	–	–	–	*Daily*	4	–	–		1	–	–	–	–	½	–	–	Daily
z. of Sugar per week.																							
–	4 or Sago.		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	4	1 or Beef Tea.				–	–	–	–	½	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	5	–	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Four
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	Thrice
2 or 12 with Treacle.				–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice													

		BREAKFAST.										DINNER.					
		Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Flour Pudding.
		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.
3. BINGHAM.																	
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth	Woman	6 and Butter.				–	1	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Infant	*Should the Mother be in good health the Breast is sufficient.*															
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth	Woman	6 and Butter.				–	1	–	–	–	Daily	5	16	–	–	–	–
												–	–	–	–	–	12
	Infant	*As above.*															
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling	Woman	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	16	or		–	–
												5	8	and	4		
												–	–	–	4	1	–
												–	–	–	–	–	–
	Infant	*Milk and Sago, with Sugar.*															
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age		*Bread and Milk, with Sugar.*															
4. BOSTON.																	
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth	Woman	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	–	–	12
																	Gruel or Sago
	Infant	*Has a portion of the Gruel or Sago supplied to the Mother.*															
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth	Woman	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	Daily	5	8	–	4	–	–
	Infant	4	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	–	–	–			*Rice Milk,*
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling	Woman	5	–	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	8 or 8		3	–	–
												–	–	–	4	1½	
												–	–	–	–	–	–
	Infant	5	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	2	*and Potatoes, or Rice*				
												–	–	–	*Rice Milk,*		
												This being more than an Infant can					
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age		5	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	2	*and Potatoes, or Rice*				
												–	–	–	*Rice Milk,*		
												Occasionally a little Gruel or					

WOMEN, AND OF INFANTS—*continued.*

DINNER.												SUPPER.											
Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Meat Pie or Pudding.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Ale.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt-	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	6 and Butter.				–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	6 and Butter.				–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
with Treacle.				–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Four													
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice													
12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice													
or 12		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
twice a day.																								
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
or Rice Pudding.					–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	4	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		2	–	Four
or				1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	Thrice
12 or 12		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
Milk, or Rice Pudding.						–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*	5	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
or Rice Pudding.					–	–	–	–	–	–	*Four*													
Consume, the Mother takes the remainder.																								
Milk, or Rice Pudding.						–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
or Rice Pudding.					–	–	–	–	–	–	*Four*													

Sago, as the case may require.

		BREAKFAST.										DINNER.					
		Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	m
		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
5. BOURN.																	
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth	Woman	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	5	–	
												–	–	–	–	–	
												–	–	–	–	–	
	Infant	*Nursed by the Mother when practicable.*															
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth	Woman	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily	6	–	12	–	–	
												–	–	–	5	–	
												–	–	–	–	–	
	Infant	*As above.*															
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling	Woman	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	4	–	12	–	–	
												–	–	–	5	1	
												–	–	–	–	Yeas	
	Infant	3	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	1½	–	4	–	–	
												–	–	–	3	½	
												–	–	–	–	–	
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age		*Milk, Sago, Arrowroot, &c., at discretion, in writing, of Medical Officer.*															
6. BRAMLEY.																	
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth	Woman	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	½	Daily	–	–	–	4	–	
	Infant	*Nil.*															
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth	Woman	5	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	12 or 12	–	–	–	
												–	–	–	4	1½	
												–	–	–	–	–	
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling	*Infant*	6	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	*Daily*						
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age		9	–	–	–	1½	–	–	–	–	*Daily*						

WOMEN, AND OF INFANTS—*continued.*

DINNER.													SUPPER.											
Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Meat Pie or Pudding.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Ale.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Thrice	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice													
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Thrice													
12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	Four
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Thrice
Pudding 12 oz.				–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*	3	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*													
4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*													
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	½	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	5	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Five
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	Twice
12 Treacle 1 oz.				–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice													

		BREAKFAST.										DINNER.					
		Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Flour Pudding.
		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.
7. BRIDLINGTON.																	
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth	Woman	4	–	Oz. 8		or	Oz. 8	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	4	–	–
	Infant	*Nil.*															
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth	Woman	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	7	–	3	–	–
												–	–	–	5	1[a]	–
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling	*Infant*											–	–	–	–	–	–
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age		*Not fixed.*															
8. CAISTOR.																	
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth	Woman	3 toasted.	–	1	–	–	–	–	½	–	Daily	–	–	–	3 toasted.	–	–
	Infant	*The Mother's Milk.*										–	–	–	5	–	–
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth	Woman	3 toasted.	–	1	–	–	–	–	½	–	1st Two Days.	–	–	–	5	–	–
							1	–	–	½	Five	5	16	–	–	–	–
	Infant	*As above.*										5	–	–	4	–	–
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling.	Woman	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	4	12 or 16	–	–	–	–
												–	–	–	3	1	–
												–	–	–	–	–	–
												–	–	–	–	–	–
	Infants, from 6 weeks to 6 months old	*½ pint New Milk and Water, in equal proportions, thickened with Flour,*															
	„ *6 months to 1 year*	*1 pint of the same.*					–	–	–	–	—	–	–	–	[b] –	–	–
	„ *1 year to 2 years*	12	–	–	–	1 new	–	–	–	–	Daily						
												If the above allowance is not					
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age		*There has never been a case in this Workhouse of rearing an Infant according to circumstances.*															

[a] No Peas.

WOMEN, AND OF INFANTS—*continued.*

DINNER.												SUPPER.											
Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Meat Pie or Pudding.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Ale.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Four
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Thrice
14 with Treacle Sauce.						–	–	–	–	–	Once													
–	–	–	–	–	1 Sugar ½ oz.				–	–	1st Four Days.	3 toasted.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Thrice													
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1st Two Days.	3 toasted.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	1st Two Days.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	½	–	–	Five
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Four													
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice													
16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
–	16 with Milk and Sugar.					–	–	–	–	–	Once													
and ½ oz. Sugar.				–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*													
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*													

deemed sufficient, it is increased.

without its Mother. But when the Mother's Milk fails, the quantity of food usually allowed, is doubled or increased.

		BREAKFAST.										DINNER.					
		Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Flour Pudding.
		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.
9. DONCASTER.																	
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth	Woman	4	–	–	–	¼	1	–	½	⅝	Daily	–	–	–	4	–	–
	Infant	*Milk sweetened with Sugar if the Mother cannot give suck.*															
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth	Woman	6	–	–	–	¼	1	–	½	⅝	Daily	5	–	12	4	–	–
	Infant	*As above.*															
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling	Woman	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	12 or 12		–	–	–
												–	–	–	3	1½	–
												–	–	–	–	–	–
	Infant	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	*Daily when Six Months old.*						
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age		4	–	–	½	1	–	–	–	–	*Daily*						
10. DRIFFIELD.																	
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth	Woman	3	–	1½	or		1½	–	½	–	Daily	–	–	–	3	–	–
	Infant	3	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	–	–	–	–	–	–
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth	Woman	5	–	–	–	1 or 1		–	–	–	Daily	4	8	or	6	–	–
	Infant	3	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	–	–	–	–	–	–
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling	Woman	6	–	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	8 or 8		–	–	–
												–	–	–	6	1½	–
												–	–	–	–	–	–
	Infant	3	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	–	–	–	–	–	–
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age		*If they remained in the Workhouse they would receive New Milk and other*															
11. EASINGWOLD.																	
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth	Woman	6	–	–	–	1 or 1		–	½	½	Daily	5	–	8	3	–	–
	Infant	*Bread, Sugar, and Water as required.*															
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth	Woman	6	–	–	–	1 or 1		–	½	½	Daily	5	–	8	3	–	–
	Infant	*Flour, Sugar, and Boiled Milk.*															
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling	Woman	7	1½ or 1½		–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	–	12	–	–	–
												–	–	–	–	–	–
												–	–	–	7	–	–
	Infant	*Boiled Milk and Bread.*															
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age		*Bread, Milk, and Rice Pudding.*															

WOMEN, AND OF INFANTS—*continued.*

DINNER.												SUPPER.											
Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Meat Pie or Pudding.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Ale.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
–	–	–	–	–	1	8 or Sago.			–	–	Daily	4	–	–	–	¼	–	1	–	½	⅜	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	½	–	–	Daily	6	–	–	–	¼	–	1	–	½	⅜	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Six
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	Once
12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice													
–	–	–	–	1 or 1		or				1	Daily	3	–	1½		or		1½	–	½	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*3*	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	–	–	–	1	or	1	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*3*	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	5	–	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Four
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	Thrice
12 with Treacle.				–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*3*	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
nutritious articles, but the Guardians have hitherto invariably sent such cases out to Nurse.																								
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	6	–	–	–	1	or	1	–	½	½	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	6	–	–	–	1	or	1	–	½	½	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	7	1½ or 1½		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Six
14 or 14		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	Once
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	Twice													

	BREAKFAST.																
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Flour Pudding.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.
12. EAST RETFORD.																
Woman	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	½	Daily	–	–	–	6	–	–
											4	12	–	–	–	–
																Oatmeal
Infant	6	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	*Daily*						
13. ECCLESALL BIERLOW.																
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth — Woman	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	4	–	–
Infant	*New Milk, ¼ pint daily, if there should be an insufficiency of Breast Milk.*															
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth — Woman	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily	6	–	4½	7	–	–
Infant	*As above.*															
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling — Woman	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	–	Daily	4	8 or 8		4	–	–
											–	–	–	6	1½	–
											–	–	–	7	–	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
Infant	*1 pint of New Milk daily if there should be an insufficiency of Breast Milk.*															
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age	*New Milk, 1½ pints, with the addition of Arrowroot and Sago daily.*															
14. ELY.																
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth — Woman	2⅔	–	⅔	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	–	–	–
Infant	*Nil.*															
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth — Woman	5	–	1½[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	12	–	–	–	–
											–	–	–	3	1½[a]	–
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling — *Infant*	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	1⅓	–	*Daily*	–	–	–	–	–	–
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age	12	–	–	–	1	–	–	1⅓	–	*Daily*						

[a] No Peas.

WOMEN, AND OF INFANTS—*continued.*

DINNER.												SUPPER.												
Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Meat Pie or Pudding.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Ale.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
–	–	–	–	–	1			or		1	1st Two Days.	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	½	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily													
16 oz. weekly.																								
–	8	–	–	–	1½	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice													
–	–	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	Four
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	Thrice
12 or 12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													

	BREAKFAST.																
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Flour Pudding.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.
15. GAINSBOROUGH.																
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth — Woman	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	½	Daily	–	–	–	4	–	–
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth — *Infant*	*Mother's Milk, and Milk thickened with flour, as the case may require.*															
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth — Woman	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	½	1st Seven Days.	5	12	–	–	–	–
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth — *Infant*	*Milk if necessary.*															
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling — Woman	5	–	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	12 or 12	–	–	–	–
											–	–	–	3	1½	–
											–	–	–	4	–	–
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling — *Infant*	*Milk.*															
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age	2	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	–	–	–	2	–	–
16. GLANDFORD BRIGG.																
Within Two Weeks after Confinement and Birth — Woman	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	⅔	Daily	–	–	–	5 toasted	–	–
											–	–	–	5	–	–
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth — Woman	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	16	–	–	–	–
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling — Woman											–	–	–	4	1½	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
Infant	*During a fortnight, should the Mother not have sufficient Milk, Barley sweetened with Sugar is given to the Infant as often as required.*															
	In cases where the above does not agree, New Milk															
„ *When One Month old*	*1 pint Milk thickened with Flour, and sweetened with Sugar daily.*															
„ *When Six Months old*	3	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	–	–	–	3	*with*	
											–	–	–	–	–	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age	*Should the Children require*															
	Barley Water and New Milk sweetened until such time as stronger Food															
	In cases where this does not agree, New Milk diluted with															

WOMEN, AND OF INFANTS—*continued.*

DINNER.												SUPPER.												
Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Meat Pie or Pudding.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Ale.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	½	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1st Seven Days.	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	½	–	–	1st Seven Days.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	Four
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	Thrice
12			or		1½	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
–	*Milk ½ pint.*				–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	2	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	1½ with Sugar.				–	–	1st Three Days.	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	⅛	–	–	For Tea daily.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	2d Three Days.	3	–	1	–	½ with Sugar.					–	–	–	For Supper daily.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	Once
16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	Thrice

Water with New Milk and Sugar is given when required. At the end of a fortnight, Milk thickened with Flour and diluted with about ⅓ Water, and sweetened with Sugar is substituted.

Broth.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Five*	8	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Once*														
Fluid Rice Pudding ¾ pint.		–	–	–	–						*Once*														

more than the above it is given to them.

can be taken, the last Diet is then substituted.

about ⅓ Water and sweetened with Sugar is substituted.

		BREAKFAST.										DINNER.					
		Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Pea Soup.	Flour Pudding.
		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.
17. GOOLE.																	
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth	Woman	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	½	Daily	–	–	–	4	–	–
	Infant	2	–	–	–	¼ *new*	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	–	–	–	–	–	–
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth	Woman	8	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	½	Daily	8	16	–	–	–	–
	Infant	*As above.*															
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling	Woman	6	–	1½	or	½	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	16 or 16	–	–	–	–
												–	–	–	4	1½	–
												–	–	–	–	–	–
	Infant	*As above.*															
Infants reared by hand		*New Milk and Arrowroot, and when able to take it a little Rice or Sago.*															
When the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age		2	–	–	–	¼ *new*	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	–	–	–	–	–	–
18. GRANTHAM.																	
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth	Woman	Bread and Butter.					1	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Infant	*From the Breast.*															
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth	Woman	As above.										4	with Roots.				–
												–	–	–	–	–	–
												–	–	–	–	–	–
	Infant	*As above.*															
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling	Woman	As above.										5	with Roots.				–
												5	with Roots.				–
	Infant	*3 with Sugar made into Pap.*								–	*Daily.*						
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age		4	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	–	–	–	3	–	–

Lying-in Women receive Wine or

WOMEN, AND OF INFANTS—*continued.*

DINNER.													SUPPER.											
Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Meat Pie or Pudding.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Ale.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.		Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.			Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
–	8 or Sago.		–	1	–	–	–	–	–	Daily		4	–	1		or		1	–	½	½	–	–	Daily
A little Rice or Sago.							–	–	–	*Daily*		2	–	–	–	¼ *new*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily		8	–	1		or		1	–	½	½	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice		6	–	1½	or	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice		6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	Thrice
16 or 16		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once		6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½ Thrice
A little Rice or Sago.					–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*		2	–	–	–	¼ *new*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	2			or		1	1st Three Days.	Bread and Butter.					–	1	–	–	–	–	–	For Tea daily.
												–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	For Supper daily.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Five	As above.												
8 or 8		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Once													
8 or 8		–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
		or																						
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Four	As above.												
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Thrice													
–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	½	*Daily*	4	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*

other extras ordered by the Medical Officer.

	BREAKFAST.										DINNER.					
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Pea Soup.	Flour Pudding.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.
19. GREAT OUSEBURN.																
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth - - Woman -	5	–	1¼	or		1¼	–	–	½	1st Four Days.	–	–	–	6 Toasted.	Butter	
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth - - Woman -	6	–	1½	or		1½	–	–	½	2d Four Days.						
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth - - *Infant* -	*If anything required, Milk and Water in equal proportions slightly*															
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth - - Woman -	6	–	1	or		1	–	–	⅛	Daily	5	–	16 or 6		–	–
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth - - *Infant* -	*As above.*															
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling - - Woman -	6	–	Milk Broth 1½ pt.					–	–	Daily	5	16 or 16	–	–	–	
											–	16 or 16	–	1½	–	
											–	–	–	5	1½	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling - - *Infant* -																
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age	*Milk, or Milk and Barley Water slightly sweetened, the proportion of the*															
20. GUISBOROUGH.																
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth - - Woman -	5	–	–	–	–	drs. 2	–	½	⅛	Daily	–	–	–	4	–	–
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth - - *Infant* -	4	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	*Daily if required.*					Sugar or	
	More if wanted.															
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth - - Woman -	7	1½		or		drs. oz. 2 or ¼		½	⅛	Daily for One Week.	7	14 or Greens	or 7	–	–	
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth - -											–	–	–	7	1½	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth - - *Infant* -	*Milk and Bread as required.*															
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling - - Woman -	5	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	12	–	–	–	–
											–	–	–	7	1½	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling - - *Infant* -	4	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	4	8	–	–	–	–
											–	–	–	4	1	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age											–	–	–	–	–	–

If the

WOMEN, AND OF INFANTS—*continued.*

DINNER.													SUPPER.											
Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Meat Pie or Pudding.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Ale.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
½ oz.	5		or			1½ or 1½ pt. Tea			or	1	1st Eight Days.	5	–	1½		or		1½	–	–	½	–	–	1st Four Days.
												6	–	1½		or		1½	–	–	½	–	–	2d Four Days.
sweetened.																								
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	6	–	1		or		1	–	–	½	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	6	–	Milk Broth 1½ pt.					–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice													
12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
several ingredients to suit the constitution of the child.																								
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	or		–	Daily	5	–	–	–	–	–	drs. 2	–	½	⅜	–	–	Daily
Treacle ½ oz.				and		1 or Sago.																		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Four	7	1½			or		drs. 2 or oz. ¼		½	⅜	–	–	Daily for One Week.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice													
–	–	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice	5	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Five
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	Twice
12 with Treacle.			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
–	–	–	–	1½ with Treacle.			–	–	–	–	Once													
–	–	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*	4	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*													
8 with Treacle.			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Once*													
–	–	–	–	*1 with Treacle.*			–	–	–	–	*Once*													
–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Once*													
quantity be required.																								

		BREAKFAST.										DINNER.					
		Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Flour Pudding.
		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.
21. HELMSLEY.																	
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth	Woman	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	–	Daily	–	–	–	6	–	–
	Infant	*A little Bread and Water, with Sugar if required.*															
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth	Woman	6	–	–	–	–	oz. ¾	–	1	½	Daily	5	12 or Peas.		–	–	–
												–	12 or Peas.		–	–	–
												–	–	–	6	1½[a]	–
												–	–	–	–	–	–
												–	–	–	–	–	–
	Infant	*Bread and Water, with Sugar if required.*															
Afterwards during the whole period of Suckling	Woman	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	12 or Peas.		–	–	–
												–	12 or Peas.		–	–	–
												–	–	–	6	1½[a]	–
												–	–	–	–	–	–
												–	–	–	–	–	–
	Infant	8	–	–	–	½ new	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	*At discretion.*				–	–
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age		9	–	–	–	1 new	–	–	–	–	*Daily, or what they would eat.*						
												There is rarely a case;					
22. HEMSWORTH.																	
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth	Woman	As the Medical Officer shall direct.															
	Infant	*4 with Milk, Sugar, and Water daily.*															
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth	Woman	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	16 or 16		–	–	–
												–	–	–	4	1½	–
												–	–	–	–	–	–
	Infant	*4 with ½ pt. Milk, Sugar, and Water daily.*															
Afterwards during the whole period of Suckling	Woman	As above.															
	Infant	*6 with 1 pt. Milk, Sugar, and Water daily.*															
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age																	

[a] No Peas.

WOMEN, AND OF INFANTS—*continued.*

DINNER.												SUPPER.											
Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Meat Pie or Pudding.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Ale.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
–	Sugar ½ oz.			–	1 or Milk.			–	–	–	Daily	6	–	–	–	–	–	1 or 1		½	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice	6	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	Once													
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice													
12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
–	12 or Peas.			–	–	–	–	–	2	–	Once													
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice	6	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	Once													
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice													
12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
–	12 or Peas.			–	–	–	–	–	2	–	Once													
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	½ new	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*

the Children are put out to nurse.

–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	Thrice		1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	Thrice													
16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	Once													

	BREAKFAST.																
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Flour Pudding.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.
23. HOLBEACH.																
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth — Woman	5	–	–	–	–	1½	–	–	½	Daily for Two Weeks.	4	8	–	–	–	–
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth — *Infant*	*At Discretion.* (with Gruel)															
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth — Woman	5	–	–	–	–	1½	–	–	½	Daily	4	8	–	–	–	–
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth — *Infant*	*As above.*															
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling — Woman	5	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	8	–	4	–	–
											–	–	–	3	1½	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling — *Infant*	*As above.*															
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age	*As above.*															
24. HOLBECK.																
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth — Woman	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	½	Daily	Milk 1 pint.			4	–	–
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth — *Infant*	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	*Daily*						
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth — Woman	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	–	Daily	4	8 or 8		3	–	–
											–	–	–	6	1	
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling —											–	–	–	3	–	–
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling — *Infant*	*As above.*															
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age	*As above.*															
25. HORNCASTLE.																
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth — Woman	4 and Butter.				–	1	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	4	–	–
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth — *Infant*	*The Breast.*															
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth — Woman	6 and Butter.				–	1	–	–	–	Daily	4	12	or	4	–	6
											4	12	or	4	–	–
											–	–	–	4	–	6
											–	–	–	4	–	–
											–	–	–	5	–	–
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth — *Infant*	*As above.*															
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling — Woman	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	12	or	5	–	–
											–	–	–	5	1½	–
											–	–	–	5	–	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling — *Infant*	2	–	–	–	½ *new*	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	–	–	*1 oz. of Sago with*			
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age	3	–	–	–	½ *new*	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	–	–	*1 oz. of Sago with*			

WOMEN, AND OF INFANTS—*continued.*

DINNER.												SUPPER.											
Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Meat Pie or Pudding.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Ale.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
–	4 or Sago.			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily for Two Weeks.	5	–	–	–	–	–	1½ with Gruel.	–	–	½	–	–	Daily for Two Weeks.
–	4 or Sago.			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	–	–	–	–	–	1½	–	–	½	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	–	Four
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	Thrice
12 or 12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
Rice or Sago 1 oz. or ¾ oz. Arrowroot.									–	–	Daily	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	½	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	–	–	–	Daily
or										1	Thrice													
6 with Treacle Sauce.						–	–	–	2	–	Once													
Barley Water.				–	1 or Sago or Groats.					–	Daily	4 and Butter.				–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice	5 and Butter.				–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice													
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Once													
–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Once													
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Once													
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	Twice													
14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice													
Sugar.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	2	–	–	–	½ *new*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
Sugar.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	3	–	–	–	½ *new*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*

		BREAKFAST.										DINNER.					
		Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Flour Pudding.
		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.
26. HOWDEN.																	
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth	Woman	6 Toast.	–	–	–	–	1	–	¾	⅜	Daily for 1st Two Weeks.	–	–	–	6 Toast.	–	–
	Infant	*Nothing for the first fortnight.*															
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth	Woman	6 Toast.	–	–	–	–	1	–	¾	⅜	Daily	5	16 or 16		–	–	–
												–	–	–	5	1½	–
												–	–	–	–	–	–
												–	–	–	–	–	–
	Infant	3	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	*Rice Pudding or Broth at*					
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling	Woman	6	–	1½	or	1½	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	16 or 16		–	–	–
												–	–	–	5	1½	–
												–	–	–	–	–	–
												–	–	–	–	–	–
	Infant	*As above.*															
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age		3	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	–	–	–	3	–	–
												–	–	–	–	–	–
												–	–	–	–	–	–
												–	–	–	–	–	–
27. HUNSLET.																	
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth	Woman	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	½	Daily	–	–	–	4	–	–
	Infant	*The Breast.*			–												
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth	Woman	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	½	Daily	5	–	10	2	–	–
	Infant	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	*Daily*						
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling	Woman	4	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	4	8 or 8		2	–	–
												–	–	–	5	1½	
												–	–	–	–	–	–
												–	–	–	2	–	–
	Infant	*As above.*															
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age		*No Dict laid down.*															

WOMEN, AND OF INFANTS—*continued.*

DINNER.												SUPPER.											
Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Meat Pie or Pudding.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Ale.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
Sugar ¾ oz.			–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	Daily for 1st Two Weeks.	6 Toast.	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	¾	⅝	–	–	Daily for Tea.
												–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	¾	–	–	–	Daily for Supper for 1st two Weeks.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice	6 Toast.	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	¾	⅝	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice													
16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
–	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice													
discretion.			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	*3*	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice	6	–	1½	or	1½ or Soup.			–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice													
16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
–	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice													
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	½	*Twice*	*3*	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*													
–	–	*Interior of Meat Pie 4 oz.*				–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*													
–	–	*Bread Pudding 4 oz.*				–	–	–	–	–	*Once*													
Milk 1 pint, Sago or Rice 2 oz. or Arrowroot 1 oz.											Daily	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	½	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	Daily	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	½	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	¼	–	–	Daily
				or						1½	Twice													
12 with Treacle Sauce.						–	–	–	–	–	Twice													
–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													

	BREAKFAST.																
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Flour Pudding.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.
28. HULL.																
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth - - Woman	6	Tea, Butter			–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	–	16	–	–	–
											–	–	–	6	1½	–
											–	–	–	6	–	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth - -	Gruel, Sago, and Barley Water as they feel disposed for it. Other															
Infant	*If the Mother is a strong healthy Woman, with plenty of Milk,*															
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling - - Woman	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	–	16	–	–	–
											–	–	–	6	1½	–
											–	–	–	6	–	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
Infant	*Bread and Milk, Rice and Milk, occasionally*															
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of age -	*First the Bottle made to approximate as near as possible to the Mother's*															
29. KIRKBY MOORSIDE.																
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth - - Woman	8	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	¾	Daily	4	16	–	–	–	–
	12	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	¾		–	–	–	–	1	–
	8	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	¾		–	–	–	–	–	–
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling - -	8	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	¾		–	16	–	–	½	–
	8	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	¾		4	–	–	–	–	–
Infant	*There is no separate allowance of food for Infants. The Nurse who has consequence of the Mother's death or absence) receives the allowance*															

WOMEN, AND OF INFANTS—*continued.*

DINNER.												SUPPER.												
Suet Pudding	Rice Pudding.	Meat Pie or Pudding.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Ale.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	6	Tea, Butter			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice													
–	–	–	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
16 or 16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													

extras, such as stimulants, when the Medical Officer thinks necessary.

the Breast. If otherwise, assisted by the Bottle.

–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice													
–	–	–	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
16 or 16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													

a little weak Beef Tea or Broth.

Milk, afterwards with stronger food, and occasionally wine, as the Medical Officer may direct.

–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	Once	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	Twice	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	Twice	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

the care of the Child (whether it happen to be the Mother, or other Woman having to bring the Child up, in mentioned, and gives the Child what she considers necessary, and consumes the remainder herself.

		BREAKFAST.															
		Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Flour Pudding.
		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.
30. KNARESBRO'.																	
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth	Woman	Gruel, Sago, and Soup, or Beef Tea.									1st Two Days.	5	12	–	5	or	
		5	–	–	–	–	1 or 1		–	–	Daily	–	12	–	5	–	–
		With 3 oz. Butter weekly, and Beer,															
	Infant	*Generally suckled by the Mother.*															
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth	Woman	As above.															
	Infant	*In addition to the support (Milk) derived from the Parent, Bread Spoon*															
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling	Woman	5	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	–	12	–	–	–
												–	–	–	5	1	–
												–	–	–	–	–	–
												–	–	–	–	–	–
	Infant	*As much mild diet, Spoon Meat, Broth, &c., as the case requires.*															
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age		*At first Arrowroot boiled in Milk given in small quantities and often nursery.*															
31. LINCOLN.																	
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth	Woman	Bread and Butter.					1	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Toast for Luncheon 5 oz.									1st Three Days.	4 with Roots			3	–	–
												–	–		or 3	–	8
	Infant	*Nil.*										–	–		or		8
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth	Woman	Bread and Butter.					1	–	–	–	Daily	4 with Roots			3	–	–
												–	–	–	3	–	8
	Infant	*Nil.*										–	–	–	–	–	8
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling	Woman	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	16 or 16	or	5	–	–
												–	–	–	3	1	–
												–	–	–	–	–	–
	Infant	*s*	–	–	–	½ *sweetened.*				–	*Daily*	–	–	–	–	–	–
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age		*Two pints of sweetened Milk with Sago, Flour, or Bread, daily.*															

WOMEN, AND OF INFANTS—*continued.*

DINNER.													SUPPER.											
Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Meat Pie or Pudding.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Ale.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.		Broth.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.			Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily		5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	Daily

Wine, or other extras when required.

Meat, if the Child can take it, and requires it.

–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice		5	–	–	–	–	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice													
12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice													
–	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													

repeated; afterwards Arrowroot, or Bread Spoon Meat, made and given in the usual manner as in a well conducted

–	–	–	–	–	2		or			1	Daily for 1st Three Days.		Bread and Butter					–	1	–	–	–	–	–	Daily for Tea. Daily for Supper.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Daily for 2d Four Days.		–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1														
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–														
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Five		Bread and Butter					–	1	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Once													
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice		6	–	–	–	½			or		1½	–		Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Thrice													
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		3	–	–	–	½ *sweetened*				–	–	–	–	*Daily*

		BREAKFAST.										DINNER.					
		Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Flour Pudding.
		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.
32. LOUTH.																	
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth	Woman	Boiled Milk, Gruel, Rice Pudding, Bread, Butter, and Tea.															
	Infant	*Nil.*															
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth	Woman	6	–	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	20	or	}	–	–
												5	10	or 3	}		
												–	–	–	3	1½	–
												–	8 or carrots				–
		With Rice Pudding, Tea, and Gruel.															
	Infant	*New Milk.*															
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling	Woman	6	–	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	20	or	}	–	–
												5	10	or 3	}		
												–	–	–	3	1½	–
												–	8 or carrots				–
	Infant	*Bread and New Milk.*															
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age		*Bread and Milk, Rice Pudding, Meat 3 oz. three times a week.*															
33. MALTON.																	
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth	Woman	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	½	⅜	Daily	–	–	–	5	–	–
	Infant	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*						
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth	Woman	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	½	⅜	Daily	5	12	–	–	–	–
	Infant	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*						
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling	Woman	5	1½ or 1½		–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	12	–	–	–	–
												–	–	–	5	1½	–
												–	–	–	–	–	–
	Infant	5	*up to Six Months of Age*						–	–	*Daily*						
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age	*6 Months to 1 Year*	3	–	–	–	½ *new*	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1 to 2 Years	3	–	–	–	½ *new*	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	–	–	–	–	–	–

WOMEN, AND OF INFANTS—*continued.*

DINNER.												SUPPER.											
Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Meat Pie or Pudding.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Ale.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	–	Four
												5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	Thrice
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice													
10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice													
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	–	Four
												5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	Thrice
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice													
10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice													
–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	⅜	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	⅜	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Four
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	Thrice
12 or 12		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	½ *new*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	*Pudding* 3 *oz.*				–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	8	–	–	–	½ *new*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*

	BREAKFAST.																
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Flour Pudding.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.
34. MANSFIELD.																
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth - - Woman	As the Medical Officer shall direct.															
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth - - *Infant*	*Milk ad libitum, if required.*															
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling - - Woman	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	12 or 12	–	–	–	–
											–	–	–	4	1½	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
											–	–	–	6	–	–
Infant																
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age	*Milk and Broth for first year, and Meat twice a week, when able to take it.*															
35. NEWARK.																
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth - - Woman	8	–	–	–	–	–	1	½	⅛	Daily	–	–	–	6	–	–
Infant	*A little Milk if required.*															
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth - - Woman	8	–	–	–	–	–	1	½	⅛	Daily	5	16 or Rice			–	–
Infant	6	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	*Daily*						
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling - - Woman	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	16	–	–	–	–
											–	–	–	4	1½ and	
											–	–	–	6	1½	–
											–	–	–	6	–	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
Infant	*The ordinary House Diet.*															
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age	9	–	–	–	3 or Arrowroot or thickened Milk.						–	–	–	–	–	
	After Six Months the ordinary House Diet.															

WOMEN, AND OF INFANTS—*continued.*

DINNER.												SUPPER.											
Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Meat Pie or Pudding.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Ale.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice													
13 or 13		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice													
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	Once													
Broth, Milk, or Arrowroot							–	–	–	–	Daily	8	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	⅜	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	8	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	⅜	–	–	Daily
Ale and Wine, if ordered by the Medical Officer.																								
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
potatoes			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	Once													
14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*													

	BREAKFAST.										DINNER.					
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Pea Soup.	Flour Pudding.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.
36. NORTHALLERTON.																
Women	6	1¼	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	12	–	–	–	–
											–	–	–	4	1	–
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth											–	–	–	6	–	–
											–	–	–	4	–	–
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth											–	–	–	–	–	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
Infant	*Bread, Sponge Biscuit, Sago, and Boiling Water sweetened.*										And extras ordered					
Woman	6	1¼	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	12	–	–	–	–
											–	–	–	4	1	–
											–	–	–	4	–	–
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling											–	–	–	6	–	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
Infant	*Bread and Milk.*															
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age	*Bread and Milk, or Sago and Milk, and a little of the house diet which*															
37. NORTH WITCHFORD.																
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth — Woman	20	Flour 3 oz.				Oz. ½	–	3½	2	Daily	–	–	–	–	–	–
Infant	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*						
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth — Woman	14	–	–	–	–	Oz. ½	–	1½	1	Daily	5	10¾	–	–	–	–
Infant	9	*and dieted at discretion of Medical Officer*									–	–	–	–	–	–
Woman	6	–	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	4	16	or Beans.	2	–	–
											5	16		2	–	–
Afterwards during the whole period of Suckling											–	12		2	1½	–
											–	12		2	–	–
											–	–	–	5	–	–
Infant	*House Diet at discretion of Medical Officer.*															
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age	*House Diet. Milk and Sugar extra, at discretion of Medical Officer.*															

WOMEN, AND OF INFANTS—*continued.*

DINNER.												SUPPER.											
Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Meat Pie or Pudding.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Ale.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once	6	–	–	–	⅔ new	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	Once	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	Once
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Twice
–	–	–	–	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
by Medical Officer.																								
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once	6	–	–	–	⅔ new	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	Once	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	Once
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Twice
–	–	–	–	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
they can take.																								
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	½ or Porter			Daily	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*													
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice	6	–	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	Four
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once	6	–	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice													
12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
–	12	–	Sugar ½ oz.		–	–	–	1	–		Once													

	BREAKFAST.																
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Flour Pudding
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.
38. NOTTINGHAM.																
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth — Woman	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	16	–	–	–	–
											–	–	–	3	1½	–
											–	–	–	6	–	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
Infant	Mutton Broth for the first															
	The Breast, together with 1 pint of Milk daily in which is crumbled 6 ozs.															
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth — Woman	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	16	–	–	–	–
											–	–	–	3	1½	–
											–	–	–	6	–	–
Afterwards during the whole period of Suckling											–	–	–	–	–	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
Infant	3	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	*Beef Tea ½ pint 3*					*or*
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age	3	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	*Beef Tea ½ pint 3*					*or*
	And, if necessary, in addition 1 oz. Flour, 1 oz. Sugar, and 1 pint New															
39. PATELEY BRIDGE	No fixed Dietary.															
40. PATRINGTON.																
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth — Woman	Tea with Sugar and Milk, Bread and Butter, Gruel, Broth, and light															
Infant	*Breast, if Mother has Milk, if not, Gruel or Milk.*															
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth — Woman	5	–	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	–	16	–	–	–
											5	Boiled Rice 8 oz.				
											–	–	–	6	1½[a]	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
Infant	*The Breast, if the Mother has sufficient Milk, if not, any light nourishmen*															
Afterwards during the whole period of Suckling — Woman	As above.															
Infant	*Gruel, Sago, Arrowroot, Milk, with or without Bread, light Pudding, or*															
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age	*The Breast, with any other light nourishment the Infant can take.*															

[a] No Peas.

WOMEN, AND OF INFANTS—*continued.*

DINNER.												SUPPER.											
Rice Pudding.	Meat Pie. or Pudding.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Ale.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.		Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.			Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice		6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once														
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	Twice														
or 16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once														
–	–	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once														
ur days in addition.																								
f bread.																								
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice		6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once														
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	Twice														
or 16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once														
–	–	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once														
8		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*		8	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
8		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*		8	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
ilk per day.																								
udding.																								
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice		5	–	1½	Half Milk			–		–	–	–	–	Five
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once		5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	Twice
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once														
or 12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once														
–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice														
suit the case.																								
roth.																								

	BREAKFAST.										DINNER.					
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	P
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
41. PICKERING.																
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth - - Woman	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	$\frac{5}{14}$	Daily	–	–	–	–	–	
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth - - Infant	The time they remain on this diet is not in all cases the same, bei															
	According to Medical Order.															
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth - - Woman	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	$\frac{5}{14}$	Daily	5	8	–	2	–	
Afterwards during the whole period of Suckling - - Infant	*As above.*															
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age	*At discretion.*															
42. POCKLINGTON.																
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth - - Woman	5	–	–	–	–	1½	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	5	–	
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth - - Infant	*Sweetened Milk if the Mother has not sufficient Milk.*															
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth - - Woman	6	1½ or 1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	12	–	–	–	
											–	–	–	6	1½	
											–	–	–	–	–	
											–	–	–	–	–	
Afterwards during the whole period of Suckling - - Infant	*As above.*															
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age	*Sweetened Milk and Bread.*															
46. PONTEFRACT.																

WOMEN, AND OF INFANTS—*continued.*

DINNER.												SUPPER.											
Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Meat Pie or Pudding.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Ale.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	$\frac{1}{14}$	–	–	Daily
regulated by Medical Order.																								
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	$\frac{1}{14}$	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	1		or			1	Daily	5	–	–	–	–	–	1½	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	6	–	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Four
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	Thrice
12 or 12 with Treacle.			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice													

		BREAKFAST.										DINNER.					
		Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Pea Soup.	Flour Pudding.
		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.
44. RADFORD.																	
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth	Woman	At the discretion of the Medical Officer.															
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth	*Infant*	*At the discretion of the Medical Officer.*															
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling	Woman	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	16	–	–	–	–
												–	–	–	5	–	–
												–	–	–	3	–	–
												–	–	–	3	1½	–
	Infant											–	–	–	–	–	–
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age		*As above.*															
45. RIPON.																	
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth	Woman	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	½	Daily	–	–	–	6	–	–
		4	–	1	–	–	–	–	½	–	Daily for Lunch.						
	Infant	*None.*															
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth	Woman	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	½	Daily	5	8 or 8		4	–	–
		4	–	1	–	–	–	–	½	–	Daily for Lunch.						
	Infant	*None.*															
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling	Woman	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	12 or 12		–	–	–
												–	–	–	5	1½	–
												–	–	–	–	–	–
												–	–	–	–	–	–
	Infant	3	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	3	3 or 3		–	–	–
												–	–	–	3	½	–
												–	–	–	–	–	–
												–	–	–	–	–	–
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age		*Although the Child cannot consume the food allowed, it is supposed the The first Three Months New Milk with a little Water and Sugar. After*															

WOMEN, AND OF INFANTS—*continued.*

DINNER.												SUPPER.											
Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Meat Pie or Pudding.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Ale.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice	6	1¼	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	Twice													
–	–	–	1¼	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
1¼	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
–	–	–	–	–	1 Sugar 1 oz.				–	–	Daily for 1st Three Days.	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	½	–	–	Daily for Tea.
												6	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	Daily for Supper.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	½	–	–	Daily for Tea.
												4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	Daily for Supper.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Four
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	Thrice
12 or 12 with Treacle.			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice													
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*	3	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Once*													
7 *or* 7		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*													
–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*													

Mother, who requires extra support during the period of Suckling, will consume such food as the Child cannot eat.

that period Bread and Milk, Sago, or Arrowroot, if required. ***Quantities not limited.***

		BREAKFAST.										DINNER.					
		Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Flour Pudding.
		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.
46. ROTHERHAM.																	
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth	Woman	6	–	1	–	–	1	Rice Pudg 12 oz.			Daily	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Infant	*Suckling, and Milk if ordered by the Medical Officer.*															
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth	Woman	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	12 or 12	–	–	–	–
												–	–	–	6	1⅓[a]	–
												–	–	–	7	–	–
												–	–	–	–	–	–
												–	–	–	–	–	–
	Infant	*Suckling. Milk when required. 8 oz. Bread extra for Mother per day.*															
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling	Woman	As above.															
	Infant	*Bread, Milk, and Rice Pudding.*															
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age																	
47. SCARBOROUGH.																	
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth	Woman	Barley Water, Tea, Gruel, as required									–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Broth for Dinner					–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Infant	*Sugar, Milk and Water.*															
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth	Woman	8 and Butter.			–		1	–	½	–	Daily	6	16	–	–	–	–
	Infant	*Sugar and Milk.*															
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling	Woman	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	12	–	–	–	–
												–	–	–	5	1½	–
												–	–	–	–	–	–
												–	–	–	–	–	–
	Infant											Extras when ordered					
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age		*Bread and Milk.*															

[a] No Peas.

WOMEN, AND OF INFANTS—*continued.*

DINNER.												SUPPER.												
Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Meat Pie or Pudding.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Ale.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice													
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	Once													
12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1st Four Days.													
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2d Four Days.													
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	8 and Butter.				–	–	1	–	½	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice													
12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice													

by Medical Officer.

Dietary of Lying-in and Suckling

		BREAKFAST.										DINNER.					
		Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Flour Pudding.
		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.
48. SCULCOATES.																	
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth	Woman	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily at first.	–	–	–	–	–	–
																	Bread without
		5	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	½	Daily	4	with Vegetables.		4	–	–
												–	–	–	6	–	–
												–	–	–	–	–	8
																	Gruel twice daily; also 1 oz. Tea and 8 oz. Sugar
	Infant	*Milk thickened with Flour and sweetened with Sugar.*															
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth	Woman	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	½	Daily	4	with Vegetables.		4	–	–
												–	–	–	6	–	–
												–	–	–	–	–	8
																	Gruel twice daily. Tea and Sugar to the end of
	Infant	*Thick Milk.*															
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling	Woman	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	8 or 8		4	–	–
												–	–	–	5	1	–
												–	–	–	5	–	–
												–	–	–	–	–	14
	Infant	*Thick Milk, or Bread and Milk.*										–	–	–	–	–	–
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age		*Thick Milk, or New-Milk, as the case may require; sometimes both, or*															
49. SELBY.																	
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth	Woman	6	–	–	–	–	1½	–	½	½	Daily for Two Weeks.	–	–	–	6	–	–
	Infant	3	*Thickened Milk ½ pt.*			–		½	–		*Daily*	*Breast Milk.*				–	–
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth	Woman	6	–	–	–	–	1½	–	½	½	Daily	5	16	–	–	–	–
												–	–	–	–	–	16
	Infant	*As above.*										–	–	–	–	–	–
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling	Woman	6	–	1½	or	1½	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	16 or 16		–	–	–
												–	–	–	4	1½	–
	Infant	*As above.*										–	–	–	–	–	–
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age		3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	*Thickened Milk 1 pt.*					

WOMEN, AND OF INFANTS—*continued.*

DINNER.												SUPPER.												
Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Meat Pie or Pudding.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Ale.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
–	–	–	–	–	1 or Sago.			–	–	–	Daily at first.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	Daily at first.
excess or waste.																								
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	5	–	1		or		1	–	–	½	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Twice													
or	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice													
weekly. Any other extras the Medical Officer may deem necessary.																								
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	5	–	1		or		1	–	–	½	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Twice													
or	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice													
Three Weeks, or longer if ordered by the Medical Officer.																								
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice													
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
Bread and Milk.																								
Sugar 2 oz.		–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	Daily for Two Weeks.	6	–	–	–	–	–	1½	–	½	½	–	–	Daily for Two Weeks.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	3	*Thickened Milk ½ pt.*					–	–	½	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	6	–	–	–	–	–	1½	–	½	½	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice													
–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice													
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	6	–	1½	or	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	Thrice
16	or 16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	Thrice
Sugar 1 oz.		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	3	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*

	BREAKFAST.										DINNER.					
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Flour Pudding.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.
50. SHEFFIELD.																
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth - - Woman	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily for Five Days	–	–	–	4	–	–
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth - - Woman	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Six	4	12 or 12		4	–	–
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling - - Woman	6	–	–	–	–	1	or Cocoa.			Once	–	–	–	4	–	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
Infants under 3 Months old -	*To have the Breast only.*															
„ *from 3 to 9 Months old* -	*Bread 4 oz., Milk ½ pt., Morning and Evening.*															
„ *from 9 to 12 Months old* -	*Porridge Morning and Evening. Rice Diet at dinner, and 4 oz. Bread*															
	All Infants to be weaned within the Twelve Months of Age, after which															
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased, under One Year of Age	*Arrowroot with Milk, Night and Morning, and Rice Milk for Dinner.*															
51. SKIRLAUGH.	No fixed Diet. All depends on the orders of the Medical Officer.															
52. SLEAFORD.																
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth - - Woman	7	Oatmeal 2 oz.				1½	–	1	1¼	Daily	–	–	–	7	–	–
Infant	*Nothing. The Breast only. In the case of the Mother's death the Child*															
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth - - Woman	7½	Oatmeal 2 oz.				1½	–	1	1¼	Daily	4	12	–	–	–	–
Infant	*As above.*															
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling - - Woman	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	4	–	12	–	–	–
											–	–	–	5	1	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
Infant until 6 Months old - -	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ *from 6 Months to 2 Years old*	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	1½	–	–	3	–	–
Infants reared by hand - - -	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	–	–	–	3	–	–
When the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age - - - -	*Same as other Infants of like age.*															

WOMEN, AND OF INFANTS—*continued.*

DINNER.												SUPPER.												
Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Meat Pie or Pudding.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Ale.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily for Five Days.	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily for Five Days.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Five
–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	or Cocoa.			–	–	Twice
20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
at each meal.																								

House Diet may be substituted for Rice, if desirable, but no other Diet than the Breast after that date, unless weaned.

–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Daily	7	–	–	–	–	–	1½	–	1	–	–	–	Daily
would be suckled by another Woman, or fed with the bottle.																								
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	7½	–	–	–	–	–	1½	–	1	–	–	1	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	Four
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Thrice
Yeast Dumpling 14 oz.					–	–	–	–	–	Once														
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*3*	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*1*	*Daily*	*3*	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
Milk 1 pt.		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	*3*	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*

		BREAKFAST.										DINNER.					
		Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Flour Pudding.
		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.
53. SOUTHWELL.																	
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth	Woman	Bread and Butter.					1	–	–	–	Daily for Three Days.	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Infant	*At discretion.*															
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth	Woman	Bread and Butter					1	–	–	–	Daily for Two Weeks.	4	with Roots.			–	–
												–	–	–	–	–	–
												–	–	–	–	–	–
	Infant	*As above.*															
Afterwards during the whole period of Suckling	Woman	5	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	16	or	4	–	–
												–	–	–	5	–	–
												–	–	–	–	–	–
	Infant	On the three Meat Days at Dinner an allowance of															
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age		*As above.*															
54. SPALDING.																	
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth	Woman	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	½	Daily	–	–	–	–	–	16⅔
												With Extras as					
	Infant	3	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	2	–	–	–	–	–
												–	–	–	–	–	–
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth	Woman	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	½	Daily	4	12	–	–	–	14
												4	12	–	–	–	–
												With Extras as					
	Infant	*As above.*															
Afterwards during the whole period of Suckling	Woman	5	1½ or 1½		–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	16 or 16		2	–	–
												–	–	–	6	1½	–
												–	–	–	–	–	–
	Infant	*As above.*															
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age		*No established Dietary, each case treated as per order of Medical Officer.*															

WOMEN, AND OF INFANTS—*continued.*

DINNER.												SUPPER.											
Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Meat Pie or Pudding.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Ale.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
–	–	–	–	–	2			or		1	Daily for Three Days.	Bread and Butter.					–	1	–	–	–	–	–	Daily for Three Days for Tea.
												–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily for Three Days for Supper.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Five	Bread and Butter.					–	1	–	–	–	–	–	Daily for Two Weeks
8	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Once for Two Weeks.													
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	5	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	Thrice													
12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
Turnips is to be given at the discretion of the Guardians.																								
or	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	½	–	–	Daily
per Medical Order.																								
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	½	*Four*	3	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	*Rice 1 oz.*		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*													
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Four	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	½	–	–	Daily
–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice													
per Medical Order.																								
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	Five
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	Twice
12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice													

		BREAKFAST.										DINNER.					
		Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Flour Pudding.
		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.
55. SPILSBY.																	
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth	Woman	Bread and Butter, Tea, and Gruel, ad libitum. Other extras if ordered by															
	Infant	*Breast only, or a mixture of one third Milk and two thirds Water,*															
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth	Woman	Same as the first week, with the addition of Meat thrice a week for															
	Infant	*As above.*															
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling	Woman	5	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5 without Bone.	12 or 12 – –	– – –	– 3 –	– 1½ –	– – –
	Infant	*After about three months a little Rice Pudding or Bread and Milk is given*															
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age		*For the first two months Milk diluted. Afterwards Rice, Sago, or Bread*															
56. STAMFORD.																	
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth	Woman	17	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	Oatmeal 4 oz.				–	–
	Infant	6	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	*Daily when the Mother is unable*						
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth	Woman	17	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	—	5	–	16	–	–	–
	Infant	9	–	–	–	1	*Broth ½ pt.*		–		*Daily*						
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling	Woman	17	–	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	5	–	16	–	–	–
	Infant	9	*Flour 2 oz.*			1	*Broth ½ pt.*		–		*Daily*						
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age		9	*Flour 2 oz.*			2½	*Broth ½ pt.*		–		*Daily*						
57. STOKESLEY.																	
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth	Woman	5	–	–	–	A little.	1	–	½	–	Daily	–	–	–	5	Sago 2 oz.	
	Infant	*The Mother's Milk.*															
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth	Woman	5	–	–	–	A little.	–	1	½	–	Daily	5	12	–	–	–	–
												–	–	–	5	1¼	–
		–	Beef 4 oz. for Lunch.				–	–	–		Daily	–	–	–	5	–	–
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling	*Infant*	*Sago and Milk when required.*										–	–	–	–	–	–
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age		*There are no Children reared by hand.*															

WOMEN, AND OF INFANTS—*continued.*

DINNER.													SUPPER.												
Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Meat Pie or Pudding.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Ale.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
the Medical Officer.																								
sweetened with Sugar.																								
Dinner.																								
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Four
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	–	Thrice
14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
daily to the suckled Infant.																								
and Milk, at discretion.																								
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Daily	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
to suckle.																								
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Daily	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	Daily	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	Sugar 1 oz.		–	Milk ¼ pt.			–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	–	A little.	–	1	–	½	–	–	–	Daily for Tea.
												5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily for Supper.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice	–	–	–	–	A little.	–	1	–	½	–	–	–	Daily for Tea.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice													
–	–	–	–	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily for Supper.
12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													

	BREAKFAST.																	
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Flour Pudding.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.
58. THIRSK.																
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth - - Woman	Bread and Butter.					1	–	–	–	Daily	Gruel and dry Toast, as					
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth - - *Infant*	*As much Milk as the Child requires, from a pint to a quart in twenty-four*										As much Gruel as the Patient					
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth - - Woman	Bread	1	or		1	Butter	–	–		Daily	Gruel or Broth with Bread,					
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth - - *Infant*	*As above.*															
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling - - Woman	Bread	1	or		1	–	–	–		Daily	Meat and Potatoes. Broth					
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling - - *Infant*	*As above.*															
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age	*As much Milk, Bread, or any other suitable food as the Child requires.*															
59. THORNE.																
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth - - Woman	6 Toasted.	–	1 with Sugar and Ginger							Daily	–	–	–	–	–	–
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth - - *Infant*	*Nothing, unless something ordered by the Medical Officer.*															
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth - - Woman	6	–	1½	or	1½	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	16 or 16	–	–	–	–
											–	–	–	4	1½	–
												–	–	–	–	–
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling - - *Infant*	*The Dietary for Infants under two years of age is allowed, and what the*															
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age	*Entirely at the discretion of the Matron of the Workhouse.*															
60. WETHERBY.	Dieted by orders of the Medical Officer. No fixed Dietary in use.															
61. WHITBY.																
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth - - Woman	No fixed Dietary.															
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth - - *Infant*	*No fixed Dietary.*															
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling - - Woman	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	Daily	6	16 or 16	–	–	–	–
											–	–	–	6	1½	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling - - *Infant*	–	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	*Daily if required, more if needed.*						
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age	–	–	–	–	2 new.	–	–	–	–	*Daily*						

WOMEN, AND OF INFANTS—*continued.*

DINNER.													SUPPER.												
Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Meat Pie or Pudding.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Ale.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
much as the Patient can take wishes for at any time during the day.							–	–	–	–	Daily	Bread and Butter					–	1	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
hours.																								
Rice, Flour, and Suet Pudding, as the Patient wishes											Daily	–	–	1 with Bread or				1 with Bread and Butter						Daily
or Soup and Bread. Rice or Suet Pudding										–	Daily	Bread		1		or		1	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	12	–	–	Sago 1 pt.			–	–	–	–	Daily	6	Toasted and buttered					1	–	–	–	–	–	Daily for Tea.
												6 Toasted.	–	1 with Sugar and Ginger					–	–	–	–	–	Daily for Supper.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	6	–	1½	or	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	Thrice
16 or 16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	Thrice
Child cannot eat the Mother does.																								
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice													
12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
–	–	–	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
–	–	–	–	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													

		BREAKFAST.										DINNER.					
		Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Flour Pudding.
		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.
62. WHITTLESEY.																	
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth - -	Woman	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	$\frac{3}{8}$	Daily	5	12	–	3	–	–
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth - -	*Infant*	*As the Guardians shall direct.*															
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling - -	Woman	6	–	$1\frac{1}{2}$	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	16	–	–	–	–
												–	–	–	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	–
												–	–	–	7	–	–
												–	–	–	–	–	–
	Infant																
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age		*As above.*															
63. WISBECH.																	
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth - -	Woman	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	Daily	–	–	–	4	–	–
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth - -	*Infant*	*Nil.*															
Afterwards, during the whole Period of Suckling - -	Woman	6	–	$1\frac{1}{2}$	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	12 or 12	–	–	–	–
												–	–	–	3	1	–
												–	–	–	–	–	–
												–	–	–	–	–	–
Infants from 6 Weeks to 3 Months old		4	–	–	–	$\frac{1}{2}$	–	–	–	–	*Daily.*						
„ *from 3 to 12 Months old* -		4	–	–	–	$\frac{1}{2}$	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ *from 1 to 2 Years old* - -		4	–	–	–	$\frac{1}{2}$	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	2	4	–	–	–	–
												–	–	–	–	–	–
Infants reared by hand - - -		*Arrowroot.*				2	–	–	$\frac{1}{2}$	–	*Daily for Six Weeks, after which*						
Infants after Suckling has ceased - -		*Dieted according to the Dietary Table.*															

WOMEN, AND OF INFANTS—*continued.*

DINNER.												SUPPER.												
Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Meat Pie or Pudding.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Ale.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	$\frac{2}{3}$	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice	7	–	$1\frac{1}{2}$				or					$1\frac{1}{2}$	Thrice
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	Four
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	Once													
12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Daily	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	–	–	Daily

One pint of Milk per Day.

–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	Four
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Thrice
12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once													
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	$\frac{1}{4}$	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*	4	–	–	–	$\frac{1}{2}$	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Four*													

in addition to the usual Diet prescribed, is allowed 1 *pint Milk and* $\frac{1}{2}$ *oz. Sugar daily.*

		BREAKFAST.										DINNER.					
		Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Flour Pudding.
		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.
64. WORKSOP.																	
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth	Woman	Gruel and Tea.					–	–	–	–	1st Three Days.						
	Infant	*A little Baby Food if required.*															
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth	Woman	5	1		or		1	or Cocoa.			Daily	5	6	–	3	Porter	
	Infant	*As above.*															
Afterwards, during the whole Period of Suckling	Woman	5	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	16	–	–	–	–
												–	–	–	4	1½	–
												–	–	–	–	–	14½
	Infant	4	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	4	–	–	–	–	–
												–	–	–	–	–	–
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age		*Milk Diet, or as the Child's constitution may require.*															
65. WORTLEY.																	
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth	Woman	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	4	½	
	Infant	*Milk.*															
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth	Woman	6	–	–	–	–	1	Lard 1 oz. or ½			Daily	4	–	6	4	–	
	Infant	2	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	*Daily*						
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling	Woman	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	–	12	4	–	
												–	–	–	6	1½	
												–	–	–	–	–	
	Infant	3	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	–	–	–	6	–	
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age		*As the Medical Officer directs, but in most cases ½ pint New Milk and 3 c*															
66. YORK.																	
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth	Woman	Tea, 3⅔ drs.						Sugar, 1½ oz.				Butter, 1⅐ oz.					
	Infant	*Children under Two Years of Age are fed with New Milk diluted, in ea*															
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth	Woman	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	12	–	–	–	
												–	–	–	5	1½[a]	
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling												–	–	–	–	–	
												–	–	–	–	–	
	Infant																
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age		*As above.*															

[a] No Peas.

WOMEN, AND OF INFANTS—*continued.*

DINNER.													SUPPER.												
Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Meat Pie, or Pudding.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Ale.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.		Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.			Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
½ pint or a pint, as ordered by Medical Officer.											Daily		5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice		5	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Six
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice		5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	Once
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once														
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*		4	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Four*														
or					1	Tea 1 pt. Butter ½ oz.					Daily		4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily		6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	½ or Lard 1 oz.			Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice		6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice														
20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice														
–	–	Coffee 1 pint.			–	–	–	–	2	–	Once														
bread.																									
Oatmeal and Treacle, what is required.											Daily														

Infancy, then Bread and Milk until they are able to take the Diet prescribed for Children above Two Years old.

–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice		6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice														
12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Once														
–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice														

		BREAKFAST.										DINNER.					
		Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Flour Pudding.
		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.
67. BARWICK-IN-ELMET.																	
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth	Woman	Gruel twice, Coffee thrice.							–	–	Daily	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Infant	*Arrowroot and Tapioca.*															
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth	Woman	7	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	–	–	7 or		
												5	–	–	3 and		
												–	–	–	3 and		
												–	–	–	–	–	–
	Infant	*Arrowroot.*															
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling	Woman	As above.															
	Infant	*The Breast.*															
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age		*Tapioca, Arrowroot, and Milk.*															
68. CARLTON.																	
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth	Woman	Tea and Buttered Toast, according to Appetite.									Daily	Light Pudding or Sago,					
	Infant	*Gruel or Flour Food, according to Appetite.*															
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth	Woman	Tea and Buttered Toast, according to Appetite.									Daily	Light Pudding or Meat,					
	Infant	*Flour Food or Boiled Milk, sweetened.*															
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling	Woman	Porridge or Gruel, according to Appetite.									Daily	Meat and Potatoes Meat and Peas Meat Pie Bread and Cheese					
	Infant	*As above.*										Broth and Suet Pudding					
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age		*Flour Food or what the Doctor orders.*															

WOMEN, AND OF INFANTS—*continued.*

DINNER.													SUPPER.											
Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Meat Pie or Pudding.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Ale.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.		Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.			Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vegetables at discretion.						–	–	–	–	–	Thrice		7	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
Vegetables at discretion.						–	–	–	–	1¼	Thrice														
14 with Sweet Sauce.					–	–	–	–	–	–	Once														
according to Appetite.						–	–	–	–	–	Daily		Tea and Toast / Gruel or Sago			According to Appetite									Daily for Tea. Daily for Supper.
according to Appetite.						–	–	–	–	–	Daily		Tea and Toast / Gruel or Sago			According to Appetite									Daily for Tea. Daily for Supper.
According to Appetite.								½	–	–	Once		Bread and Boiled Milk.		–	–	–	–	–	–					Daily
								½	–	–	Once														
								¾	–	–	Once														
								⅔	–	–	Once														
								–	–	–	Thrice														

		BREAKFAST.										DINNER.					
		Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Flour Pudding.
		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.
69. GREAT PRESTON.																	
Within One Week after Confinement and Birth	Woman	Coffee for Breakfast. Tea for Supper. Sweetened Gruel thrice a day.															
	Infant	*Nil.*															
Within One Month after Confinement and Birth	Woman	Coffee for Breakfast. Tea for Supper. Meat or Broth for Dinner.															
		7	2		or		1	–	–		Daily	6	8	–	6	–	–
												–	–	–	7	–	–
												–	–	–	8	–	–
		With Beer from half a pint to 1 pint,															
	Infant	*Milk and Water with Sugar, Arrowroot if required.*															
Afterwards, during the whole period of Suckling	Woman	7	2		or		1	–	–		Daily	8	10	–	6	–	–
												–	–	–	7	–	–
												–	–	–	8	–	–
		Beer when thought needful															
	Infant	*Bread, Milk, Sugar, Rice, as required.*															
Infants reared by hand or when the Suckling has ceased under One Year of Age		*A sufficiency of such food as is in use in the House.*															

WOMEN, AND OF INFANTS—*continued.*

DINNER.												SUPPER.												
Suet Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Meat Pie or Pudding.	Hash or Stew.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Ale.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	Cheese.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
Sweetened Gruel twice a day. During the second week.																								
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	7	2			or		1	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Thrice													
Onion or Beer Porridge 2 pints.											Once													
and Gruel once per day.																								
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	7	2			or		1	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Thrice													
Onion or Beer Porridge 2 pints.											Once													
by the Medical Officer.																								

	BREAKFAST.																
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Flour Pudding.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.
1. BASFORD.																
No. 1. House Diet	**Being the ordinary Diet for the Paupers in the House.**															
No. 2. Full Diet - Males	**7**	–	–	–	–	**1 or 1**	–	–		**Daily**	**6**	**16**	–	–	–	–
„ - Females	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1 or 1**	–	–		**Daily**	**5**	**16**	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Low Diet - Males	*7*	–	–	–	–	*1 or 1*	–	–		*Daily*	–	–	–	*5*	–	–
„ „ - Females	*6*	–	–	–	–	*1 or 1*	–	–		*Daily*	–	–	–	*5*	–	–
2. BEVERLEY.																
No. 1. House Diet																
No. 2. Full Diet - Males	**4**	**1**	–	–	–	–	–	–	½	**Daily**	**4**	**4**	–	**6**	–	–
„ „ - Females	**4**	**1**	–	–	–	–	–	–	½	**Daily**	**4**	**4**	–	**6**	–	–
No. 3. Low Diet - Males	*4*	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	½	½	*Daily*	–	–	–	*6*	–	–
„ „ - Females	*4*	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	½	½	*Daily*	–	–	–	*6*	–	–
No. 4. Fever Diet - Males	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	4	–	–
„ „ - Females	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	4	–	–
3. BINGHAM.																
No. 1. House Diet	**Being the ordinary Diet for the Paupers in the House.**															
No. 2. Full Diet - Males	**6 and Butter.**			–	**1**	–	–	–		**Daily**	**5**	**16**	–	–	–	–
											–	–	–	–	–	**14**
„ „ - Females	**6 and Butter.**			–	**1**	–	–	–		**Daily**	**5**	**16**	–	–	–	–
											–	–	–	–	–	**12**
No. 3. Low Diet - Males	*6 and Butter.*			–	*1*	–	–	–		*Daily*	*4*	*8*	–	–	–	–
„ „ - Females	*6 and Butter.*			–	*1*	–	–	–		*Daily*	*4*	*8*	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Fever Diet - Males	6 and Butter.			–	1	–	–	–		Daily	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ „ - Females	6 and Butter.			–	1	–	–	–		Daily	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. - - - Males	**6 and Butter.**			–	**1**	–	–	–		**Daily**	**5**	**16**	–	–	–	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
„ - - - Females	**6 and Butter.**			–	**1**	–	–	–		**Daily**	**5**	**16**	–	–	–	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. - - - Males	**6 and Butter.**			–	**1**	–	–	–		**Daily**	**5**	**16**	–	–	–	–
„ - - - Females	**6 and Butter.**			–	**1**	–	–	–		**Daily**	**5**	**16**	–	–	–	–

Sick Paupers.

DINNER.							SUPPER.									
Rice Pudding.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**7**	–	–	–	–	**1 or 1**		–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1 or 1**		–	–	**Daily**
16	–	–	–	–	*1*	*Daily*	*7*	–	–	–	–	*1 or 1*		–	–	*Daily*
16	–	–	–	–	*1*	*Daily*	*6*	–	–	–	–	*1 or 1*		–	–	*Daily*
4 or Sago.			–	–	–	**Daily**	**4**	**1 or Beef Tea.**				–	–	–	½	**Daily**
4 or Sago.			–	–	–	**Daily**	**4**	**1 or Beef Tea.**				–	–	–	½	**Daily**
8 or Sago.			–	*1*	–	*Daily*	*4*	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	½	½	*Daily*
8 or Sago.			–	*1*	–	*Daily*	*4*	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	½	½	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	1½	Daily	4	1½ or 1½		–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	1½	Daily	4	1½ or 1½		–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**6 and Butter.**			–		**1**		–	–	**Daily**
with Treacle.			–	–		**Four**										
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**6 and Butter.**			–		**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**
with Treacle.			–	–		**Four**										
–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	*6 and Butter.*			–		*1*	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	*6 and Butter.*			–		*1*	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	2	–	–	–	Daily	6 and Butter.			–		1	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	2	–	–	–	Daily	6 and Butter.			–		1	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**6 and Butter.**			–		**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**
24	–	–	–	–	–	**Four**										
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**6 and Butter.**			–		**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**
16	–	–	–	–	–	**Four**										
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**6 and Butter.**			–		**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**6 and Butter.**			–		**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**

Sugar, Arrowroot, Sago Butter, Milk, Wine, Spirits Porter, and Beer are in al cases to be treated a extras, to be expressly or dered when required, an the quantity is to be the specified.

If thought proper by th Medical Officer any addi tional number of Dietarle may be introduced, an numbered consecutively.

	BREAKFAST.										DINNER.					
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Flour Pudding.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.
4. BOSTON.																
No. 1.																
No. 2. Men	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	½	½	Daily	5	8	–	4	–	–
„ **Women and Children above 9.**	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	½	½	Daily	5	8	–	4	–	–
No. 3. Men	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	½	½	Daily	–	–	–	–	–	14
„ **Women and Children above 9.**	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	½	½	Daily	–	–	–	–	–	12
No. 4. Men	2	–	–	–	–	1 or 1		½	½	Daily	**Nil.**					
„ **Women and Children above 9.**	2	–	–	–	–	1 or 1		½	½	Daily	**Nil.**					
											Fresh Toast and Water					
5. BOURN.																
No. 1. House Diet	**Being the ordinary Diet for Paupers in the House.**															
No. 2. Full Diet Males	8	–	–	–	–	1½	–	½	⅜	Daily	8	–	16	–	–	–
											–	–	–	6	–	12
											–	–	–	–	–	–
„ „ **Females and Children above 9.**	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	⅜	Daily	6	–	12	–	–	–
											–	–	–	5	–	8
											–	–	–	–	–	–
No 2. Low Diet - Males	8	–	–	–	–	1½	–	½	⅜	Daily	–	–	–	6	–	–
											–	–	–	–	–	14
											–	–	–	–	–	–
„ „ *Females and Children above 9.*	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	⅜	Daily	–	–	–	5	–	–
											–	–	–	–	–	12
											–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Fever Diet - Males	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	⅜	Daily	–	–	–	6	–	–
											–	–	–	–	–	12
											–	–	–	–	–	–
„ „ Females and Children above 9.	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	⅜	Daily	–	–	–	5	–	–
											–	–	–	–	–	10
											–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Extra Diet - Males					**Nil.**						4	–	12	4	–	–
											4	–	12	–	–	6
„ „ **Females and Children above 9.**					**Nil.**						4	–	12	4	–	–
											4	–	12	–	–	6
											2 oz. Sugar extra for					

PAUPERS—*continued.*

DINNER.							SUPPER.										
Rice Pudding.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot	Beef Tea.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	
Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	½	½	**Daily**	Ale, Porter, Wine, or Spirits, if required.
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	½	½	**Daily**	Children under 9 to be dieted at discretion.
or 14	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	½	½	**Daily**	
or 12	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	½	½	**Daily**	
			Nil.				**2**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	½	½	**Daily**	
			Nil.				**2**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	½	½	**Daily**	
at Dinner			–	–	–	–											
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1½**	–	½	⅜	**Daily**	Sugar, Arrowroot, Sago, Butter, Milk, Wine, Spirits, Porter, and Beer, are in all cases to be treated as extras, to be expressly ordered when required, and the quantity is to be then specified.
–	–	–	–	–	**1**	**Thrice**											
Suet Pudding 14 oz.					–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	½	⅜	**Daily**	
–	–	–	–	–	**1**	**Thrice**											
Suet Pudding 12 oz.					–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	–	1½	*Thrice*	*6*	–	–	–	–	*1½*	–	½	⅜	*Daily*	If thought proper by the Medical Officer any additional number of dietaries may be introduced, and numbered consecutively.
–	–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*											
–	1½	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	*1*	*Thrice*	*6*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	½	⅜	*Daily*	Children under 9 to be dieted at discretion.
–	–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*											
–	*1*	–	–	–	–	*Once*											
–	–	–	–	–	1	Thrice	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	⅜	Daily	
and 1 pt. boiled Milk			–	–		Thrice											
–	1	–	–	–	–	Once											
–	–	–	–	–	1	Thrice	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	⅜	Daily	
and 1 pt. boiled Milk			–	–		Thrice											
–	1	–	–	–	–	Once											
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Four**					**Nil.**						
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**											
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Four**					**Nil.**						
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**											
each Person per Week.																	

	BREAKFAST.										DINNER.					
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Flour
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	O
6. BRAMLEY.																
No. 1.																
No. 2. Full Diet - Males	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	½	½	**Daily**	**5**	–	–	**4**	–	
„ „ - Females	**5**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	½	½	**Daily**	**5**	–	–	**4**	–	
No. 3. Low Diet - - Males	*6*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	½	½	*Daily*	*5*	–	–	*4*	–	
„ „ - - Females	*5*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	½	½	*Daily*	*5*	–	–	*4*	–	
No. 4. Fever Diet - Males	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	½	Daily	–	–	–	4	–	
„ „ - - Females	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	½	Daily	–	–	–	4	–	
7. BRIDLINGTON.																
No. 1. House Diet - -	**Being the ordinary Diet for Paupers in the House.**															
No. 2. Full Diet - Males	**7**	–	**1**	**or**	**1**	–	–	–		**Daily**	**5**	**7**	–	**3**	–	
„ „ - Females	**6**	–	**1**	**or**	**1**	–	–	–		**Daily**	**5**	**6**	–	**3**	–	
No. 3. Low Diet - - Males	*5*	–	*oz. 12*	*or*	*oz. 12*	–	–	–		*Daily*	–	–	–	*4*	–	
„ „ - - Females	*4*	–	*oz. 8*	*or*	*8*	–	–	–		*Daily*	–	–	–	*4*	–	
No. 4. Fever Diet - Males	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	4	–	
„ „ - - Females	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	3	–	
No. 5. Milk Diet - Males	**7**	–	–	–	**oz. 10**	–	–	–		**Daily**	**½ pt. Milk**			**4**	–	
„ „ - Females	**6**	–	–	–	**8**	–	–	–		**Daily**	**½ pt. Milk**			**4**	–	
8. CAISTOR.	**As the Medical Officer shall direct.**															
9. DONCASTER.																
No. 1.																
No. 2. Full Diet - Males	**7**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	–	**12**	**4**	–	
„ „ - Females	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	–	**12**	**4**	–	
No. 5. Full Diet - Males	**7**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	–	**12**	**4**	–	
„ „ - Females	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	–	**12**	**4**	–	
No. 3. Low Diet - - Males and Females.	*6*	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	–	–	–	*4*	–	
											–	–	*or*	*4*	–	
											–	–	*or*	–	–	
„ „ - Children under 16 - Males.	*6*	–	–	–	*¾*	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	–	–	–	*4*	–	
											–	–	*or*	*4*	–	
											–	–	*or*	–	–	
„ „ „ - Females	*5*	–	–	–	*½*	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	–	–	–	*4*	–	
											–	–	*or*	*4*	–	
											–	–	*or*	–	–	
No. 4. Fever Diet - - Males	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	4	–	
„ „ - - Females	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	4	–	

PAUPERS—*continued.*

DINNER.							SUPPER.									
Rice Pudding.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	½	½	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	½	½	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	*6*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	½	½	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	*5*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	½	½	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	1	–	Daily	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	½	Daily
–	–	–	–	1	–	Daily	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	½	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**6**	–	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	–	**1**	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	*1*	–	–	–	*Daily*	*4*	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	*1*	–	–	–	*Daily*	*4*	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily
3 or Sago			–	–	–	**Daily**	**7**	–	–	–	**oz. 10**	–	–	–	–	**Daily**
2 or Sago			–	–	–	**Daily**	**6**	–	–	–	**8**	–	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**7**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**7**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	*1*	–											
–	–	–	*8*	–	–	*Daily*	*6*	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
12	–	–	–	–	–											
–	–	–	–	*1*	–											
–	–	–	*8*	–	–	*Daily*	*6*	–	–	–	¾	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
12	–	–	–	–	–											
–	–	–	–	¾	–											
–	–	–	*8*	–	–	*Daily*	*5*	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
8	–	–	–	–	–											
–	–	1	8	or Sago.		Daily	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	1	8	or Sago.		Daily	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily

1 oz. Tea, 7 oz. Sugar, 5 oz. Butter, and 1 pt. of Milk are allowed to each person per week.

	BREAKFAST.															
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Flour
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	O
10. DRIFFIELD.																
No. 1. House Diet	**Being the ordinary Diet for the Paupers in the House.**															
No. 2. Full Diet - Males	**6**	–	–	–	**1 or 1**		–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**12 or 8**			–	
„ „ - Females	**5**	–	–	–	**1 or 1**		–	–	–	**Daily**	**4**	**8 or 6**			–	
No. 3. Low Diet - Males	*5*	–	–	–	*1 or 1*		–	–	–	*Daily*	*3*	*6 or 5*			–	
„ „ - Females	*4*	–	–	–	*1 or 1*		–	–	–	*Daily*	*2*	*4 or 4*			–	
No. 4. Fever Diet - Males	4	–	1½	or	1½		–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	4	–	
„ „ - Females	3	–	1½	or	1½		–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	3	–	
No. 5. - Males	**2**	–	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	**Daily**	–	–	–	–	–	
„ - Females	**2**	–	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	**Daily**	–	–	–	–	–	
11. EASINGWOLD.																
No. 1.																
No. 2. Full Diet - Males	**6**	–	–	–	**1 or 1**		–	½	½	**Five**	**6**	–	**8**	**4**	»	
	6	–	–	–	**1 or 1**		–	–	–	**Twice**						
„ „ - Females	**6**	–	–	–	**1 or 1**		–	½	½	**Five**	**5**	–	**8**	**3**	–	
	6	–	–	–	**1 or 1**		–	–	–	**Twice**						
No. 3. Low Diet - Males	*5*	–	*1*	*or*	*1*		–	–	–	*Five*	–	–	–	*5*	–	
	5	–	*1*	*or*	*1*		–	–	½	*Twice*	–	–	–	–	–	
											–	–	–	*5*	*1*	
„ „ - Females	*5*	–	*1*	*or*	*1*		–	–	–	*Five*	–	–	–	*5*	–	
	5	–	*1*	*or*	*1*		–	–	½	*Twice*	–	–	–	–	–	
											–	–	–	*5*	*1*	
12. RETFORD.																
No. 1. House Diet	**Being the ordinary Diet for the Paupers in the House.**															
No. 2. Full Diet - Males	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	½	⅜	**Daily**	**6**	**16**	–	**4**	–	
„ „ - Females	**5**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	½	⅜	**Daily**	**5**	**16**	–	**4**	–	
No. 3. Low Diet - Males	*6*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	½	⅜	*Daily*	*3*	*12*	–	*6*	–	
„ „ - Females	*5*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	½	⅜	*Daily*	*3*	*12*	–	*5*	–	
No. 4. Fever Diet - Males	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	⅜	Daily	–	–	–	4	–	
	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	⅜	Daily	–	–	–	4	–	

PAUPERS—*continued.*

DINNER.							SUPPER.										
Rice Pudding.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	
Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**6**	–	–	–	**1 or 1**		–	–	–	**Daily**	The Medical Officer is liberty in any case which he may consider essential to vary or increa the Dietaries, or to ord or recommend articles n mentioned in the Tables
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	–	–	–	**1 or 1**		–	–	–	**Daily**	
–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	*5*	–	–	–	*1 or 1*		–	–	–	*Daily*	
–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	*4*	–	–	–	*1 or 1*		–	–	–	*Daily*	
–	1 or 1		or		1	Daily	4	–	1½	or		1½	–	–	–	Daily	
–	1 or 1		or		1	Daily	3	–	1½	or		1½	–	–	–	Daily	
–	**1 or 1**		**or**		**1 or 1**	**Daily**	**2**	–	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	**Daily**	
–	**1 or 1**		**or**		**1 or 1**	**Daily**	**2**	–	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	**Daily**	
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**6**	–	–	–	**1 or 1**		–	½	½	**Daily**	
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**6**	–	–	–	**1 or 1**		–	½	½	**Daily**	
–	*1*		*or*			*Five*	*5*	–	*1*		*or*	*1*	–	–	½	*Five*	
–	*1 and 1*		*4 oz. Pudding*			*Five*	*5*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	½	*Twice*	
	or				*1*	*Twice*											
–	*1*		*or*			*Five*	*5*	–	*1*		*or*	*1*	–	–	½	*Five*	
–	*1 and 1*		*2 oz. Pudding*			*Five*	*5*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	½	*Twice*	
	or				*1*	*Twice*											
Milk 1 pint			**or**		**1**	**Daily**	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	½	⅜	**Daily**	
Milk 1 pint			**or**		**1**	**Daily**	**5**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	½	⅜	**Daily**	
Milk 1 pint			*or*		*1*	*Daily*	*6*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	½	⅜	*Daily*	
Milk 1 pint			*or*		*1*	*Daily*	*5*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	½	⅜	*Daily*	
Milk 1 pint			or		1	Daily	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	⅜	Daily	
Milk 1 pint			or		1	Daily	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	⅜	Daily	

	BREAKFAST.										DINNER.					
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Flour Pudding.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.
13. ECCLESALL BIERLOW.	**As the Medical Officer shall direct.**															
Dietary for the Inmates of the Imbecile Wards — **Men**	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	Once	6	–	12	4	–	–
	7	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Six	3	–	–	8	1½	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
											–	–	–	8	Meat	
Women	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	Once	5	–	10	4	–	–
	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	½	Six	3	–	–	6	1½	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
											–	–	–	7	Meat	
14. ELY.																
No. 1. House Diet	**Being the ordinary Diet for the Paupers in the House.**															
No. 2. Full Diet — Males	6	–	–	–	1 or 1		–	–	½	Daily	8	8	–	6	–	–
„ „ — **Females**	6	–	–	–	1 or 1		–	–	½	Daily	8	8	–	6	–	–
No. 3. Low Diet — Males	6	–	–	–	½	½	–	–	½	*Daily*	3	3	–	3	*Milk 1 pt.*	
„ „ — *Females*	6	–	–	–	½	½	–	–	½	*Daily*	3	3	–	3	*Milk 1 pt.*	
No. 4. Fever Diet — Males	6	–	½ or ½		or	½	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ „ — Females	6	–	½ or ½		or	½	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	–	–	–
15. GAINSBOROUGH.																
No. 1. House Diet	**Being the ordinary Diet for the Paupers in the House.**															
No. 2. Full Diet — Males	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	½	Daily	5	12	–	–	–	–
„ „ — **Females**	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	½	Daily	5	12	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Low Diet — Males	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	½	*Daily*	4	–	–	–	–	–
„ „ — *Females*	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	½	*Daily*	4	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Fever Diet — Males	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	½	Daily	4	–	–	–	–	–
„ „ — Females	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	½	Daily	4	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5.	6	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	–	–	–
	6	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	–	–	–

PAUPERS—*continued.*

DINNER.							SUPPER.									
Rice Pudding.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	7	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	½	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice										
Suet Pudding 16 oz.						Once										
and Potatoe Hash 1½ pt.						Once										
–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	½	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice										
Suet Pudding 14 oz.						Once										
and Potatoe Hash 1½ pt.						Once										
–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	6	–	–	–	1 or 1		–	–	½	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	6	–	–	–	1 or 1		–	–	½	Daily
–	1 or 1	or 1		–	–	*Daily*	*6*	–	–	–	½	½	–	–	½	*Daily*
–	1 or 1	or 1		–	–	*Daily*	*6*	–	–	–	½	½	–	–	½	*Daily*
–	1	or 1	or 1	–	–	Daily	6	–	½ or ½		or	½	–	–	–	Daily
–	1	or 1	or 1	–	–	Daily	6	–	½ or ½		or	½	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	½	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	½	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	1	*Daily*	*4*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	½	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	1	*Daily*	*4*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	½	*Daily*
–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	½	Daily
–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	½	Daily
8	–	–	–	–	1	Daily	6	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	Daily
8	–	–	–	–	1	Daily	6	–	–	–	1	–			–	Daily

Sugar, Arrowroot, Sago, Butter, Milk, Wine, Spirits, Porter, and Beer are in all cases to be treated as extras, to be expressly ordered when required, and the quantity is to be specified.

	BREAKFAST.																
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Flour Pudding.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.
16. GLANFORD BRIGG.																
No. 1. House Diet	**Being the ordinary Diet for the Paupers in the House.**															
No. 2. Full Diet - Males and Females.	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	½	**Daily**	**5**	**16**	–	–	–	–
											5	–	–	**4**	–	–
No. 3. Half Diet - Males and Females.	**5 with Butter.**				–	**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**	**4 with Potatoes.**					–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
											–	–	–	**4**	–	–
											Bread Pudding 12 oz.					
No. 4. Low Diet - Males and Females.	*5 with Butter.*				–	*1*	–	–	–	*Daily*	–	–	–	*4*	–	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
											Bread Pudding 12 oz.					
No. 5. Fever Diet - Males and Females.	Dry Toast.				–	1	–	–	–	Daily	Bread, with Gruel or Broth without limit					
No. 6. Lying-in Women	**See Dietary for Lying-in Women.**															
No. 7. Milk Diet - Males and Females.	**5**	–	–	–	**1 New.**	–	–	–		**Daily**	**4 with Potatoes.**					–
											4	–	–	**5**	–	–
											–	–	–	**5**	–	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
											Bread Pudding 12 oz.					
No. 8. Men and Women	**6 with Butter.**				–	**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**16**	–	–	–	–
											–	–	–	**4**	**1½**	–
											Suet Pudding 16 oz.					
Children from 9 to 14	**5 with Butter.**				–	**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**16**	–	–	–	–
											–	–	–	**3**	**1½**	–
											Suet Pudding 16 oz.					
No. 9. Children's Diet	**4 with Butter.**				–	½	–	–	–	**Daily**	**4 Potatoes or 4**				–	–
											–	–	–	**4**	–	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
											Bread Pudding 8 oz.					
											Suet Pudding 12 oz.					

PAUPERS—*continued.*

DINNER.							SUPPER.									
Rice Pudding.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	½	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	1	Four										
–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	5 with Butter.				–	1	–	–	–	Daily
12	–	–	–	–	–	Once										
–	–	–	–	–	1	Twice										
–	–	–	–	–	–	Once										
–	–	–	–	–	*1*	*Five*	*5 with Butter.*				–	*1*	–	–	–	*Daily*
12	–	–	–	–	–	*Once*										
–	–	–	–	–	–	*Once*										
or Beef Tea; Barley Water }						Daily	Dry Toast.				–	1	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	5	–	–	–	1 New.		–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	Once										
–	–	–	–	–	1	Once										
12	–	–	–	–	–	Once										
–	–	–	–	–	–	Once										
–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	6	–	–	Broth 1½ pt.			–	–	Thrice	
–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	6 with Butter.				–	1	–	–	–	Thrice
–	–	–	–	–	–	Once	6 and 2 oz. Cheese.						–	–	–	Once
–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	5	–	–	Broth 1½ pt.			–	–	Thrice	
–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice	5 with Butter.				–	1	–	–	–	Thrice
–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice	5 and 1½ oz. Cheese.						–	–	–	Once
–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice	4 with Butter.				–	½	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	1	Once										
8	–	–	–	–	–	Once										
–	1	–	–	–	–	Once										
–	–	–	–	–	–	Once										
–	–	–	–	–	–	Once										

When Potatoes are scarce Bread and Cabbage may be substituted in these Dietaries according to the terms of the House Diet.

	BREAKFAST.															
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Flour Pudding.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.
17. GOOLE.																
No. 1. House Diet	**Being the ordinary Diet for the Paupers in the House.**															
No. 2. Full Diet - Males	**8**	–	–	–	–	**1½**	–	**1/7**	**1/7**	**Daily**	**8**	**16**	–	–	–	–
„ „ - Females	**8**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	**1/7**	**1/7**	**Daily**	**8**	**16**	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Low Diet - Males	*6*	–	–	–	–	*1½*	–	*1/7*	*1/7*	*Daily*	–	–	–	*6*	–	–
„ „ - Females	*6*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	*1/7*	*1/7*	*Daily*	–	–	–	*6*	–	–
No. 4. Fever Diet - Males	4	–	–	–	–	1½	–	1/7	1/7	Daily	–	–	–	4	Sago or	
„ „ - Females	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	1/7	1/7	Daily	–	–	–	4	Sago or	
18. GRANTHAM.																
No. 1. Full Diet - Men	**Bread and Butter.**					**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**	**6 oz. Meat with Roots.**					
											6 oz. Meat with Roots.					
„ „ - Women	**Bread and Butter.**					**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5 oz. Meat with Roots.**					
											5 oz. Meat with Roots.					
No 2. Low Diet - Men	*Bread and Butter.*					*1*	–	–	–	*Daily*	*Pudding.*			–	–	–
											Bread and Broth.			–	–	
											Rice Mik.			–	–	–
„ „ - Women	*Bread and Butter.*					*1*	–	–	–	*Daily*	*Pudding.*			–	–	–
											Bread and Broth.			–	–	
											Rice Mik.			–	–	–
No. 3. Half Diet - Men	**Bread and Butter.**					**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**	**4 oz. Meat with Roots.**					
											8 oz. Pudding.			–	–	
											8 oz. Pudding.			–	–	
„ „ - Women	**Bread and Butter.**					**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**	**4 oz. Meat with Roots.**					
											8 oz. Pudding.			–	–	
											8 oz. Pudding.			–	–	
No. 4. Fever Diet - Males and Females	Tea or Coffee; Bread and Butter or Toast.								–	Daily	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Milk Diet - Males and Females	**Porridge or Bread and Milk.**								–	**Daily**	**Flour or Rice Puddings**					

PAUPERS—*continued.*

DINNER.							SUPPER.									
Rice Pudding.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**8**	–	**1½**	**or**		**1½**	–	¾	¾	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**8**	–	**1**	**or**		**1**	–	¾	¾	**Daily**
–	–	*1 or Sago.*			–	*Daily*	*6*	–	–	–	–	*1½*	–	¾	¾	*Daily*
–	–	*1 or Sago.*			–	*Daily*	*6*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	¾	¾	*Daily*
8	–	1	–	–	–	Daily	4	–	1½	or		1½	–	¾	¾	Daily
8	–	1	–	–	–	Daily	4	–	1	or		1	–	¾	¾	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Four**	**Bread and Butter.**					**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	**1**	**Thrice**										
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Four**	**Bread and Butter.**					**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	**1**	**Thrice**										
–	–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*	*Bread and Butter.*					*1*	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*										
–	–	–	–	–	–	*Once*										
–	–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*	*Bread and Butter.*					*1*	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*										
–	–	–	–	–	–	*Once*										
–	–	–	–	–	**1**	**Five**	**Bread and Butter.**					**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	**1**	**Once**										
–	**1**	–	–	–	–	**Once**										
–	–	–	–	–	**1**	**Five**	**Bread and Butter.**					**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	**1**	**Once**										
–	**1**	–	–	–	–	**Once**										
Sago ½ pt. or ½ or ½ or ½ at eleven and two o'clock					–	Daily	Tea or Coffee; Bread and Butter or Toast for Tea									Daily
							½ pint Sago or Arrowroot for Supper.								–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**Porridge or Bread and Milk.**								–	**Daily**

—
Sugar, Arrowroot, Sago Butter, Milk, Wine, Spirit Porter, and Beer are in a cases to be treated a extras, to be expressl ordered when required.
If thought proper by th Medical Officer any addi tional number of Dietarie may be introduced, an numbered consecutively.
Bread and Butter at eac meal without excess o waste.

	BREAKFAST.																
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Flour Pudding.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.
19. GREAT OUSEBURN.																
No. 1.																
No. 2. Full Diet - Males	7	–	1	or		1	–	–	½	Daily	6	–	16 or 8		–	–
„ „ - **Females**	6	–	1	or		1	–	–	½	Daily	5	–	16 or 6		–	–
No. 3. Low Diet - - Males	4	–	1	*or*		1	–	–	¼	*Daily*	4	4	–	3		*Tea,*
„ „ - - *Females*	4	–	1	*or*		1	–	–	¼	*Daily*	4	3	–	2		*Tea,*
„ „ - - *Children 5 to 9*	3	–	–	–	1 *or*	1	–	–	–	*Daily*	–	4	–	3		*Sago or*
„ „ - - *Children 2 to 5*	2	–	–	–	½ *or*	½	–	–	–	*Daily*	–	2	–	2		*Sago or*
No. 4. Fever Diet - - Males	4	–	1	or		1	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	4		Sago or
„ „ - - Females	3	–	1	or		1	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	3		Sago or
„ „ - - Children 5 to 9	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	3		Sago or
„ „ - - Children 2 to 5	2	–	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	2		Sago or
																Barley or Toast.
20. GUISBROUGH.																
No. 1. House Diet - - -	**Being the ordinary Diet for the Paupers in the House.**															
No. 2. Full Diet - Males	7	1½		or		1 or 1		½	⅝	**Daily**	7	14	or 7		–	–
											–	–	–	–		**Meat**
											–	–	–	7	1½	–
„ - - **Females**	7	1½		or		1 or 1		½	⅝	**Daily**	7	14	or 7		–	–
											–	–	–	–		**Meat**
											–	–	–	7	1½	–
No. 3. Low Diet - - Males	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	⅝	*Daily*	–	–	–	4	–	–
											or 2 oz. Arrowroot or Sago,					
„ „ - - *Females*	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	⅝	*Daily*	–	–	–	4	–	–
											or 2 oz. Arrowroot or Sago,					
No. 4. Fever Diet - - Males	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	⅝	Daily	Barley, Sago, or Arrowroot					
„ „ - - Females	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	⅝	Daily	Barley, Sago, or Arrowroot,					

PAUPERS—*continued.*

DINNER.							SUPPER.									
Rice Pudding	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**7**	–	**1**	**or**		**1**	–	–	½	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**6**	–	**1**	**or**		**1**	–	–	½	**Daily**
Barley, or Toast-water 1 pint.						*Daily*	*4*	–	*1*	*or*		*1*	–	–	½	*Daily*
Barley, or Toast-water 1 pint.						*Daily*	*4*	–	*1*	*or*		*1*	–	–	½	*Daily*
3	–	*1 or Rice Water.*				*Daily*	*3*	–	–	–	¾ *or* ¾		–	–	–	*Daily*
2	–	½ *or Rice Water.*				*Daily*	*2*	–	–	–	½ *or* ½		–	–	–	*Daily*
4	–	1 or Tea.			–	Daily	4	–	1	or		1	–	–	–	Daily
4	–	1 or Tea.			–	Daily	4	–	1	or		1	–	–	–	Daily
4	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	3	–	1	or		1	–	–	–	Daily
2	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	2	–	½	or		½	–	–	–	Daily
water without limit.																
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Four**	**7**	**1½**		**or**		**1 or 1**		⅛	⅜	**Daily**
Pie 14 oz.		–	–	–		**Once**										
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**										
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Four**	**7**	**1½**		**or**		**1 or 1**		½	⅜	**Daily**
Pie 14 oz.		–	–	–		**Once**										
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**										
–	–	–	–	*1*	–	*Daily*	*5*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	⅛	⅝	*Daily*
and ½ oz. Sugar or Treacle.																
–	–	–	–	*1*	–	*Daily*	*5*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	⅛	⅝	*Daily*
and ½ oz. Sugar or Treacle.																
2 oz. Sugar or Treacle, ½ oz.						Daily	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	⅝	Daily
2 oz. Sugar or Treacle, ½ oz.						Daily	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	⅝	Daily

[c] Or Greens.

	BREAKFAST.																
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Flour Pudding.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.
21. HELMSLEY.																
No. 1. House Diet	**Being the ordinary Diet for the Paupers in the House.**															
No. 2. Full Diet - Males	**7**	–	–	–	–	**1½**	–	¾	½	**Daily**	**3**	**12**	–	**4**	–	–
„ „ - **Females**	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1½**	–	¾	½	**Daily**	**3**	**12**	–	**4**	–	–
No. 3. Low Diet - Males	*6*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	½	–	*Daily*	–	–	–	*6*	–	–
„ „ - *Females*	*6*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	½	–	*Daily*	–	–	–	*6*	–	–
No. 4. Fever Diet - Males	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	–	Daily	–	–	–	4	–	–
„ „ - Females	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	–	Daily	–	–	–	4	–	–
No. 5. Special Diet	**Being the ordinary House Diet with 1 oz. Tea, 7 oz. Sugar, 3½ oz.**															
22. HEMSWORTH.	**As the Medical Officer shall direct.**															
23. HOLBEACH.																
No. 1. House Diet	**Being the ordinary Diet for the Paupers in the House.**															
No. 2. Full Diet - Males	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1½**	–	–	½	**Daily**	**5**	**8**	–	–	–	–
„ „ „ - **Females**	**5**	–	–	–	–	**1½**	–	–	½	**Daily**	**4**	**8**	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Nil.																
No. 4. Fever Diet - Males	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	½	Daily	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ „ - - Females	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	½	Daily	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. - - Males	**5**	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ - - Females	**5**	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	–	–	–	–	–	–

PAUPERS—*continued.*

DINNER.							SUPPER.									
Rice Pudding.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**7**	–	–	–	–	**1½ or 1¼**		¾	½	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**7**	–	–	–	–	**1½ or 1¼**		¾	½	**Daily**
Sugar ½ oz.		*1 or Milk.*			–	*Daily*	*6*	–	–	–	–	*1 or 1*		½	–	*Daily*
Sugar ½ oz.		*1 or Milk.*			–	*Daily*	*6*	–	–	–	–	*1 or 1*		½	–	*Daily*
–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily	4	–	–	–	–	1 or 1		½	–	Daily
–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily	4	–	–	–	–	1 or 1		½	–	Daily
Butter per week in lieu of Gruel.																
6 or Sago.		–	–	–		**Daily**	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1½**	–	–	½	**Daily**
4 or Sago.		–	–	–		**Daily**	**5**	–	–	–	–	**1½**	–	–	½	**Daily**
8 or Sago.		–	–	–		Daily	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	½	Daily
6 or Sago.		–	–	–		Daily	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	½	Daily
8 or Sago.		–	–	½		**Daily**	**5**	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	–	–	**Daily**
6 or Sago.		–	–	½		**Daily**	**5**	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	–	–	**Daily**

Sugar, Arrowroot, Sago, Butter, Milk, Wine, Spirits, Porter, and Beer are in all cases to be treated as extras, to be expressly ordered when required, and the quantity is to be then specified.

If thought proper by the Medical Officer any additional number of Dietaries may be introduced, and numbered consecutively.

	BREAKFAST.																
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Flour Pudding.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.
24. HOLBECK.	**As the Medical Officer shall direct.**															
25. HORNCASTLE.																
No. 1. House Diet - -	**Being the ordinary Diet for the Paupers in the House.**															
No. 2. Full Diet - Males -	**8 and Butter.**				–	**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**	**6**	**16**	**or**	**6**	–	–
											4	**16**	**or**	**6**	–	–
											–	–	–	**8**	**1½**	–
„ „ - **Females**	**7 and Butter.**				–	**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**16**	**or**	**5**	–	–
											4	**16**	**or**	**5**	–	–
											–	–	–	**6**	**1½**	–
No. 3. Convalescent Diet - -} Males	**6 and Butter.**				–	**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**	**4**	**12**	**or**	**4**	–	**6**
											–	–	–	**4**	–	**6**
											–	–	–	**4**	–	–
											–	–	–	**6**	–	–
											4	**12**	**or**	**4**	–	–
„ - **Females**	**6 and Butter.**				–	**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**	**4**	**12**	**or**	**4**	–	**6**
											–	–	–	**4**	–	**6**
											–	–	–	**4**	–	–
											–	–	–	**5**	–	–
											4	**12**	**or**	**4**	–	–
No. 4. Fever Diet - Males -	4 and Butter.				–	1	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	4	–	–
„ „ - Females -	4 and Butter.				–	1	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	4	–	–
															Barley Water	
No. 5. - - - Males -	**6 and Butter.**				–	**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**	**6**	**16**	**or**	**6**	–	–
											–	–	–	**6**	–	–
											–	–	–	**6**	**1½**	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
„ - - - **Females**	**6 and Butter.**				–	**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**12**	**or**	**5**	–	–
											–	–	–	**5**	–	–
											–	–	–	**5**	**1½**	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–

'AUPERS—*continued.*

DINNER.							SUPPER.									
Rice Pudding.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	Four	8 and Butter.				–	1	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	1	Twice										
–	–	–	–	–	–	Once										
–	–	–	–	–	–	Four	6 and Butter.				–	1	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	1	Twice										
–	–	–	–	–	–	Once										
–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice	6 and Butter.				–	1	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	1	Once										
6	–	–	–	–	1	Once										
–	–	–	–	–	1	Once										
6	–	–	–	–	–	Twice										
–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice	5 and Butter.				–	1	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	1	Once										
6	–	–	–	–	1	Once										
–	–	–	–	–	1	Once										
6	–	–	–	–	–	Twice										
–	–	1 or Groats or Sago.				Daily	4 and Butter.				–	1	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	1 or Groats or Sago.				Daily	4 and Butter.				–	1	–	–	–	Daily
ithout limit.																
–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice	6 and Butter.				–	1	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	1½	Twice										
–	–	–	–	–	–	Once										
Suet Pudding 16 oz.						Twice										
–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice	5 and Butter.				–	1	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	1½	Twice										
–	–	–	–	–	–	Once										
Suet Pudding 14 oz.						Twice										

	BREAKFAST.										DINNER.					
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Flour
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	O
26. HOWDEN.	**As the Medical Officer shall direct.**															
27. HUNSLET.																
No. 1. - - - -																
No. 2. Full Diet - -	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	½	**Daily**	**5**	–	**10**	**2**	–	
No. 3. Low Diet - - -	*6*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	½	*Daily*	*Milk 1 pt.*			4	–	
28. HULL.																
No. 1. House Diet - -	**Being the ordinary Diet for the Paupers in the House.**															
No. 2. Full Diet - **Males** -	**7**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	½	**Daily**	**4**	–	**16 or 6**		–	
											–	–	–	**6**	–	
„ „ - **Females**	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	½	**Daily**	**4**	–	**16 or 6**		–	
											–	–	–	**6**	–	
No. 3. Low Diet - *Males* -	*5*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	*Daily*	*3*	–	*3 or 4*		–	
											–	–	–	–	–	
											–	–	–	4	*1*	
											–	–	–	4	–	
„ „ - - *Females* -	*5*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	*Daily*	*3*	–	*3 or 4*		–	
											–	–	–	–	–	
											–	–	–	4	*1*	
											–	–	–	4	–	
No. 4. Fever Diet - Males -	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	–	–	
„ - - Females -	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	–	–	
29. KIRKBY MOORSIDE.	**As the Medical Officer shall direct.**															

AUPERS—*continued.*

DINNER.							SUPPER.									
Rice Pudding.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	½	**Daily**
z. or 2 oz. Sago or				oz. 1	–	–	*Daily*	*6*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	½	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Six**	**7**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	½	**Daily**
Hash 1½ pt.			–	–	–	**Once**										
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Six**	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	½	**Daily**
Hash 1½ pt.			–	–	–	**Once**										
–	–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*	*5*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	*Daily*
12 or Suet.			–	–	–	*Once*										
–	–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*										
Hash 1 pt.			–	–	–	*Once*										
–	–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*	*5*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	*Daily*
12 or Suet.			–	–	–	*Once*										
–	–	–	–	–	–	*Twice*										
Hash 1 pt.			–	–	–	*Once*										
Sago or 1 (sweetened).						Daily	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily
Sago or 1 (sweetened).						Daily	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily

	BREAKFAST.															
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
30. KNARESBOROUGH.																
No. 1. House Diet	**Being the ordinary Diet for the Paupers in the House.**															
No. 2. Full Diet - Males	6	–	–	–	–	1 or 1		–	–	Daily	6	14	–	6 or		
											–	14	–	6	–	
„ „ **- Females**	5	–	–	–	–	1 or 1		–	–	Daily	5	12	–	5 or		
											–	12	–	5	–	
No. 3. Low Diet - Males	4	–	–	–	–	1		–	–	*Daily*	4	10	–	4 *or*		
											–	10	–	4	–	
„ *- Females*	3	–	–	–	–	1		–	–	*Daily*	3	8	–	3 *or*		
											–	8	–	3	–	
No. 4. Fever Diet - Males	3	–	–	oz. ½	or	1 or 1 oz. Sago.				Daily	–	–	–	–	–	
„ „ - Females	2	–	–	½	or	1 or 1 oz. Sago.				Daily	–	–	–	–	–	
31. LINCOLN.																
No. 3. Full Diet - Men	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily	8 with Roots.				–	
											–	–	–	–	–	
											6 with Roots.				–	
											–	–	–	–	–	
„ „ **- Women**	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily	6 with Roots.				–	
	–	–	–	–	–		–				4 with Roots.				–	
											–	–	–	–	–	
											–	–	–	–	–	
											Bread and Butter at each M					
No. 5. Low Diet - Men and Women	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	*Daily*	–	–	–	–	–	
											–	–	–	–	–	
											–	–	–	–	–	
											–	*Bread and Butter at each M*				
No. 4. Half Diet - Men	**Bread and Butter.**					1	–	–	–	Daily	4 with Roots.				–	
											–	–	–	–	–	
											–	–	–	–	–	
„ „ **- Women**	**Bread and Butter.**					1	–	–	–	Daily	4 with Roots.				–	
											–	–	–	–	–	
											–	–	–	–	–	
Milk Diet	**Porridge or Boiled Milk.**							–	–	Daily	–	–	–		**Flour**	

PAUPERS—*continued.*

DINNER.							SUPPER.									
Rice Pudding.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	
–	–	–	–	1 }	–	**Daily**	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	1 }	–	**Daily**	**5**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	*1* }	–	*Daily*	*4*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	*1* }	–	*Daily*	*3*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	*Daily*
8	or	1	–	–	–	Daily	3	–	–	oz. ½	or	1 or 1 oz. Sago.				Daily
6	or	1	–	–	–	Daily	2	–	–	½	or	1 or 1 oz. Sago.				Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	–	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**
Flour Pudding.				–	**1**	**Once**										
–	–	–	–	–	**1**	**Thrice**										
–	**1**	–	–	–	–	**Once**										
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	–	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	**1**	**Thrice**										
–	**1**	–	–	–	–	**Once**										
Flour Pudding.				–	**1**	**Once**										
without excess or waste.																
Pudding.		–	–	–	–	*Thrice*	–	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	*Daily*
Bread and Broth.				–	–	*Thrice*										
Rice Milk.		–	–	–	–	*Once*										
without excess or waste.																
–	–	–	–	–	**1**	**Five**	**Bread and Butter.**					**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	**1**	**Once**										
–	**1**	–	–	–	–	**Once**										
–	–	–	–	–	**1**	**Five**	**Bread and Butter.**					**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	**1**	**Once**										
–	**1**	–	–	–	–	**Once**										
Rice Pudding.				–	–	**Daily**	**Porridge or Boiled Milk.**							–	–	**Daily**

3 oz. Butter per week is invariably given to the Sick and Infirm when on No. 2. Diet, which is the diet generally for the sick in the infirmary.

2 oz. (or more) of Wine is allowed to cases which require it. 1 pint of Beer per diem where much suffering and great debility exist. And in extreme cases with prostration (moriens), Brandy and Water almost ad libitum is invariably supplied.

	BREAKFAST.																
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Flour
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz
32. LOUTH.																
No. 1. House Diet	**Being the ordinary Diet for the Paupers in the House.**															
No. 2. Full Diet - Males	7	–	–	–	1½	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	10	–	4	–	–
„ „ **Females**	6	–	–	–	1½	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	10	–	4	–	–
No. 3. Low Diet - Males	6	–	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	–	–	–	5	–	–
„ „ - *Females*	6	–	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	–	–	–	5	–	–
No. 4. Fever Diet - Males	4	–	–	–	–	1½	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	–		Biscuits
	–	–	Bread or Biscuits 1 or 2 oz.					–	–		–	–	–			Barley Wat
„ „ - Females	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	–		Biscuits
	–	–	Bread or Biscuits 1 or 2 oz.					–	–		–	–	–			Barley Wat
No. 5. Milk Diet - Male or Female	6	–	1	or	¾	–	–	–	–	Daily	– or	12 or 8	Meal 5 oz. 3 and Suet Puddin			
No. 6. School Children - Male or Female	4	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	Daily	– or	8 or 6	Meal 3 oz. 2 and Suet Puddin			
33. MALTON.																
No. 1.																
No. 2. Full Diet - Males	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	½	⅝	Daily	5	12	–	–	–	–
„ „ - **Females**	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	½	⅝	Daily	5	12	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Low Diet - Males	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	½	⅝	*Daily*	–	–	–	–	–	1
„ „ - *Females*	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	½	⅝	*Daily*	–	–	–	–	–	1
No. 4. Fever Diet - Males	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	½	⅝	Daily	–	–	–	6	–	–
„ „ - Females	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	½	⅝	Daily	–	–	–	5	–	–

PAUPERS—*continued.*

DINNER.							SUPPER.									
Rice Pudding.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1½**	–	½	½	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	–	–	–	–	**1½**	–	½	½	**Daily**
¼ or ½ or 1 or Tea or 1						*Daily*	*5*	–	–	–	–	*1½*	–	½	½	*Daily*
¼ or ½ or 1 or Tea or 1						*Daily*	*5*	–	–	–	–	*1½*	–	½	½	*Daily*
Bread 2 or 3 oz. and Toast Water.		–	–	–	–	Daily	4 / –	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily
							–	–	Bread or Biscuits 1 or 2 oz.				–	–	–	
Bread 2 or 3 oz. and Toast Water.		–	–	–	–	Daily	4 / –	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily
							–	–	Bread or Biscuits 1 or 2 oz.				–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	–	**1**	**or**	**¾ or Broth 1 pt.**			–		**Daily**
12 **8 oz.**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	–	**1**	**or**	**¾ or Broth 1 pt.**			–		**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**4**	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	**Daily**
10 **6 oz.**	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**4**	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	½	⅛	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	½	⅛	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	*6*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	½	⅛	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	*5*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	½	⅛	*Daily*
–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	⅛	Daily
–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	⅛	Daily

—

Sugar, Arrowroot, Sago, Butter, Milk, Wine, Spirits, Porter, and Beer are in all cases to be treated as extras to be expressly ordered when required, and the quantity is to be then specified.

If thought proper by the Medical Officer any additional number of Dietaries may be introduced, and numbered consecutively.

	BREAKFAST.																
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Flour Pudding.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.
33. MALTON—*continued.*																
No. 5. - - - Males -	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	½	⅛	Daily	5	12	–	–	–	–
											–	–	–	5	1½	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
„ - - - Females	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	½	⅛	Daily	5	12	–	–	–	–
											–	–	–	5	1½	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. - - - Males -	6	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	–	–	14
„ - - - Females	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	–	–	12
No. 7. - - - Males -	6	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	12	–	–	–	–
„ - - - Females	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	12	–	–	–	–
No. 8. - - - Males -	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	½	⅛	Daily	5	12	–	–	–	–
											–	–	–	–	–	14
											–	–	–	–	–	–
„ - - - Females	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	½	⅛	Daily	5	12	–	–	–	–
											–	–	–	–	–	12
											–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 9. - - - Males -	6	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	12	–	–	–	–
											–	–	–	5	1½	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
„ - - - Females	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	12	–	–	–	–
											–	–	–	5	1½	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
3. MANSFIELD - - -	**As the Medical Officer shall direct.**															

PAUPERS—*continued.*

DINNER.							SUPPER.									
Rice Pudding.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	⅛	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice										
14 or Suet.				–	–	Once										
–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	⅛	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice										
12 or Suet.				–	–	Once										
–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	⅛	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice										
Suet Pudding 14 oz						Twice										
–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	⅛	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	Twice										
Suet Pudding 12 oz.						Twice										
–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice										
14 or Suet.			–	–	–	Once										
–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	Thrice										
14 or Suet.			–	–	–	Once										

	BREAKFAST.																
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Flour Pudding.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.
35. NEWARK.																
No. 1. House Diet	**Being the ordinary Diet for the Paupers in the House.**															
No. 2. Full Diet - Males	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	Daily	6	16	or Rice	–	–	
„ „ **Females**	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	Daily	5	16	or Rice	–	–	
No. 3. Low Diet - Males	*7*	–	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	*Daily*	*5*	*16*	–	–	–	–
											–	–	–	*7*	–	–
											–	–	–	*4*	*1½ with*	
											–	–	–	*7*	–	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
„ - *Females*	*6*	–	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	*Daily*	*5*	*16*	–	–	–	–
											–	–	–	*6*	–	–
											–	–	–	*6*	–	–
											–	–	–	*4*	*1½ with*	
											–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Fever Diet - Males	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	Daily	–	–	Flour Pudding, Milk,			
„ - Females	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	Daily	–	–	Flour Pudding, Milk,			
No. 5. Extra Diet - Males	8	–	–	–	–	–	1½	–	–	**Daily**	8	16	or Rice	–	–	
„ **- Females**	6	–	–	–	–	–	1½	–	–	**Daily**	6	16	or Rice	–	–	
36. NORTHALLERTON.	**As the Medical Officer shall direct.**															
37. NORTH WITCHFORD.																
No. 1.																
No. 2. Full Diet - Men	7	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	½	**Daily**	4	12	–	2	–	–
											5	16	–	2	–	–
„ **Women and Children above 9.**	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	½	**Daily**	4	12	–	2	–	–
											5	14	–	2	–	–
„ **Children from 5 to 9**	4½	–	–	–	–	½	–	½	½	**Daily**	3½	8	–	1	–	–
											3½	12	–	1	–	–
38. MANSFIELD **Children from 2 to 5.**	4	–	–	–	–	½	–	½	½	**Daily**	3	8	–	1	–	–

PAUPERS—*continued.*

DINNER.							SUPPER.									
Rice Pudding.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**7**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*	*7*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	1½	*Once*										
Potatoes.		–	–	–	–	*Once*										
Meat Soup 1½ pt.				–	–	*Once*										
Suet Pudding 16 oz.				–	–	*Once*										
–	–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*	*6*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	1½	*Once*										
Meat Soup 1½ pt.				–	–	*Once*										
Potatoes.		–	–	–	–	*Once*										
Suet Pudding 14 oz.				–	–	*Once*										
Arrowroot, Tea			–	–	–	Daily	7	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily
Arrowroot, Tea			–	–	–	Daily	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**8**	–	–	–	–	**1½**	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1½**	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Six**	**7**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	½	½	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Once**										
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Six**	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	½	½	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Once**										
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Six**	**4½**	–	–	–	–	¾	–	½	½	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Once**										
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**4**	–	–	–	–	½	–	½	½	**Daily**

	BREAKFAST.															
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Flour Pudding.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.
37. NORTH WITCHFORD—*cont.*																
No. 3. Low Diet - - Men	*6*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	*½*	*½*	*Daily*	*3*	*12*	–	*2*	–	–
" " - - Women and Children above 9.	*5*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	*½*	*½*	*Daily*	*3*	*12*	–	*2*	–	–
" " - - Children from 5 to 9.	*4*	–	–	–	–	*¾*	–	*½*	*½*	*Daily*	*2½*	*8*	–	*1*	–	–
" " - - Children from 2 to 5.	*3*	–	–	–	–	*½*	–	*½*	*½*	*Daily*	*2*	*8*	–	*1*	–	–
No. 4. Fever Diet - Men -	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	½	Daily	–	–	–	4	–	–
" " - - Women and Children above 9.	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	½	Daily	–	–	–	4	–	–
" " " - Children from 5 to 9.	3	–	–	–	–	¾	–	½	½	Daily	–	–	–	3	–	–
" " - - Children from 2 to 5.	2	–	–	–	–	½	–	½	½	Daily	–	–	–	2	–	–
38. NOTTINGHAM.																
No. 1. House Diet - -	**Being the ordinary Diet for the Paupers in the House.**															
No. 2. Full Diet - Males -	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**	**4**	**8**	–	**3**	–	–
											4	**8**	–	–	–	–
" " - Females	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**	**4**	**8**	–	**3**	–	–
											4	**8**	–	–	–	–
No. 3. - - - -	**Being half the ordinary House Diet.**															
No. 4. Fever Diet - Males -	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	3	–	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
" " " - Females -	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	3	–	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. - - - Males -	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	½	**Daily**	**4**	**8**	–	–	–	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
" - - - Females	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	½	**Daily**	**4**	**8**	–	–	–	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
- - - Children	**5**	–	–	–	–	½	–	–	½	**Daily**	**4**	**8**	–	–	–	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–

PAUPERS—*continued.*

DINNER.							SUPPER.									
Rice Pudding.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	—
Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		
–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	½	*Daily*	
–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	½	*Daily*	
–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	4	–	–	–	–	¾	–	½	½	*Daily*	
–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	3	–	–	–	–	½	–	½	½	*Daily*	
–	–	–	–	–	1	Daily	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	½	Daily	
–	–	–	–	–	1	Daily	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	½	Daily	
–	–	–	–	–	¾	Daily	3	–	–	–	–	¾	–	½	½	Daily	
–	–	–	–	–	½	Daily	2	–	–	–	–	½	–	½	½	Daily	
–	–	–	–	–	½	**Thrice**	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**	Wine, Spirits, Ale, and othe extras ordered as require
8	–	–	–	–	–	**Four**											
–	–	–	–	–	½	**Thrice**	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**	
8	–	–	–	–	–	**Four**											
–	–	–	–	–	1	Thrice	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily	
16	–	–	–	–	–	Four											
–	–	–	–	–	1	Thrice	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily	
16	–	–	–	–	–	Four											
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Four**	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	½	**Daily**	
20	–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**											
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Four**	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	½	**Daily**	
20	–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**											
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Four**	**5**	–	–	–	–	½	–	–	½	**Daily**	
16	–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**											

	BREAKFAST.															
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Flour Pudding.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.
36. PATELEY BRIDGE.	**As the Medical Officer shall direct.**															
40. PATRINGTON.																
No. 1. House Diet	**Being the ordinary Diet for the Paupers in the House.**															
No. 2. Full Diet - Males	**7**	**Cocoa 1½ pt. or 1½ or 1½**						–	–	**Daily**	**8**	**6 or**		**6**	–	–
„ „ - Females	**6**	**Cocoa 1½ pt. or 1½ or 1½**						–	–	**Daily**	**6**	**5 or**		**5**	–	–
No. 3. Low Diet - Males	*5*	–	*1½*	*or*		*1½*	–	–	–	*Daily*	–	*5*	*or*	*5 and 1½*		*or*
„ „ - Females	*4*	–	*1½*	*or*		*1½*	–	–	–	*Daily*	–	*5*	*or*	*5 and 1½*		*or*
No. 4. Fever Diet - Males	4½	–	1	or		1	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	4½	–	–
„ „ - Females	4	–	1	or		1	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	4	–	–
															Barley Water	
41. PICKERING.																
No. 1. Full Diet - Males	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	½	$\frac{5}{14}$	**Daily**	**5**	**8**	–	**2**	–	–
„ „ - Females	**5**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	½	$\frac{5}{14}$	**Daily**	**5**	**8**	–	**2**	–	–
No. 2. Low Diet - Males	*6*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	½	$\frac{5}{14}$	*Daily*	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ „ - Females	*5*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	½	$\frac{5}{14}$	*Daily*	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Fever Diet - Males	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	½	–	Daily	–	–	–	6	–	–
„ „ - Females	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	½	–	Daily	–	–	–	5	–	–
42. POCKLINGTON.																
No. 1. House Diet	**Being the ordinary Diet for the Paupers in the House.**															
No. 2. Full Diet - Males	**6**	–	–	–		**1 or 1**	–	–	–	**Daily**	**6**	**12**	–	–	–	–
„ „ - Females	**5**	–	–	–		**1 or 1**	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**12**	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Low Diet - Males	*5*	–	–	–	–	*1½*	–	–	–	*Daily*	–	–	–	*5*	–	–
„ „ - Females	*5*	–	–	–	–	*1½*	–	–	–	*Daily*	–	–	–	*5*	–	–
No. 4. Fever Diet - Males	4	–	–	–	–	1 or 1	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	4	–	–
„ „ - Females	4	–	–	–	–	1 or 1	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	4	–	–

PAUPERS—*continued.*

DINNER.							SUPPER.										
Rice Pudding.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	——
Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		

	BREAKFAST.																
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Flour
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	O.
43. PONTEFRACT.																
44. RADFORD.	**As the Medical Officer shall direct.**															
45. RIPON.																
No. 1. House Diet	**Being the ordinary Diet for the Paupers in the House.**															
No. 2. Full Diet - Males	**8**	–	–	–	–	**1 or 1**	½	½	**Daily**	**6**	**12 or 12**	**4**	–	–		
„ „ - **Females**	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1 or 1**	½	½	**Daily**	**6**	**12 or 12**	**4**	–	–		
No. 3. Liquid or Low Diet Males	*7*	–	–	–	–	*1 or 1*	½	½	*Daily*	–	–	–	*7*	–	–	
„ „ - *Females*	*6*	–	–	–	–	*1 or 1*	½	½	*Daily*	–	–	–	*6*	–	–	
																With ½ oz. Butte
No. 4. Fever Diet - Males	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	½	Daily	Milk ½ pt., Sugar 1½ oz.					14 c
„ „ - Females	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	½	Daily	Milk ½ pt., Sugar 1½ oz.					12 c
No. 5. Half Diet - Males	**7**	–	–	–	–	**1 or 1**	½	½	**Daily**	**4**	**8 or 8**	**4**	–	–		
„ „ - **Females**	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1 or 1**	½	½	**Daily**	**4**	**8 or 8**	**4**	–	–		
46. ROTHERHAM.	**As the Medical Officer shall direct.**															

'AUPERS—*continued.*

DINNER.							SUPPER.									
	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	
z.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		
	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**8**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	½	½	**Daily**	Boys and Girls above nine years of age to be dieted the same as women.
	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	½	½	**Daily**	
																	Ale, Porter, Wine, Spirits, or any other extra diet supplied when required.
	½ *pt. Tea or Coffee or* ½					*Daily*	*7*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	½	½	*Daily*	
	½ *pt. Tea or Coffee or* ½					*Daily*	*6*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	½	½	*Daily*	
d	*1 oz. Sugar.*																
	or Sago or Arrowroot.					Daily	7	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	½	Daily	
	or Sago or Arrowroot.					Daily	7	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	½	Daily	
	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**7**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	½	½	**Daily**	
	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	½	½	**Daily**	

	BREAKFAST.															
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	
47. SCARBOROUGH.																
No. 1																
No. 2. Males and Females.	**8 and Butter.**				–	**1**	–	½	–	**Daily**	**6**	**16**	–	–	–	
„ „ **Children from 5 to 9.**	**6 and Butter.**				**1**	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**4**	**8**	–	–	–	
No. 3. Low Diet Males and Females.	*7*	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	–	–	–	*7*	–	
„ „ *Children from 5 to 9.*	*4 and Butter.*				*1*	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	–	–	–	*4*	–	
No. 4. Fever Diet Males and Females.	Barley Water, Tea, Gruel, &c., are given as the patient requires.															
No. 5. Men, Women, and Children above 9.	**8 and Butter.**				–	**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**	**16**[a]	**16**	–	–	–	
48. SCULCOATES.																
No. 1. House Diet	**Being the ordinary Diet for the Paupers in the House.**															
No. 2. Full Diet - Men	**7**	–	–	–	**1 or 1**		–	–	½	**Daily**	**7**	**with Vegetables.**				
											–	–	–	**8**	**1½**	
											–	–	–	**5**	–	
„ „ **Women**	**6**	–	–	–	**1 or 1**		–	–	½	**Daily**	**6**	**with Vegetables.**				
											–	–	–	**6**	**1½**	
											–	–	–	**5**	–	
No. 3. Half Diet - Men and Women.	**5**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	½	**Daily**	**4**	**and Vegetables.**		**4**	–	
											–	–	–	**6**	–	
											–	–	–	–	–	
No. 4. Low Diet	–	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	*Daily*	–	–	–	–	–	
																Bread wit
No. 5. Milk Diet - Men	**6**	–	–	–	**1**[b]	–	–	–	–	**Daily**					**Flour or R**	
„ „ **Women and Children above 9.**	**5**	–	–	–	**1**[b]	–	–	–	–	**Daily**					**Flour or R**	

UPERS—*continued.*

NNER.						SUPPER.										
Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	
Pt.	Pt.	Ft.	Pt.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		
–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**3 and Butter.**				–	**1**	–	½	–	**Daily**	
–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**6 and Butter.**				**1**	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	
–	–	–	–	*1*	*Daily*	*7*	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	
–	–	–	*1*	–	*Daily*	*4 and Butter.*				*1*	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	
–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**3 and Butter.**				–	**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**	[a] Mutton Chops.
–	–	–	–	–	**Four**	**7**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	½	**Daily**	Barley Water without limit.
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	**1**	**Twice**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Four**	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	½	**Daily**	
–	–	–	–	–	**Once**											
–	–	–	–	**1**	**Twice**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**5**	–	**1**		**or**	**1**	–	–	½	**Daily**	
–	–	–	–	**1**	**Twice**											
–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**											
–	*1*	*or Sago.*		–	*Daily*	–	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	*Daily*	
s or waste.																
ldings.					**Daily**	**6**	–	–	–	**1**[b]	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	[b] Boiled with or without Oatmeal or Flour.
ldings.					**Daily**	**5**	–	–	–	**1**[b]	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	

	BREAKFAST.										DINNER.				
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.
49. SELBY.	**As the Medical Officer shall direct.**														
50. SHEFFIELD.															
No. 1. House Diet	**Being the ordinary Diet for the Paupers in the House.**														
No. 2. Full Diet - Males	6	–	–	–	–	1 or 1	–	–	**Daily**	6	–	8	4	–	
„ „ **- Females**	6	–	–	–	–	1 or 1	–	–	**Daily**	6	–	8	4	–	
No. 3. Low Diet - - Males	6	–	–	–	–	*1 or 1*	–	–	*Daily*	4	–	8	4	–	
„ „ *- - Females*	6	–	–	–	–	*1 or 1*	–	–	*Daily*	4	–	8	4	–	
No. 4. Fever Diet - - Males	6	–	–	–	–	1 or 1	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	4	–	
„ „ - - Females	6	–	–	–	–	1 or 1	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	4	–	
No. 5. - - - Males	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	–	–	–	4	–	
„ - - - **Females**	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	–	–	–	4	–	
51. SKIRLAUGH.															
No. 1. - - - -															
No. 2. Full Diet - Males	8	–	–	–	–	1½ or 1½	–	–	**Daily**	6	8	–	8	1	
„ „ **- Females**	6	–	–	–	–	1½ or 1½	–	–	**Daily**	5	8	–	6	1	
No. 3. Low Diet - - Males	8	–	–	–	–	*1 or 1*	–	–	*Daily*	4	4	–	8	½	
„ „ *- - Females*	6	–	–	–	–	*1 or 1*	–	–	*Daily*	3	4	–	6	½	
No. 4. Fever Diet - - Males	5	–	–	–	–	1 or 1	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	5		Ba
„ „ - Females	5	–	–	–	–	1 or 1	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	5		Ba

AUPERS—*continued.*

DINNER.							SUPPER.										
Rice Pudding.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	
Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		
	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**6 and Butter.**				–	**1 or 1**		–	–	**Daily**	Cases requiring extra Diet are allowed any and every thing ordered by the Medical Officer.
	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**6 and Butter.**					**1 or 1**		–		**Daily**	
	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	*6 and Butter.*				–	*1 or 1*		–	–	*Daily*	
	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	*6 and Butter.*				–	*1 or 1*		–	–	*Daily*	
	1	–	–	1	–	Daily	6 and Butter.				–	1 or 1		–	–	Daily	
	1	–	–	1	–	Daily	6 and Butter.				–	1 or 1		–	–	Daily	
	1	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**6**	**1**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	
	1	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**6**	**1**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	
	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**8**	–	–	–	–	**1½ or 1½**		–	–	**Daily**	
	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1½ or 1½**		–	–	**Daily**	
	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	*8*	–	–	–	–	*1 or 1*		–	–	*Daily*	
	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	*6*	–	–	–	–	*1 or 1*		–	–	*Daily*	
Pt. ater 2	1 or Tea or Coffee.					Daily	5	–	–	–	–	1 or 1		–	–	Daily	
Pt. ter 2	1 or Tea or Coffee.					Daily	5	–	–	–	–	1 or 1		–	–	Daily	

	BREAKFAST.																
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Flour
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	O
52. SLEAFORD.																
No. 1. House Diet	**Being the ordinary Diet for the Paupers in the House.**															
No. 2. Full Diet - Males	**7**	–	–	–	–	**1½**	–	½	**1 1/14**	**Daily**	**5**	**16**	–	–	–	–
„ „ **- Females**	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1½**	–	½	**1 1/14**	**Daily**	**4**	**12**	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Low Diet - - Males	*6*	–	–	–	–	*1½*	–	½	*1 1/14*	*Daily*	*5*	*16*	–	–	–	–
											–	–	–	*6*	*1½*	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
„ „ *- Females*	*5*	–	–	–	–	*1½*	–	½	*1 1/14*	*Daily*	*4*	*12*	–	–	–	–
											–	–	–	*5*	*1*	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Fever Diet - Males	6	–	–	–	–	1½	–	½	1 1/14	Daily	–	–	–	6	–	–
„ „ - Females	6	–	–	–	–	1½	–	½	1 1/14	Daily	–	–	–	6	–	–
53. SOUTHWELL.																
Full Diet - - Men	**Bread and Butter.**					**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**	**8 with Roots.**					–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
											6 with Roots.					–
											–	–	–	–	–	**8**
„ **- - - Women**	**Bread and Butter.**					**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**	**6 with Roots.**					–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
											4 with Roots.					–
											–	–	–	–	–	**8**
											Bread and Butter at eac					
Low Diet - - - Men and Women	*Bread and Butter.*					*1*	–	–	–	*Daily*	–	–	–	–	–	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
											Bread and Butter at each Mea					
Half Diet - - Men	**Bread and Butter.**					**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**	**4 with Roots.**					–
											–	–	–	–	–	**8**
											–	–	–	–	–	**8**
„ **- - Women**	**Bread and Butter.**					**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**	**4 with Roots.**					–
											–	–	–	–	–	**8**
											–	–	–	–	–	**8**
Milk Diet - - - -	**Porridge or Boiled Milk.**									**Daily**	**Flour or Ric**					

PAUPERS—*continued.*

DINNER.							SUPPER.								
Rice Pudding.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**7**	–	–	–	–	**1½**	–	½	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1½**	–	½	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*	*6*	–	–	–	–	*1½*	–	½	–	*Daily*
–		–	–	–		*Thrice*										
Yeast Dumpling 16 oz.						*Once*										
	–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*	*5*	–	–	–	–	*1½*	–	½	–	*Daily*
	–	–	–	–	–	*Thrice*										
Yeast Dumpling 14 oz.						*Once*										
	–	–	–	–	1	Daily	6	–	–	–	–	1½	–	½	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	1	Daily	6	–	–	–	–	1½	–	½	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	**Bread and Butter.**					**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**
Flour Pudding.					**1**	**Once**										
–	–	–	–	–	**1**	**Thrice**										
–	**1**	–	–	–	–	**Once**										
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Twice**	**Bread and Butter.**					**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**
Flour Pudding.					**1**	**Once**										
–	–	–	–	–	**1**	**Thrice**										
–	**1**	–	–	–	–	**Once**										
Meal wthout Excess or Waste.																
–																
Pudding.				–	–	*Thrice*	*Bread and Butter.*					*1*	–	–	–	*Daily*
Bread and Broth.				–	–	*Thrice*										
Rice Milk.				–	–	*Once*										
without excess or waste.																
–	–	–	–	–	**1**	**Five**	**Bread and Butter.**					**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	**1**	**Once**										
–	**1**	–	–	–	–	**Once**										
–	–	–	–	–	**1**	**Five**	**Bread and Butter.**					**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	**1**	**Once**										
–	**1**	–	–	–	–	**Once**										
Puddings.				–	–	**Daily**	**Porridge or Boiled Milk.**									**Daily**

	BREAKFAST.																
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Flour
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	O
54. SPALDING.																
No. 1.																
No. 2. Full Diet - Men -	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	½	Daily	6	12	–	–	–	1
											6	12	–	–	–	–
" " **Women and Children above 9.**	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	½	Daily	The same.			–	–	–
No. 3. Half Diet - Men -	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	½	Daily	4	12	–	–	–	1
											4	12	–	–	–	–
" " **Women and Children above 9.**	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	½	Daily	The same.			–	–	–
No. 4. Low Diet - - *Men* -	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	½	Daily	–	–	–	–	–	16½
" " - - *Women and Children above 9.*	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	½	Daily	–	–	–	–	–	16½
55. SPILSBY.																
No. 1. House Diet - -	**Being the ordinary Diet for the Paupers in the House.**															
No. 2. Full Diet - Males -	6	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	8	16 or 16		–	–	–
" " - **Females**	5	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	6	12 or 12		–	–	–
No. 3. Half Diet - Males -	6	–	–	–	–	½	–	–	½	Daily	4	12	–	–	–	–
" " - **Females**	5	–	–	–	–	½	–	–	½	Daily	4	12	–	–	–	–
No. 4. *Low or* Fever Diet - -	Tea and Gruel ad libitum during the day.															
No. 5. House Diet - -	**The allowance of every Article increased by one half at every Meal**															
56. STAMFORD.	**As the Medical Officer shall direct.**															
57. STOKESLEY.																
No. 1. House Diet - -	**Being the ordinary Diet for the Paupers in the House.**															
No. 2. Full Diet - Males -	8	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	Daily	6	–	–	8	1½	–
" " - **Females**	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	Daily	5	–	–	6	–	–
No. 3. Low Diet - - *Males*	5	–	–	–	–	–	½	–	–	Daily	4	–	–	5	½	–
" " - - *Females* -	4	–	–	–	–	–	½	–	–	Daily	3	–	–	4	½	–
No. 4. Fever Diet - Males -	2	–	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	2	–	–
" " - - Females -	2	–	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	2	–	–

PAUPERS—*continued.*

DINNER.							SUPPER.									
Rice Pudding.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Four**	**7**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	½	½	**Daily**
20	–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**										
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	½	½	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Four**	**7**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	½	½	**Daily**
15	–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**										
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	½	½	**Daily**
or 20	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	*7*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	½	½	*Daily*
or 20	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	*6*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	½	½	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**6**	**1½**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**6**	–	–	–	–	½	–	–	½	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	–	–	–	–	½	–	–	½	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**8**	–	**Soup 1 pt.**			–	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**6**	–	**Soup 1 pt.**			–	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	*5*	–	*Soup 1 pt.*			–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	*4*	–	*Soup 1 pt.*			–	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	½	–	–	–	Daily	2	–	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	½	–	–	–	Daily	2	–	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	Daily

	BREAKFAST.																
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Flour Pudding
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.
58. THIRSK.																
No. 1. House Diet - -	**Being the ordinary Diet for the Paupers in the House.**															
No. 2. Full Diet - Males -	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	½	½	**Daily**	**6**	**8 or Rice.**			–	–
„ „ - **Females**	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	½	½	**Daily**	**6**	**8 or Rice.**			–	–
No. 3. Low Diet - - Males -	*5*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	½	½	*Daily*	–	–	–	*5*	–	–
													or	*5*	–	–
„ „ - - *Females* -	*5*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	½	½	*Daily*	–	–	–	*5*	–	–
													or	*5*	–	–
No. 4. Fever Diet - - Males -	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	4	–	–
„ „ - - Females -	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	4	–	–
	Gruel, or Barley Water, in any quantity necessary, and at any time of the day.															
59. THORNE.																
No. 1. House Diet - -	**Being the ordinary Diet for the Paupers in the House.**															
No. 2. Full Diet - Males -	**7**	–	**1**	**or**	**1½**	**oz. or ½**	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**16**	–	–	–	–
											–	–	–	**4**	**1½**	–
											–	–	–	**4**	–	–
„ „ - **Females**	**6**	–	**1**	**or**	**1½**	**oz. or ½**	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	**16**	–	–	–	–
											–	–	–	**4**	**1½**	–
											–	–	–	**4**	–	–
No. 3. Low Diet - - Males -	*5*	–	–	–	½	*oz. or ½*	–	–	–	*Daily*	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ „ - - *Females* -	*4*	–	–	–	½	*or ½*	–	–	–	*Daily*	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Fever Diet - Males -	5	–	–	–	½	oz. or ½	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ „ - - Females -	4	–	–	–	½	or ½	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	–	–	–
60. WETHERBY.																
No. 1. House Diet - -	**Being the ordinary Diet for the Paupers in the House.**															
No. 2. Full Diet - Males -	**7**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	½	½	**Daily**	**6**	**8 or 8**		–	–	–
„ „ - **Females**	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	½	½	**Daily**	**6**	**8 or 8**		–	–	–
No. 3. Low Diet - - Males -	*4*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	½	½	*Daily*	–	–	–	*4*	*1*	–
„ „ - - *Females* -	*4*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	½	½	*Daily*	–	–	–	*4*	*1*	–

PAUPERS—*continued.*

DINNER.							SUPPER.									
Rice Pudding.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	
Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		
																	Arrowroot, Sago, Wine, Spirits, Porter, Beer, Beef Tea, &c., when ordered by the Medical Officer.
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	½	½	**Daily**	
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	½	½	**Daily**	
and		–	–	–	*1*	*Daily*	*5*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	½	½	*Daily*	
12	*1*	–	–	–	–												
–	–	–	–	–	*1*	*Daily*	*5*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	½	½	*Daily*	
12	*1*	–	–	–	–												
Tea 1 pt.		–	–	–	–	Daily	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily	
Tea 1 pt.		–	–	–	–	Daily	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily	
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**7**	–	–	–	–	**oz. ⅛ or Broth 1½ pt.**				**Thrice**	Sugar, Arrowroot, Sago, Butter, Milk, Wine, Spirits, Porter, and Beer, are in all cases to be treated as extras to be expressly ordered when required, and the quantity is to be then specified in the proper column of The Workhouse Medical Relief Book.
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**7**	–	–	–	–	**⅛ or Cheese 2 oz.**				**Thrice**	
–	–	–	–	–	**1½**	**Once**	**7**	–	**1½**	–	**1½**	**or ⅛**	–	–	–	**Once**	
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**6**	**Broth 1½ pt. or ⅛**					–	–	–	**Thrice**	
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**6**	**Cheese 2 oz. or ⅛**					–	–	–	**Thrice**	
–	–	–	–	–	**1½**	**Once**	**6**	–	**1½**	**or**	**1½**	**or ⅛**	–	–	–	**Once**	
6 or 4 oz.		*Bread*	*and*		*½*	*Daily*	*5*	–	–	–	*½*	*oz. or ⅛*	–	–	–	*Daily*	
6 or 3 oz.		*Bread*	*and*		*½*	*Daily*	*4*	–	–	–	*½*	*or ½*	–	–	–	*Daily*	
6 or 4 oz.		Bread	and		½	Daily	5	–	–	–	½	oz. or ⅛	–	–	–	Daily	
6 or 3 oz.		Bread	and		½	Daily	4	–	–	–	½	or ½	–	–	–	Daily	
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**7**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	½	½	**Daily**	
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	½	½	**Daily**	
–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	*4*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	½	½	*Daily*	
–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	*4*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	½	½	*Daily*	

	BREAKFAST.															
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Flour Pudding.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.
61. WHITBY.																
No. 1. House Diet - -	Being the ordinary Diet for the Paupers in the House.															
No. 2. Full Diet - Males -	8	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	½	Daily	6	8	–	–	–	–
„ „ - Females	7	–	–	–	–	1	–	½	½	Daily	5	8	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Low Diet - - Males -	*6*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	½	½	*Daily*	–	–	–	*5*	–	–
„ „ - - Females -	*6*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	½	½	*Daily*	–	–	–	*5*	–	–
No. 4. Fever Diet - Males -	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	4	–	–
„ „ - - Females -	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily	–	–	–	3	–	–
No. 5. - - - Males -	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily	5	8	or	8	–	–
„ - - - Females	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily	4	8	–	–	–	–
62. WHITTLESEY.																
No. 1. - - - - - -																
No. 2. Full Diet - Males -	7	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	¾	Daily	5	12	–	3	–	–
„ „ - Females -	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	¾	Daily	5	12	–	3	–	–
No. 3. Low Diet - - Males -	*5*	–	–	–	*1 or 1*	–	–	*1*	¾	*Daily*	–	–	–	*5*	–	–
„ „ - - Females -	*4*	–	–	–	*1 or 1*	–	–	*1*	¾	*Daily*	–	–	–	*4*	–	–
No. 5. Middle Diet for the Aged and Infirm - Males -	7	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	¾	Daily	5	16	–	–	–	–
											–	–	–	3	–	–
„ „ Females	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	¾	Daily	5	16	–	–	–	–
											–	–	–	3	–	–
63. WISBECH.	As the Medical Officer shall direct.															
64. WORKSOP.																
No. 1. House Diet - -	Being the ordinary Diet for the Paupers in the House.															
No. 2. Full Diet - Males -	6	1		or		1 or 1		or Cocoa		Daily	6	6	–	3	–	–
„ „ - - Females	5	1		or		1 or 1		or Cocoa		Daily	5	6	–	3	–	–
No. 3 Low Diet - - Males -	*5*	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ „ - - Females -	*4*	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	–	–	–	–	–	–

PAUPERS—*continued.*

DINNER.							SUPPER.									
Rice Pudding.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.
Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	½	½	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	½	½	**Daily**
1 pt. Tea or Coffee				*or*	*1*	*Daily*	*5*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	*Daily*
1 pt. Tea or Coffee				*or*	*1*	*Daily*	*5*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	*Daily*
–	–	1 or Tea			–	Daily	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	Tea 1 pt.		–	–	Daily	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**4**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	½	½	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**8**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	**1**	¾	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**7**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	**1**	¾	**Daily**
–	–	*1 or Milk*		*or*	*1*	*Daily*	*5*	*1*		*or*		*1 or 1*	–	*1*	¾	*Daily*
–	–	*1 or Milk*		*or*	*1*	*Daily*	*4*	*1*		*or*		*1 or 1*	–	*1*	¾	*Daily*
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**8**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	**1**	¾	**Daily**
Porridge 1 pt.				–	–	**Four**										
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Thrice**	**7**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	**1**	¾	**Daily**
Porridge 1 pt.				–	–	**Four**										
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**6**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**
–	–	–	–	–	–	**Daily**	**5**	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	–	**Daily**
12	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	*6*	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*
11	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*	*5*	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Daily*

	BREAKFAST.																
	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	Meat.	Potatoe.	Other Vegetables.	Bread.	Peas Soup.	Flour Pudding.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.
65. WORTLEY.																
No. 1. House Diet	**Being the ordinary Diet for the Paupers in the House.**															
No. 2. Full Diet - Males	**8**	**1½**	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	½	**Daily**	**6**	–	**8**	**6**	–	–
„ „ **Females**	**6**	**1**	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	½	**Daily**	**6**	–	**8**	**4**	–	–
No. 3. Low Diet - Males	6	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	*Daily*	*Tea 1 pint.*			*6*	½	
„ „ - *Females*	4	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	*Daily*	*Tea 1 pint.*			*4*	½	
No. 4. Fever Diet - Males	8	–	–	–	–	1	Lard 1 oz. or ½			Daily	4	–	6	4	–	–
„ „ - Females	6	–	–	–	–	1	Lard 1 oz. or ½			Daily	4	–	6	4	–	–
66. YORK.																
No. 1. House Diet	**Being the ordinary Diet for the Paupers in the House.**															
No. 2. Full Diet - Males	**8**	–	–	–	**1½ or 1½**	–	–	–	½	**Daily**	**8**	–	**12 or 7**	–	–	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
„ „ - **Females**	**7**	–	–	–	**1½ or 1½**	–	–	–	½	**Daily**	**7**	–	**12 or 7**	–	–	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Low Diet - Males	*8*	–	*1½ or 1½*			–	–	–	½	*Daily*	*7*	–	*12 or 7*	–	–	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
„ „ - *Females*	*7*	–	*1½ or 1½*			–	–	–	½	*Daily*	*6*	–	*12 or 7*	–	–	–
											–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. For Lying-in Women	No. 3. Diet with Milk, Tea, or Gruel, as much as required.															
67. BARWICK-IN-ELMET	**As the Medical Officer shall direct.**															
68. CARLTON.																
Sick Dietary	Bread and Coffee			–	–	–	–	–		Daily	Meat and Potatoes or Batter					
											Rice Pudding or Beef Tea			–		
											Sago	–	–	–	–	
											Gruel or Batter Pudding			–		
											Boiled Milk and Bread or according to					
69. GREAT PRESTON	**As the Medical Officer shall direct.**															

AUPERS—*continued.*

DINNER.							SUPPER.										
Rice Pudding.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Beef Tea.	Broth.	No. of Times per Week.	Bread.	Porridge.	Gruel.	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	No. of Times per Week.	—
Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.		
																	Sugar, Arrowroot, Sago, Butter, Milk, Wine, Spirits, Porter, and Beer are in all cases to be treated as extras, to be expressly ordered when required, and the quantity is to be then specified.
	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	8	Lard or Dripping 1 oz. or ½				1				Daily	
	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	6	Lard or Dripping 1 oz. or ½				1				Daily	
		1	Butter ½ oz.			Daily	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily	
		1	Butter ½ oz.			Daily	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Daily	
–	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	8	–	–	–	–	1	Lard 1 oz. or ½			Daily	
	–	–	–	–	–	Daily	6	–	–	–	–	1	Lard 1 oz. or ½			Daily	
–	–	–	–	–	–	Five	8	–	1½	or	1½ or 1½		–	–	½	Daily	When too ill to eat Meat, 14 oz. of Flour or Rice Pudding for Males, and 12 oz. for Females, is substituted.
Meat Pie 20 oz.					–	Twice											
–	–	–	–	–	–	Five	7	–	1½	or	1½ or 1½		–	–	½	Daily	
Meat Pie 20 oz.					–	Twice											
–	–	–	–	–	–	*Five*	*8*	–	*1½*	*or*	*1½ or 1½*		–	–	½	*Daily*	
Meat Pie 20 oz.			–	–	–	*Twice*											
–	–	–	–	–	–	*Five*	*7*	–	*1½*	*or*	*1½ or 1½*		–	–	½	*Daily*	
Meat Pie 16 oz.			–	–	–	*Twice*											

QUANTITIES OF INGREDIENTS

M. Meat left

	Meat.	Beef.	Ox Head.	Sheep's Head.	Sheep's Pluck.	Shin.	Offal.	Bones.	Peas.	Oatmeal.
	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.
BASFORD	–	–	–	Parsnips 1 oz.		–	–	–	$2\frac{1}{4}$	–
BEVERLEY, *M.*	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
BINGHAM	–	18 without Bone = ½ pt. of Gravy.					–	–	$3\frac{9}{13}$	–
BOSTON	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
BOURN	–	–	–	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	–	–	–	$1\frac{1}{2}$	–
BRAMLEY	–	–	–	–	–	$2\frac{1}{4}$	–	–	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
BRIDLINGTON	–	–	$1\frac{8}{11}$	–	–	$1\frac{7}{11}$ or	$1\frac{7}{11}$	–	–	$\frac{1}{2}$
CAISTOR	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–
DONCASTER	$1\frac{1}{2}$ and Bone.			–	–	–	–	–	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{3}{16}$
DRIFFIELD, *M*	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{8}$
RETFORD, *M.*	–	–	1 Head and 1 Stamp.				–	–	$2\frac{1}{2}$	–
ECCLESALL BIERLOW	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	$\frac{7}{16}$
" For Inmates of Imbecile Wards	$\frac{3}{8}$	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{7}{16}$
ELY	–	2 Beef Stickings.			–	–	–	–	–	–
GAINSBOROUGH	$1\frac{1}{3}$	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	$\frac{3}{4}$ or
GLANFORD BRIGG	$1\frac{1}{3}$	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	$\frac{4}{5}$	–
GOOLE	–	$2\frac{1}{2}$ and Bone.			–	–	–	–	$1\frac{1}{2}$	–
GRANTHAM	–	–	$\frac{7}{16}$ without Bone.		–	–	–	–	$4\frac{4}{16}$	–
GREAT OUSEBURN Peas Soup	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$1\frac{1}{16}$	–
GREAT OUSEBURN Ox Head Soup	–	–	$\frac{1}{5.6}$ of a Head.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GUISBOROUGH, *M.*	3			or			3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{8}$ or
HELMSLEY	–	–	$\frac{1}{4.8}$ of a Head.	–	–	–	–	$\frac{1}{4.8}$ of a Gang.	–	–
HEMSWORTH	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	$2\frac{3}{4}$	–
HOLBEACH	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
HORNCASTLE, *M.*	$3\frac{3}{4}$ without Bone.			–	–	–	–	–	2	–
HOWDEN	–	5	–	–	Bacon 1 oz.		–	–	1	$\frac{1}{4}$
HUNSLET	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$2\frac{1}{2}$	–

SOUP.

USED IN MAKING ONE PINT.

in the Soup.

Flour.	Vegetables.	Herbs.	Potatoes.	Carrots.	Turnips.	Onions.	Leeks.	Mint.	Parsley.	Thyme.	Pepper and Salt.	Meat Liquor.	Water.
Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Drs.	Pt.	Pt.
$1\frac{1}{2}$	–	–	–	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
$\frac{3}{4}$	–	–	–	$2\frac{10}{13}$	–	–	$\frac{7}{8}$	To flavour.	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	$\frac{2}{17}$ of a Pint.	–	To taste.	–	–	To taste.	–	According to taste.	–	–
$\frac{3}{4}$	–	–	–	–	–	Not known with accuracy.						–	–
–	–	–	–	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	–	–	–	–	Free use.	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	At discretion.				–	Celery at discretion.		–	1	–
–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
$\frac{1}{2}$	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$\frac{1}{2}$	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	$\frac{1}{2}$	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	$\frac{1}{2}$	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	Rice 1 oz.			At discretion.				–	At discretion.		Celery.		–
$\frac{3}{4}$	–	–	–	$1\frac{1}{2}$ or	$1\frac{1}{2}$ or	$1\frac{1}{2}$ or	$1\frac{1}{2}$	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$\frac{3}{4}$	–	–	$1\frac{1}{2}$	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$\frac{5}{8}$	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$\frac{1}{8}$ Pepper.	–	–
$\frac{1}{2}$	–	–	–	–	–	According to taste.	–	–	–	–	According to taste.	1	–
$\frac{4}{7}$	–	–	–	$\frac{6}{56}$ of one Carrot.	–	$\frac{6}{56}$ of one Onion.	–	–	–	–	$\frac{1}{7}$ Pepper.	–	2
$\frac{5}{8}$	–	At discretion.	–	2	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	–	–	–	–	At discretion.	–	–
–	–	–	–	A few.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$\frac{3}{4}$	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	Sufficient.	–	–	Rice $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$\frac{1}{2}$	–	–	–	1	A few Turnips occasionally.	$\frac{1}{2}$ or	$\frac{1}{2}$	–	$\frac{1}{4}$	Celery occasionally.			–
$\frac{3}{8}$	–	To flavour.	–	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–

SOUP.—Quantities of Ingredients used

	Meat.	Beef.	Ox Head.	Sheep's Head.	Sheep's Pluck.	Shin.	Offal.	Bones.	Peas.	Oatmeal.
	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.
HULL	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	–
KIRKBY MOORSIDE	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
KNARESBOROUGH	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
LINCOLN	2¼	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
LOUTH	3 and Bone.		–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
MALTON	2 without Bone.			–	–	–	–	2	1½	¼
MANSFIELD	3 Stew Meat.			–	–	–	–	–	2	–
NEWARK — Meat Soup	1⅓ Cooked Meat.			–	–	–	–	–	–	¾
NEWARK — Peas Soup	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3½	–
NORTHALLERTON	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–
NORTH WITCHFORD	–	–	–	–	–	1 1/27	–	–	1⅓	–
NOTTINGHAM	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	¼	3⅛	⅝
PATELEY BRIDGE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1 or
„ Children from 2 to 9, *M.*	–	5½	–	–	Rice 2 oz.		–	–	2	–
PATRINGTON	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	½
PICKERING, *M.*	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	½
POCKLINGTON	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1¼	½
RADFORD	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	2	–
RIPON	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	¼
ROTHERHAM	2½ and Bones.			–	–	–	–	–	–	1
SCARBOROUGH	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	⅝	⅝
SCULCOATES	1	–	½ of a Head.	–	–	–	–	No stated quantity.	2	–

in making One Pint—*continued.*

Flour.	Vegetables.	Herbs.	Potatoes.	Carrots.	Turnips.	Onions.	Leeks.	Mint.	Parsley.	Thyme.	Pepper and Salt.	Meat Liquor.	Water.
Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Drs.	Pt.	Pt.
1	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Sufficient.	–
½	–	–	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	⅜ Salt. ½ Pepper.	–	1½
–	–	At discretion.	–	2	2	½	–	–	–	–	3 Salt. ½ Pepper.	¾	–
–	–	–	–	2	or	2	or 2	–	Celery 2 oz.		–	–	–
½	–	At discretion.	–	1	⅝	1	–	–	–	–	2 Salt. ½ Pepper.	–	–
–	Cabbage ⅛ of a small one.			⅛ of a moderate sized one.	⅛	⅛ of a large one.	–	Parsnip, ⅛ of a moderate sized one.			–	–	1
1½	–	–	–	1½	2	⅝	–	–	Ad libitum.		Celery in the winter.		–
–	2	At discretion.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
¾	2	At discretion.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8 Salt. 2 Pepper.	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
⅛	¾	or ½ oz. Rice.		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1 or Rice.		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
–	–	At discretion.	–	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	Sufficient.	–	1	1	Sufficient.	–	–	Celery ¼ oz.		–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
½	–	–	–	¾	¾	½	–	–	–	–	½ Salt. ⅛ Pepper.	–	1
¾	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	½	–
–	At discretion.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
¾	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–

SOUP.—Quantities of Ingredients used

	Meat.	Beef.	Ox Head.	Sheep's Head.	Sheep's Pluck.	Shin.	Offal.	Bones.	Peas.	Oatmeal.
	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.
SELBY	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8 and coarse stringy bits.	¾	⅝
SKIRLAUGH	–	–	⅛ of one Head.	–	–	–	–	–	1½	¼
SLEAFORD, Two Soup Days	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4 with Meat adhering.	3	–
SLEAFORD, Third Soup Day	–	–	32½	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
SPALDING	1½				or			5½	1	½
SPILSBY	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	¼	–
STAMFORD	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–
STOKESLEY	–	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	½	–
THIRSK	–	¾	–	–	–	–	–	–	¼	⅜
THORNE, *M.*	¾	–	–	–	–	–	–	1⅜	3½	–
WETHERBY	–	–	Pearl Barley ½ oz.			–	–	2	–	–
WHITBY	–	–	¼ of a Head.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
WHITTLESEY	2	–	–		Bread 2 oz.			–	¾	–
WISBECH	–	⅛ and Bone.	1/12 of one Cheek.	–	–	–	–	3	1½	–
WORKSOP	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	⅝
WORTLEY	–	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–
YORK	–	–	1/16 of one Head.	–	–	–	–	–	–	¾
BARWICK-IN-ELMET	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Sufficient.

in making One Pint—*continued.*

Flour.	Vegetables.	Herbs.	Potatoes.	Carrots.	Turnips.	Onions.	Leeks.	Mint.	Parsley.	Thyme.	Pepper and Salt.	Meat Liquor.	Water.
Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Drs.	Pt.	Pt.
–	–	–	2	¾	2	¾	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	½	–	At discretion.	–	1
–	Parsnips 1 oz.			1½	–	–	⅜	1/16	1/16	–	Celery.		–
–	Parsnips 1 oz.			1½	–	–	⅜	1/16	1/16	–	Celery.		–
½	–	Without stint.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
⅝	Parsnips 1⅓ oz.			1⅓	–	⅓	⅓	–	–	–	–	¾	½
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	2	–	Barley ½ oz.		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	½	½	5/16	–	–	–	–	3 Salt. ½ Pepper.	–	–
⅔	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
¾	–	–	–	¼	1	–	–	–	–	–	2 Salt. ⅛ Pepper.	1	–
1½	–	–	2½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	1	–	Onions or Celery, a portion.				–	–	–	1
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Salt at discretion. 5/16 Pepper.	–	–
1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	¼
–	–	–	–	1	1	½	–	–	–	–	2 Salt. ¼ Pepper.	1	–
–	–	–	–	Sufficient.		–	Celery.		–	Sufficient.	–	–	–

BROTH.

QUANTITIES OF INGREDIENTS

	Meat.	Beef.	Mutton.	Ox Head.	Sheep's Head.	Sheep's Pluck.	Shin.	Offal.	Bones.	Oatmeal.
	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.
BASFORD	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Sufficient.
BEVERLEY	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	¾
BOSTON	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BOURN	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BRIDLINGTON	¾	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	¾
CAISTOR	–	–	–	–	Peas 3 oz.		–	–	–	–
DRIFFIELD	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	¼
EASINGWOLD	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	¾
RETFORD	–	8¾	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GAINSBOROUGH	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	¼
GLANFORD BRIGG	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	¾
GOOLE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRANTHAM	–	8¾	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	¾
GREAT OUSEBURN	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GUISBOROUGH	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 or
HOLBEACH	–	–	–	–	Celery.		–	–	–	–
HOLBECK	–	1½	1¼	–	Peas ¾ oz.		–	–	–	1
HORNCASTLE	–	–	–	–	Peas 1⅝ oz.		–	–	–	–
HOWDEN	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HUNSLET	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	¾
LINCOLN	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LOUTH	–	12⅘	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MANSFIELD	–	–	At discretion.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NEWARK	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	¾

BROTH.

USED IN MAKING ONE PINT.

Flour.	Vegetables.	Herbs.	Potatoes.	Carrots.	Turnips.	Onions.	Leeks.	Mint.	Parsley.	Thyme.	Pepper and Salt.	Meat Liquor.	Water.
Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Drs.	Pt.	Pt.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Sufficient.	Sufficient.	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
¾	–	–	–	–	–	According to taste.		–	To taste.	–	–	–	–
¾	–	–	–	–	–	Not known with accuracy.		–	Not known.	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	At discretion.				Celery at discretion.			–	1	–
¾	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
–	–	Rice ½ oz.		–	–	¼	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
1	–	–	–	1½	When in season.	1½	–	–	To flavour.	–	To flavour.	–	–
–	–	–	–	1½	or 1½	or 1½	or 1½	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
¾	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	To flavour.	–	–	–	–	To flavour.	–	1½
1	–	–	–	–	–	⅝	–	–	–	–	At discretion.	1	–
–	–	Sufficient.	–	Sufficient.	–	Sufficient.	–	–	Sufficient.	–	–	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	¼	–	–	–	–	4 Salt.	–	1
⅝	Celery occasionally.			1	A few Turnips occasionally.	½	or ½	–	¼	–	–	¾	–
½	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	To flavour.	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
–	–	–	–	2	or	2	or 2	–	2	–	–	1	–
¼	–	At discretion.	–	1½	⅜	⅜	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	Not weighed	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	1	

	Meat.	Beef.	Mutton.	Ox Head.	Sheep's Head.	Sheep's Pluck.	Shin.	Offal.	Bones.	Oatmeal.
	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.
NORTHALLERTON	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	¾
NORTH WITCHFORD	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NOTTINGHAM	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	⅛
PATRINGTON	7 83/161	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	⅛
PICKERING	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	½
POCKLINGTON	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	½
RADFORD	Celery when in season.			–	–	–	2⅝	–	–	1
ROTHERHAM	2½ and Bones.			–	–	–	–	–	–	1
SCARBOROUGH	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SCULCOATES	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SELBY	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	⅛
SLEAFORD	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SOUTHWELL	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	⅛
SPALDING	3½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	½
STAMFORD	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
STOKESLEY	–	1½	–	–	Peas ½ oz.		–	–	–	–
THIRSK	–	3 or 3		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
THORNE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
WHITBY	¼	–	–	–	Peas ½ oz.		–	–	–	–
WHITTLESEY	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
WISBECH	–	–	4 with Bone.			–	–	–	–	–
BARWICK-IN-ELMET	14	–	–	Pot Marjoram ¼ oz.			–	–	–	½
CARLTON	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
GREAT PRESTON	–	5	–	–	Bacon 3 oz.		–	–	–	–

in making One Pint—*continued.*

Flour.	Vegetables.	Herbs.	Potatoes.	Carrots.	Turnips.	Onions.	Leeks.	Mint.	Parsley.	Thyme.	Pepper and Salt.	Meat Liquor.	Water.
Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Drs.	Pt.	Pt.
–	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8 Salt. 1 Pepper.	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
⅝	¾ or Rice ½ oz.			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	Sufficient.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
½	–	–	–	⅜	¾	½	–	–	–	–	½ Salt. ⅛ Pepper.	1	–
–	–	–	–	When in season.		–	–	–	When in season.	–	–	1	–
–	–	–	–	½	½	–	½	–	–	–	–	⅞	⅞
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
¾	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	⅝	–	⅝	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	⅛	–	–	–	–
–	At discretion.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
½	–	Without stint.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	2	–	–	Barley ½ oz.		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
¾	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Salt at discretion.	–	–
1	–	–	–	Added when in store.		½	–	–	⅛	–	3 Salt. 1½ Pepper.	1	–
¾	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	A few.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
¾	–	–	–	–	–	1½	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
–	–	–	–	½	1	–	–	–	–	½	½ Salt.	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	At discretion.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1

FLOUR PUDDING.

Quantities of Ingredients used in making One Pound.

—	Flour.	Eggs.	Suet.	Milk.	Water.	—	Flour.	Eggs.	Suet.	Milk.	Water.
	Oz.	No.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.		Oz.	No.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.
Bingham	8	–	2½	–	–	Patrington	4	1	–	¾	–
Boston	11	–	2½	–	–	Ripon	9	1	–	¾	–
Bourn	–	1	–	½	–	Sculcoates	9½	1	–	½	–
Easingwold	–	–	–	–	–	Selby	8	½	–	½	½
Horncastle	8	1	–	½	–	Southwell	9½	–	1½	–	–
Lincoln	10	–	1	–	–	Spalding	6⅔	½	–	½	–
Malton	12	½	–	To mix.	To mix.	York	8	–	–	1	–
Newark	9	–	2	–	–		With Dripping.				

HASH OR STEW.

Quantities of Ingredients used in making One Pint or One Pound.

—	One Pint.										One Pound.									
	Meat.	Ox Head.	Potatoe.	Vegetables.	Flour.	Oatmeal.	Pepper.	Salt.	Meat Liquor.	Water.	Meat.	Ox Head.	Potatoe.	Vegetables.	Flour.	Oatmeal.	Pepper.	Salt.	Meat Liquor.	Water.
	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.
Ecclesall Bierlow	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	¾	–
Hunslet	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hull	3 and Bone.		4	–	1	–	–	–	Sufficient.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Northallerton	4	–	8	–	–	–	⅛	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nottingham	2	–	6	–	⅛	⅛	Bones 4 oz.			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Radford	1⅗	–	12⅘	–	–	–	Onions ½ oz.			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheffield	3	–	12 or 12		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Whitby	–	¼ of a Head.	2¼	–	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

SAGO.

QUANTITIES OF INGREDIENTS USED IN MAKING ONE POUND OR ONE PINT.

	ONE POUND.					ONE PINT.				
	Sago.	Milk.	Water.	Sugar.	Treacle.	Sago.	Milk.	Water.	Sugar.	Treacle.
	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.
BEVERLEY	4	½	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BOSTON	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–
							Spice according to taste.			
DONCASTER	–	–	–	–	–	2½	–	1	1	–
ECCLESALL BIERLOW	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
GOOLE	–	–	–	–	–	5	½	½	½ or	½
GRANTHAM	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–
GREAT OUSEBURN	3	1 or	1	¾	–	–	–	–	–	–
GUISBROUGH	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	½ or	½
HOLBEACH	6	3	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOLBECK	–	–	–	–	–	1	¾	¼	½	–
HORNCASTLE	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–
HUNSLET	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
HULL	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	–
KNARESBOROUGH	2	1	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Butter or Dripping ½ oz.								
NORTHALLERTON	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–
PATRINGTON	–	–	–	–	–	1½	Sufficient.	–	Sufficient.	–
RIPON	3	¾	–	1½	1 Egg.	–	–	–	–	–
SCULCOATES	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	½	–
SPILSBY	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CARLTON	–	–	–	–	–	2	1 or	1	–	–

SUET PUDDING.

QUANTITIES OF INGREDIENTS USED IN MAKING ONE POUND.

	Suet.	Flour.		Suet.	Flour.
	Oz.	Oz.		Oz.	Oz.
BASFORD	5/16	8½	BOURN	4	8
BEVERLEY	¾	9½	BRAMLEY	½	9½
BINGHAM	2	8	BRIDLINGTON	⅞ and Fat.	14
BOSTON	2½	10	CAISTOR	1	11

SUET PUDDING.—Quantities of Ingredients used in making One Pound—*continued.*

—	Suet.	Flour.
	Oz.	Oz.
DONCASTER	2	10
DRIFFIELD	1½	9½
EASINGWOLD	1½	9½
RETFORD	2⅛	13⅞ with Fat.
ECCLESALL BIERLOW	1	9
ELY	1½	9
GAINSBOROUGH	2	9
GLANFORD BRIGG	1½	9½
GOOLE	3	9
GRANTHAM	1⅞	9
GREAT OUSEBURN	1⅞	14⅜
GUISBROUGH	1½	9½
HELMSLEY	1½	9½
HEMSWORTH	1½	9½
HOLBEACH	1½	9½
HOLBECK	1	10
HORNCASTLE	1½	9
HOWDEN	1	10
HUNSLET	3	9
HULL	2	8
KIRKBY MOORSIDE	2	13
KNARESBOROUGH	1	10
LINCOLN	2	10
LOUTH	2	11
MALTON	3⅛	12
MANSFIELD	1¾	14½
NEWARK	2	9
NORTHALLERTON	1	8
NORTH WITCHFORD	2	9½
NOTTINGHAM	2	10½
PATELEY BRIDGE	1	10
PATRINGTON	1¾	11
PICKERING	2	10
POCKLINGTON	¾	9
RADFORD	1⅘	8
RIPON	2	9
ROTHERHAM	1½	9½
SCARBOROUGH	1½	9½
SCULCOATES	2	9½ or 10
SELBY	1	9
SHEFFIELD — Adults	4	12 A little Rice.
SHEFFIELD — Children from 2 to 5	1½	5 2 oz. Rice. 1 oz. Plums.
SKIRLAUGH	1	13½
SOUTHWELL	1½	9½
SPALDING — Adult Males	1¼	9½
SPALDING — Adult Women and Children from 9 to 16	2	8
SPALDING — Children from 5 to 9	2	10
SPALDING — Children from 2 to 5	1⅝	9⅜
SPILSBY	—	9½ Dripping 1½ oz.
STAMFORD	2	11
STOKESLEY	1½	12
THIRSK	1½	9½
THORNE	1½	9½
WETHERBY	2	12
WHITBY	1	12
WHITTLESEY	1½	9½
WISBECH	1½	9½
WORTLEY	1½	10½
YORK	2⅔	16 or Dripping 2⅔ oz. instead of Suet.
BARWICK-IN-ELMET	1½	16
CARLTON	1 17/31	14 14/31
GREAT PRESTON — Children under 9	1½	9½
GREAT PRESTON — Adults	3½	16

MEAT PIE AND MEAT PUDDING.

Quantities of Ingredients used in making One Pound.

	MEAT PIE.											MEAT PUDDING.				
	Meat.	Beef.	Mutton.	Potatoes.	Flour.	Suet.	Dripping.	Lard.	Pepper.	Salt.	Water.	Meat.	Beef.	Mutton.	Flour.	Suet.
	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Drs.	Drs.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.
Beverley	–	4⅛	–	6	5	⅛	–	–	At discretion.	At discretion.	At discretion.	–	–	–	–	–
Driffield	2	–	–	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retford	4 uncooked.		–	7	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guisbrough	2	–	–	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Howden	–	2	–	6	5	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Knaresborough	–	2½	–	7	5	½	–	–	–	At discretion.	1/10	–	–	–	–	–
Malton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pateley Bridge	–	2½ or 2½		7	5	½ or ½		–	–	–	1/10	–	–	–	–	–
Patrington	–	1 5/8	–	7 1/8	6 2/8	Bacon 1 5/8 oz.			As required.		–	–	–	–	–	–
Pocklington	–	1½	–	9	4	¼	½	–	⅛	⅛	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ripon	3	–	–	8	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rotherham	3½	–	–	9	3½	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Scarborough	3	–	–	6	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sculcoates	4½	–	–	5½	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Skirlaugh	–	3	–	6½	6	½	–	–	At discretion.			–	–	–	–	–
Wetherby	4	–	–	8	3	–	–	1	To season.		–	–	–	–	–	–
Wisbech	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	7	1/8
York	2¼	–	–	9	4½	–	–	–	–	⅜	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carlton	–	–	–	–	14	–	2 or 2		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TEA.

Quantities of Ingredients used in making One Pint.

	Tea.	Sugar.	Milk.	Water.		Tea.	Sugar.	Milk.	Water.
	Drs.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.		Drs.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.
Basford	1	1/16	–	–	Bourn	1½	½	–	–
Beverley	1½	¾	–	–	Bramley	1½	½	–	–
Bingham	1½	¾	–	–	Bridlington	1½	¾	–	–
Boston	1½	½	–	–	Caistor	1½	5/16	–	–

TEA.—Quantities of Ingredients used in making One Pound—*continued.*

—	Tea.	Sugar.	Milk.	Water.
	Drs.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.
DONCASTER	1⅛	½	1/16	–
DRIFFIELD	2⅜	½	⅛	–
EASINGWOLD	1⅛	¼	–	–
RETFORD	1¼	½	–	–
„ Lying-in Women	2⅜	9/16	–	–
ECCLESALL BIERLOW	1⅛	½	–	–
ELY	2⅜	1	–	–
GAINSBOROUGH	1⅛	½	–	–
GLANFORD BRIGG	1⅛	½	–	–
GOOLE	1 5/11	½	1/20	–
GRANTHAM	2 3/16	½	–	–
GREAT OUSEBURN	1⅛	½	–	–
GUISBROUGH	1⅛	⅜	–	–
„ Sick Diet	2	½	–	–
HELMSLEY	1⅛	½	–	–
HEMSWORTH	3	½	–	–
HOLBEACH	¾	⅜	–	–
	The Tea purchased is of good quality.			
HOLBECK	2	½	–	1
HORNCASTLE	1⅛	½	–	–
HOWDEN	1	½	–	–
HUNSLET	2	½	–	1
HULL	2⅜	½	–	–
KIRKBY MOORSIDE	1⅝	–	–	–
KNARESBROUGH	1½	½	⅛	–
LINCOLN	1⅛	½	–	–
LOUTH	1½	½	–	–
MALTON	2⅜	½	At discretion.	–
MANSFIELD	1⅝	½	–	–
NEWARK	1⅛	⅛	–	–
NORTHALLERTON	3	½	1/10 New.	–
NORTH WITCHFORD	1⅛	½	–	–
NOTTINGHAM	1⅓	1	1/20	–
PATRINGTON	2	–	–	–
PICKERING	2⅜	¼	–	–
POCKLINGTON	1⅞	½	1/10	1
RADFORD	1 3/13	½	with Cream.	
RIPON	1⅝	¼	–	–
ROTHERHAM	1⅛	½	–	–
SCARBOROUGH	1⅜	½	–	–
SCULCOATES	1⅛	½	–	–
SELBY	1	½	–	–
SHEFFIELD	1⅛	⅜	–	–
SKIRLAUGH	Sufficient.	½, or ½ oz. Treacle.		
SLEAFORD	1⅜	⅛	–	–
SOUTHWELL	1⅛	½	–	–
SPALDING	1⅛	½	–	–
SPILSBY	2	⅛	At discretion.	–
STAMFORD	1⅛	½	–	–
STOKESLEY	2⅜	½	1/24	–
THIRSK	1	¼	⅛ New.	–
THORNE	2	⅛	1/16	–
WETHERBY	1⅛	⅛	⅛	–
WHITBY	2½	½	9/16	–
WHITTLESEY	2⅜	1	–	–
WISBECH	1⅛	½	–	–
WORKSOP	1 1/35	½	–	–
WORTLEY	2	⅛	–	¼
YORK	1⅛	⅛	–	–
BARWICK-IN-ELMET	1⅝	⅛	1/12	–
CARLTON	2	According to taste.	According to taste.	–
GREAT PRESTON	2	–	–	1

TREACLE SAUCE.

QUANTITIES OF INGREDIENTS USED IN MAKING ONE PINT.

	Treacle.	Vinegar.	Flour.	Water.
	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Pt.
BEVERLEY	2⅔	–	1 8/10	1
BRIDLINGTON	1½	–	2	1
ECCLESALL BIERLOW	1	–	1	1
GUISBROUGH	4	–	2	–
		Butter ½ oz.		
HELMSLEY	2	–	¾	1
HOLBECK	1	–	1	1
HUNSLET	3	–	1	1
LOUTH	2	One Table Spoonful.	2	1
POCKLINGTON	2½	–	1	–
SHEFFIELD	1	One Table Spoonful.	½	1
WORKSOP	2⅔	¼	2⅔	–
BARWICK-IN-ELMET	2	1/10	1½	1

RICE MILK.

QUANTITIES OF INGREDIENTS USED IN MAKING ONE PINT.

	Rice.	Milk.	Flour.	Oatmeal.	Sugar.	Treacle.	Salt.
	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Drs.
BOSTON	1½	–	–	–	½	–	–
BOURN	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
DRIFFIELD	No fixed Scale.				–	–	–
EASINGWOLD	2	½	¼	–	–	–	–
GAINSBOROUGH	2	⅝	⅝	–	–	–	–
GUISBROUGH	2½	⅛ with Treacle.				–	–
HORNCASTLE	2	½	–	–	1	–	–
KNARESBOROUGH	½	⅝	1	–	–	½	–
LINCOLN	2	½ new	–	–	½	–	–
LOUTH	1	1 new	–	–	½	–	–
NORTHALLERTON	2½	¼ new	–	–	–	1	⅛
PATELEY BRIDGE	½	⅝	½	–	–	–	–
ROTHERHAM	1	½	1	–	–	–	–
SCULCOATES	1¼	½	1	–	–	½	–
SHEFFIELD	2	1	–	–	–	–	–
SOUTHWELL	3	1 new	–	–	–	–	–
STOKESLEY	1½	⅛	–	–	–	⅞	–
THIRSK	½	½	–	–	½	–	–
WHITBY	2	½	1½	–	–	½	–

BREAD PUDDING.

QUANTITIES OF INGREDIENTS USED IN MAKING ONE POUND.

	Bread.	Milk.	Sugar.	Treacle.	Spice.
	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.
GLANFORD BRIGG	12	–	3	–	½ of a Tea Spoonful.
HOWDEN	16	½	–	4	To flavour.
THIRSK	6	8/10	1	Water 8/10 pint.	

MILK AND WATER.

QUANTITIES OF INGREDIENTS USED IN MAKING ONE PINT.

	Milk.	Water.		Milk.	Water.
	Pt.	Pt.		Pt.	Pt.
BRIDLINGTON	⅞	⅛	SHEFFIELD	½	½
CAISTOR	⅞ New.	⅛	SOUTHWELL	½	½
GRANTHAM	½	½	WHITTLESEY	⅛	⅛
NORTH WITCHFORD	½	½	WISBECH	½	½
			GREAT PRESTON	½	½

BEEF TEA.

QUANTITIES OF INGREDIENTS USED IN MAKING ONE PINT.

	Beef.	Water.	Pepper and Salt.		Beef.	Water.	Pepper and Salt.
	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.		Oz.	Pt.	Oz.
BEVERLEY	16	1	–	GUISBROUGH	8	–	–
BRAMLEY	6	–	Necessary quantity.	HOLBEACH	32	–	–
DONCASTER	16	–	–	KNARESBOROUGH	28	–	A little.
DRIFFIELD	No fixed Scale.		–	SCARBOROUGH	8	–	–
GLANFORD BRIGG	16	2	Salt a pinch.	SHEFFIELD	¼	1	– enriched by Gravy.
GRANTHAM	16	1	–	CARLTON	8	1	–

PICKERING	Furmenty	Milk	¼ pt.	To 1 Pint.
		Flour	1½ oz.	
		Rice	1½ oz.	
GREAT PRESTON	Onion Porridge	Onions	1 oz.	To 1 Pint.
		Meat	1 oz.	
		Potatoes	1 oz.	
		Oatmeal	1 oz.	
		Dripping	½ oz.	
		Water	1 pt.	
HORNCASTLE	Groats	Groats	2 oz.	To 1 Pint.
		Sugar	1 oz.	
RADFORD	Barley Pudding	Barley	2⅔ oz.	To 1 Pound.
		New Milk	⅔ pt.	
		Water	⅔ pt.	
		Sugar	⅔ oz.	
PATRINGTON	Cocoa	Cocoa	⅔ oz.	To 1 Pint.
		Milk	Sufficient.	
		Sugar		
CARLTON	Batter Pudding	Flour	16 oz.	To 1 Pound.
		Milk	1 pt.	
	Beer	Malt	3½ oz.	To 1 Pint.

ARROWROOT.

QUANTITIES OF INGREDIENTS USED IN MAKING ONE PINT.

—	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Water.	Sugar.	—	Arrowroot.	Milk.	Water.	Sugar.
	Oz	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.		Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.
BOURN	1	1	–	–	HOLBECK	¾	¾	¼	½
DONCASTER	1½	–	1	1	HUNSLET	1	1	–	1
ECCLESALL BIERLOW	1	–	1	–	KNARESBOROUGH	½	1	–	½
ELY	1½	–	–	–	NEWARK	1	–	–	–
GOOLE	2	–	–	½	PATRINGTON	½	Sufficient.	–	Sufficient.
GRANTHAM	2	–	–	–	RIPON	¾	¾	–	1½
GUISBROUGH	2	–	–	½ or ½ oz. Treacle.	GREAT PRESTON	1	½	½	½

YEAST DUMPLING.

QUANTITIES OF INGREDIENTS USED IN MAKING ONE POUND.

—	Flour.
	Oz.
BOURN	10
RETFORD	12
SLEAFORD	8
WORKSOP	13

MILK BROTH.

QUANTITIES OF INGREDIENTS USED IN MAKING ONE PINT.

—	Milk.	Flour.	Oatmeal.	Water.
	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.
GREAT OUSEBURN	½	–	¾	½

RICE PUDDING.

Quantities of Ingredients used in making One Pound.

	Rice.	Flour.	Milk.	Water.	Sugar.	Treacle.	Spice.	Suet.	Dripping.
	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.
Beverley	5½	–	½	½	–	–	–	–	–
Bingham	2⅔	–	⅔	–	A little.	–	–	–	–
Boston	8	–	–	–	1½	–	–	–	–
Bridlington	2⅔	–	⅔ New.	Sufficient.	–	–	–	–	–
Caistor	5	–	½	–	2	–	–	–	–
Doncaster	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Driffield	5½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Easingwold	5	–	¼	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retford	5½	–	⅔ New.	⅔	–	–	–	–	–
Ecclesall Bierlow	2	–	½	½	–	–	–	–	–
Ely	4	–	–	–	–	–	One Egg.		–
Gainsborough	3½	–	⅔	–	½	–	–	–	–
Glanford Brigg	3½ Boiled Pudding in Milk.	–	½	–	½	Liquor in which the Rice is boiled to make up One Pint.			
Goole	5	–	½	½	½	or ½	–	–	–
Grantham	1¼	–	⅞	–	1	–	To flavour.	–	–
Great Ouseburn	3	–	1	–	¾	–	–	–	–
Helmsley	5½	–	–	Sufficient.	–	–	–	–	–
Hemsworth	5½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Holbeach	5½	–	1¼	–	1¼	–	–	–	–
Horncastle	3	–	½	–	2	–	–	–	–
Howden	2¼	–	⅔	–	–	2	–	–	–
Hunslet	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Hull	4	–	1	–	1	–	–	A little.	–
Kirkby Moorside	5	–	–	Oz. 9	–	2	–	–	–
Knaresborough	3	–	1¼	–	½	–	A small portion.	Butter ½ oz. Salt a small portion.	
Louth	2 2/16	–	½	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malton	12	–	To mix.	To mix.	–	–	–	–	–
Mansfield	2⅐	–	¾	–	½	–	–	–	–
North Witchford	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nottingham	2	–	½	–	–	–	–	¾	–
Patrington	4	–	1¼	–	–	–	–	–	–

RICE PUDDING.—Quantities of Ingredients used in making One Pound—*continued.*

—	Rice.	Flour.	Milk.	Water.	Sugar.	Treacle.	Spice.	Suet.	Dripping.
	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.
PICKERING	8	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
RADFORD	2⅔	–	⅔ New.	⅓	⅔	–	–	–	–
RIPON	5	–	¼	–	1½	–	–	–	–
ROTHERHAM	5½	–	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–
SCULCOATES	2½	–	1	–	½	–	A little.	A little.	–
SELBY	4	–	1	2	½ of an Egg.		–	–	–
SOUTHWELL	5½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SPALDING	3½	–	⅔	–	¾	–	–	–	–
SPILSBY	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
STAMFORD	7 of Patna Rice.	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–
THIRSK	5½	–	9/10	9/10	1	–	–	–	–
THORNE	5½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
WHITTLESEY	5½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
WISBECH	5½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
WORKSOP	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
YORK	3½	–	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–
CARLTON	8	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
GREAT PRESTON	5½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

PORRIDGE.

QUANTITIES OF INGREDIENTS USED IN MAKING ONE PINT.

—	Oatmeal.	Flour.	Milk.	Water.	Salt.
	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Drs.
BASFORD	2⅐	–	¾	–	–
BINGHAM	½	–	½	½	At discretion.
BRAMLEY	–	2	½	–	–
DONCASTER	1	–	½	–	–
EASINGWOLD	⅝	–	¼	–	–
RETFORD	¾	–	½	–	–
ECCLESALL BIERLOW	½	–	⅔	½	–
ELY	1	–	–	–	–
GLANFORD BRIGG	1½	–	–	–	–
GOOLE	1½	¼	1/6	–	–
GUISBROUGH	1	–	⅛	–	–
HELMSLEY	1	–	½	¾	–
HEMSWORTH	¾	–	½	½	–

PORRIDGE.—Quantities of Ingredients used in making One Pint—*continued.*

	Oatmeal. Oz.	Flour. Oz.	Milk. Pt.	Water. Pt.	Salt. Drs.
HOLBEACH	–	$\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	–
HOLBECK	$\frac{1}{2}$	–	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	4
HORNCASTLE	$1\frac{1}{2}$	–	$\frac{1}{2}$ New.	–	–
HUNSLET	–	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	–
HULL	$\frac{1}{2}$	–	1	–	–
KIRKBY MOORSIDE	$\frac{1}{4}$	–	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	1
KNARESBOROUGH	1	–	$\frac{5}{6}$	–	At discretion.
LINCOLN	1	–	$\frac{1}{2}$	–	–
LOUTH	2	–	–	–	–
MALTON	1	–	1	–	–
MANSFIELD	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	–	–
NEWARK	2	–	$\frac{1}{6}$	–	–
NORTHALLERTON	1	–	$\frac{1}{3}$ New.	–	4
NOTTINGHAM	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	1	–
PATELEY BRIDGE	1	–	$\frac{5}{6}$	–	–
PICKERING	$\frac{3}{6}$	–	$\frac{1}{2}$	–	–
POCKLINGTON	1	–	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{3}{3}$	–
RADFORD	1	–	$\frac{1}{3}$ New.	$\frac{3}{3}$	–
RIPON	1	–	$\frac{5}{6}$	–	–
ROTHERHAM	–	1 Rice 1 oz.	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	–
SCARBOROUGH	$\frac{3}{4}$	–	$\frac{1}{2}$ New.	–	–
SELBY	$\frac{5}{6}$	–	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	–
SHEFFIELD	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	–
SKIRLAUGH	$\frac{1}{2}$	–	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	–
SOUTHWELL	$\frac{3}{4}$	–	$\frac{1}{4}$ New.	$\frac{3}{4}$	–
SPALDING	$\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	–	–	–
SPILSBY	1 or Wheat.		$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	–
STAMFORD	$1\frac{1}{3}$	–	–	–	–
STOKESLEY	$1\frac{3}{4}$	–	$\frac{1}{4}$	–	–
THIRSK	$\frac{7}{8}$	–	$\frac{1}{4}$ New.	–	2
WETHERBY	$1\frac{3}{4}$	–	$\frac{1}{3}$	–	–
WHITTLESEY	–	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Butter.		
WORKSOP	$\frac{3}{4}$	–	$\frac{1}{4}$	–	–
WORTLEY	2	–	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	–
YORK	1	–	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	A little.
BARWICK-IN-ELMET	$\frac{1}{2}$	–	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	4
CARLTON	8 or 8		$\frac{3}{4}$	1	–
GREAT PRESTON	–	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	–

GRUEL.

QUANTITIES OF INGREDIENTS USED IN MAKING ONE PINT.

	Oatmeal. Oz.	Flour. Oz.	Milk. Pt.	Water. Pt.	Sugar. Oz.	Treacle. Oz.	Ginger. Drs.	Salt. Drs.	Beer. Pt.
BEVERLEY	$\frac{1}{2}$	–	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	–	–	–	–	–
BINGHAM	$\frac{1}{2}$	–	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	–	–	–	At discretion.	–
BOSTON	$1\frac{1}{2}$	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BOURN	$1\frac{1}{2}$	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

GRUEL.—Quantities of Ingredients used in making One Pint—*continued.*

	Oatmeal.	Flour.	Milk.	Water.	Sugar.	Treacle.	Ginger.	Salt.	Beer.
	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Drs.	Drs.	Pt.
BRAMLEY	½	–	¼	–	–	–	–	–	–
BRIDLINGTON	½	–	¼ New.	¾	–	–	–	–	–
CAISTOR	¾	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
DONCASTER	1	–	–	–	–	One table spoonful.	A small quantity.	–	–
DRIFFIELD	¾	¼	½	–	–	–	–	–	–
EASINGWOLD	¾	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
RETFORD	¾	or ¾	⅙ New.	–	–	–	–	–	–
ECCLESALL BIERLOW	1¼	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
ELY	–	1	–	–	⅜	–	–	–	–
GAINSBOROUGH	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GLANFORD BRIGG	1½	–	⅓	–	–	–	–	–	–
GOOLE	1½	¼	⅙	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRANTHAM	1⅝	–	–	–	–	–	–	At discretion.	–
GREAT OUSEBURN	2	–	–	1½	½	–	–	–	–
HELMSLEY	¾	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–
HEMSWORTH	2	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–
HOLBEACH	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HORNCASTLE	1½	–	½ New.	–	1	–	–	–	–
HOWDEN	½	¼	⅛	⅜	–	–	–	–	–
HULL	1	–	–	–	1	or 1	–	–	–
KIRKBY MOORSIDE	¼	–	⅓	⅔	–	–	–	1	–
KNARESBOROUGH	¾	–	–	1¼	½	–	–	A small portion.	–
						Allspice, a small portion.			
LINCOLN	2	–	½ New.	–	–	–	–	–	–
LOUTH	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	At discretion.	–
MALTON	1	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
MANSFIELD	At discretion.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NORTHALLERTON	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	Spice ½ dr.	
NORTH WITCHFORD	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NOTTINGHAM	¾	¾	⅒	1	–	–	–	–	–

GRUEL.—Quantities of Ingredients used in making One Pint—*continued.*

—	Oatmeal.	Flour.	Milk.	Water.	Sugar.	Treacle.	Ginger.	Salt.	Beer.
	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Drs.	Drs.	Pt.
PATRINGTON	½	–	½	⅔	–	–	–	–	–
PICKERING	Depends on condition of Patient.				–	–	–	–	–
POCKLINGTON	1	–	½	⅔	–	–	–	–	–
RIPON	2	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–
ROTHERHAM	2½	–	–	–	–	1½	–	–	–
SCARBOROUGH	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SCULCOATES	2	–	–	–	½	–	–	–	–
SELBY	1	–	–	1	½	–	–	–	–
SLEAFORD	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SOUTHWELL	1	–	½ New.	¾	–	–	–	–	–
SPALDING	½	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SPILSBY	1	or 1	½	⅔	–	–	–	–	–
STAMFORD	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
STOKESLEY	1	–	½	⅔	–	–	–	–	–
THIRSK	½	–	½	½	–	–	–	–	–
THORNE	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
WHITBY	2	–	–	–	1	With Brandy, Wine, or Spice.			
WHITTLESEY	–	2	–	–	–	Butter ½ oz.		–	–
WISBECH	1	½	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
WORKSOP	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
WORTLEY	½	–	–	Oz. 14½	½	–	–	–	–
YORK	1	–	–	1	–	A dessert spoonful.	–	–	–
BARWICK-IN-ELMET	A sufficient quantity.	–	–	–	–	To sweeten	A little.	A small quantity.	–
CARLTON	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
GREAT PRESTON — Beer Gruel	½	–	–	½	–	–	–	–	½
GREAT PRESTON — Sweetened Gruel	1½	–	–	1	½	–	To taste.	–	–

COFFEE.

Quantities of Ingredients used in making One Pint.

	Coffee.	Chicory.	Sugar.	Milk.	Water.
	Drs.	Drs.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.
Basford	1½	–	1/16	–	–
Boston	1⅓	–	½	–	–
Ecclesall Bierlow	4	–	–	–	1
Great Ouseburn	4	–	½	–	–
Guisbrough	4	–	½	–	–
Helmsley	4	–	½	–	–
Hunslet	4	–	½	–	1
Knaresborough	2⅔	1	½	⅛	–
Malton	4⅓	–	½	At discretion.	–
Newark	1⅓	–	½	–	–
Patrington	8	–	Sufficient.	Sufficient.	–
Radford	2 6/15	–	½	–	–
	With Cream.				
Ripon	2⅔	–	⅛	–	–
Sheffield	3⅛	3⅛	⅛ and Treacle.	⅛	⅛
Stamford	–	–	–	–	–
Stokesley		–	1/9	1/24	–
Thirsk	2½	–	½	⅛ New.	–
Whitby	2	–	–	8/15	–
			⅔ oz. of Treacle.		
Wortley	4	–	⅛	–	⅛
York	2⅔	–	⅛	–	–
Barwick-in-Elmet	5⅓	–	⅛	1/6	–
Carlton	2	–	–	–	–
Great Preston	4	–	To taste.	–	1

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VAGRANCY.

REPORT OF EDWARD GULSON, ESQ., POOR LAW INSPECTOR, TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE POOR LAW BOARD.

SIR, Teignmouth, 16th Nov. 1865.

WITH reference to the communication which I received from Mr. Thornely, dated October 25th last, in which he expresses your desire to receive a statement from me relative to the reception of Vagrants at the several Union workhouses in my district, I beg herewith to forward for your information a return showing,—

1. The total number of Vagrants admitted at each workhouse in my district during the first six months of the present year, viz., from January 1st to June 30th, 1865.
2. The greatest number of Vagrants admitted at each workhouse on any one night during the above period.
3. The number of cubic feet of space for each Vagrant in the sleeping ward on the night when the maximum number was accommodated.
4. The unions in my district in which the accommodation for Vagrants is,—
   1. Sufficient,
   2. Insufficient,
   and 3. None.
5. The work which is required from each Vagrant.
6. The quantity and kind of food allowed at each workhouse at *each meal*, viz., at supper on admission, and at breakfast on leaving.
7. The unions in which the police constables are employed as assistant relieving officers for Vagrants.

From this return it will be seen, that in 53 unions in my district the existing provision for Vagrants is sufficient.

In 2 unions it is insufficient.*

In 3 there are no separate wards specially for the accommodation of Vagrants; the receiving wards being used for the purpose when necessary.

The return also shows that in all the unions in my district, except Redruth, a task of work is required (or nominally re-

* NOTE.—See correspondence in the office as to the insufficiency of accommodation at St. Austell, and the way in which the Vagrants are there accommodated.

[*Cont. on page 6.*

UNIONS.	Total number of Vagrants relieved in the Half-year ending June 30th, 1865.				Greatest number relieved in any one night during the period.	Accommodation.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.		Sufficient.	Insufficient.	None.	Cubic feet for each Vagrant the night when the greatest number was relieved.
CORNWALL.									
Austell, St.	69	6	1	76	4	No	Yes	..	..
Bodmin	21	..	..	21	2	Yes	..	..	468
Camelford	14	4	4	22	2	Yes	..	..	486
Columb, St., Major	21	1	..	22	3	Yes	..	..	360
Falmouth	12	..	..	12	3	Yes	..	..	513
German, St.	53	7	2	62	3	Yes	..	..	450
Helston	19	7	5	31	3	Yes	..	..	350
Launceston	50	2	3	55	3	Yes	..	..	280
Liskeard	101	15	12	128	6	Yes	..	..	166
Penzance	9	4	2	15	3	Yes	..	..	900
Redruth	45	3	..	50	3	Yes	..	..	170
Stratton	14	1	..	15	3	Yes	..	..	530
Truro	60	24	20	104	4	Yes	..	..	750
DEVONSHIRE.									
Axminster	85	23	8	116	4	Yes	..	..	460
Barnstaple	19	1	..	20	4	Yes	..	..	250
Bideford	35	1	..	36	2	Yes	..	..	560
Crediton	50	7	5	62	3	Yes	..	..	430
East Stonehouse	32	1	2	35	2	Yes	..	..	420
Exeter	250	33	21	304	7	Yes	..	..	562
Holsworthy	23	..	..	23	2	Yes	..	..	910
Honiton	205	17	10	232	4	Yes	..	..	280
Kingsbridge	21	..	..	21	3	Yes	..	..	560
Newton Abbot	160	21	8	189	12	Yes	..	..	180
Okehampton	114	17	10	141	5	Yes	..	..	320
Plympton, St. Mary	124	18	15	157	7	Yes	..	..	370
Plymouth	293	112	46	451	8	Yes	..	..	270
South Molton	44	..	..	44	3	Yes	..	..	400
Stoke Damarel	151	23	8	182	3	Yes	..	..	800
Tavistock	144	13	7	164	4	Yes	..	..	540
Thomas, St.	147	9	6	162	6	Yes	..	..	300
Tiverton	114	12	12	138	4	Yes	..	..	1,650
Torrington	18	2	..	20	3	Yes	..	..	800
Totnes	139	18	14	171	6	Yes	..	..	180
DORSETSHIRE.									
Beaminster	26	2	5	33	2	Yes	..	..	700
Bridport	300	22	7	329	11	Yes	..	..	200
Cerne	87	8	12	107	2	Yes	..	..	700
Dorchester	117	26	21	164	4	Yes	..	..	440
Sherborne	202	32	12	246	7	Yes	..	..	340
Weymouth	73	7	1	81	5	Yes	..	..	390
SOMERSETSHIRE.									
Axbridge	247	33	13	293	11	Yes	..	..	276
Bath	* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bedminster	33	2	..	35	6	No	..	None	..
Bridgewater	362	44	17	423	5	Yes	..	..	500
Bristol, St. Peter's	1,785	443	275	2,503	20	Yes	..	..	230
Bristol, Stapleton	557	183	26	766	12	Yes	..	..	420
Chard	86	10	7	103	3	Yes	..	..	600
Clifton	38	6	1	45	2	Yes	..	..	1,220
Clutton	49	3	2	54	9	Yes	..	..	426
Dulverton	10	1	..	11	2	No	..	None	..
Frome	234	27	16	257	6	Yes	..	..	270
Keynsham	365	44	28	437	10	No	Yes	..	135
Langport	72	7	6	85	9	Yes	..	..	200
Shepton Mallet	393	42	33	468	13	Yes	..	..	250
Taunton	567	97	..	664	10	Yes	..	..	650
Wellington	193	28	18	239	7	Yes	..	..	270
Wells	190	23	17	230	3	Yes	..	..	450
Williton	15	1	..	16	2	No	..	None	..
Wincanton	180	15	6	201	8	Yes	..	..	200
Yeovil	189	12	13	214	5	Yes	..	..	360

* Provided for by Borough Police.

Police Constables employed.	Work done by Vagrants. Kind.	Work done by Vagrants. Quantity.	Food supplied at Meal, viz., at Supper and at Breakfast.	UNIONS.
				CORNWALL.
No	Oakum	1 lb.	8 oz. bread, 1 pint gruel	Austell, St.
Yes	Break stones	..	6½ „ bread	Bodmin.
No	Pumping	..	6 „ bread	Camelford.
Yes	Pumping	3 hours	7 „ bread, 1 pint gruel	Columb, St., Major.
No	Oakum	2 lbs.	7 „ bread, 1½ „ gruel	Falmouth.
No	Do.	2 lbs.	6 „ bread, 1 quart broth	German, St.
No	Pumping	1½ hours	7 „ bread, 1 pint tea	Helston.
No	Do.	..	7 „ bread, 1½ „ gruel	Launceston.
No	Oakum	1 lb.	7 „ bread, 1 „ gruel	Liskeard.
No	Pumping	..	8 „ bread, 1½ „ gruel	Penzance.
No	None	..	None	Redruth.
No	Break stones	..	6 „ bread, 1½ pint gruel	Stratton.
No	Oakum	..	7 „ bread, 1½ „ gruel	Truro.
				DEVONSHIRE.
Yes	Break stones	..	6 „ bread	Axminster.
No	Oakum	1 lb.	7 „ bread, 1½ pint gruel	Barnstaple.
No	Pumping	1 hour	6 „ bread, 1½ „ gruel	Bideford.
No	Pumping	2 hours	6 „ bread, 1½ „ gruel	Crediton.
No	Oakum	1 lb.	8 „ bread	East Stonehouse.
No	Break stones	3 bushels	7 „ bread, 1½ pint gruel	Exeter.
No	Break stones	..	6 „ bread, 1 „ broth	Holsworthy.
No	Break stones	..	6 „ bread, 1½ „ broth	Honiton.
No	Oakum	1 lb.	6 „ bread, 1½ „ gruel	Kingsbridge.
Yes	Oakum	3 hours	6 „ bread, 1½ „ broth	Newton Abbot.
No	Break stones	..	6 „ bread, 1½ „ gruel	Okehampton.
No	Oakum	1 lb.	6 „ bread, 1½ „ broth	Plympton, St. Mary.
Yes	Break stones	3 hours	7 „ bread	Plymouth.
No	Break stones	..	6 „ bread, 1½ pint broth	Sooth Molton.
No	Break stones	..	6 „ bread, 1 „ broth	Stoke Damarel.
Yes	Break stones	2 hours	6 „ bread, 1½ „ broth	Tavistock.
No	Oakum	..	7 „ bread	Thomas, St.
Yes	Oakum	1½ lbs.	7 „ bread, 1 pint gruel	Tiverton.
No	Pumping	..	6 „ bread, 1 quart broth	Torrington.
No	Break stones	..	6 „ bread, 1 pint gruel	Totnes.
				DORSETSHIRE.
Yes	Break stones	3 hours	7 „ bread	Beaminster.
No	Oakum	1 lb.	7 „ bread	Bridport.
No	Pumping	2 hours	6 „ bread, 1½ pint gruel	Cerne.
Yes	Pumping	..	6 „ bread	Dorchester.
Yes	Oakum	1 lb.	6 „ bread, 1½ pint gruel	Sherborne.
Yes	Oakum	½ lb.	6 „ bread, 1½ „ gruel	Weymouth.
				SOMERSETSHIRE.
No	Break stones	½ cwt.	8 „ bread, 1 pint gruel	Axbridge.
..	..	..	.. .. ..	Bath.
No	None	..	6 „ bread, 1 pint gruel	Bedminster.
No	Pumping	1 hour	6 „ bread	Bridgewater.
No	Oakum	1 lb.	8 „ bread, 1 pint gruel	Bristol, St. Peter's.
No	Oakum	1 lb.	8 „ bread, 1 „ gruel	Bristol, Stapleton.
No	Oakum	1 lb.	7 „ bread	Chard.
No	Oakum	1½ lbs.	7 „ bread	Clifton.
No	Oakum	1 lb.	8 „ bread	Clutton.
No	Oakum	1 lb.	8 „ bread	Dulverton.
Yes	Oakum	1 lb.	8 „ bread	Frome.
No	Break stones	1½ cwt.	7 „ bread, 1½ pint gruel	Keynsham.
No	Pumping	3 hours	8 „ bread	Langport.
No	Break stones	3 hours	7 „ bread	Shepton Mallet.
No	Break stones	..	7 „ bread	Taunton.
Yes	Break stones	..	7 „ bread	Wellington.
No	Oakum	1 lb.	6 „ bread	Wells.
..	Oakum	1 lb.	8 „ bread, 1 pint broth	Williton.
No	Break stones	40 lbs.	6 „ bread, 2 oz. cheese, 1½ pint gruel	Wincanton
No	Break stones	2 hours	8 „ bread	Yeovil.

quired) from each able-bodied Vagrant. This work consists chiefly of pumping water, breaking stones, or picking oakum. I greatly doubt, however, whether this requirement of work is regularly enforced by all masters of workhouses. I think, in some instances, they are too glad to get rid of Vagrants without the trouble of strictly requiring the task of work which ought to be rigidly exacted. The food given consists of 6, or 7, or 8 ounces of bread, and, in most unions, 1½ pint of gruel on admission at night, and a similar quantity of the same kind of food in the morning before the Vagrants leave.

In 14 unions in my district police constables are employed as assistant relieving officers for the purpose of relieving Vagrants; and at Bath, the borough police take charge of, and provide in all respects for all Vagrants who apply for relief, without sending them to the workhouse.

I have from time to time endeavoured to induce the boards of guardians in my district to appoint the police constables as assistant relieving officers of Vagrants; but there appears to be a feeling, in many cases, against the police, which has prevented their employment by the guardians in this capacity.

As regards the state of Vagrancy in my district, the return shows the extent to which it prevails. My inquiries lead me to believe that the number of Vagrants has rather increased of late in the West of England, especially in those unions in which large towns are comprised.

I am, &c.

EDWARD GULSON.

The President,
&c. &c.

VAGRANCY.

REPORT OF W. H. T. HAWLEY, POOR LAW INSPECTOR, TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE POOR LAW BOARD.

SIR, West Green House, December 2, 1865.

ON the 25th October last I had the honour of receiving from you a communication on the subject of Vagrancy, in which you requested me to furnish you with a statement showing the means possessed by each union in the district under my charge, of regulating the relief administered to the class of paupers denominated "Tramps or Vagrants," through the means of properly constructed Vagrant wards, and generally to report on the present state of Vagrancy in the district.

The heads of inquiry to which you especially directed my attention were the following; viz.—

1. Number of unions having sufficient Vagrant wards.
2. The number in which the wards are insufficient.
3. The number in which there are no wards.
4. The number in which a task of work is required in return for the relief afforded.
5. The kind of work exacted in each case.
6. Nature and quantity of the food given.
7. The number in which police constables are employed as assistant relieving officers of Vagrants.
8. Steps taken by me to establish a uniformity of system in dealing with Vagrants.
9. Report on the present state of Vagrancy in the district.

Upon all the above points I have made due inquiry, the results of which I am now enabled to lay before you in the following statement:—

The district comprises 54 unions, formed under the 4th and 5th Will. IV. cap. 76, six incorporations under Gilbert's Act, and three incorporations under local Acts; and a synopsis of the general management in each is set forth in the annexed tabular form, which will be found useful as a reference for details.

No. 1. *Number of Unions having sufficient Vagrant wards.*

The following 43 unions are provided with Vagrant wards at the workhouses, which are generally sufficient, but in those cases

where the union is marked with an asterisk, the wards, though in other respects sufficient, do not offer accommodation adequate to the demands which may be made upon their space by the influx of an extraordinary number of Vagrants, which may at any time be caused by stress of weather or other unforeseen circumstances, and I am of opinion that they require extension.

Alresford.	Hartley Wintney.	Shaftesbury.
Alton.	Havant.	South Stoneham.
Andover.	Hursley.	Steyning.
Basingstoke.	Kingsclere.	Sturminster.
*Blandford.	*Lymington.	Thakeham.
*Bradford.	Mere.	Warminster.
Calne.	Midhurst.	Westbourne.
*Catherington.	New Forest.	*Westbury.
Chippenham.	Petersfield.	Westhampnett.
*Christchurch.	Petworth.	Whitchurch.
Cricklade.	Pewsey.	Wilton.
Devizes.	Poole.	Wimborne.
Droxford.	Portsea Island.	Winchester.
Farnham.	*Ringwood.	
Fareham.	Romsey.	

In the under-mentioned unions Vagrant wards have been provided at the police stations, situate within the limits of the unions:—

Amesbury.
Marlborough.
Tisbury.

The ward at the Amesbury police station is insufficient as to size, and being undivided admits of no separation of the sexes. The accommodation in the wards at Marlborough and Tisbury is sufficient. Certain advantages are no doubt derived from having Vagrant wards at police stations, as the strict supervision of the police officers, their knowledge of many of the bad characters who are under their charge, and an immediate appeal to the magistrates when necessary, tends to prevent imposition and preserve order; but on the other hand, trouble, inconvenience, and complication of the accounts result from the arrangements necessary for the supply of their food; and though the Vagrant as to moral qualities stands generally very low on the social scale, still when destitute he has a legal claim to substantial relief, administered in a fair and reasonable manner, and it is questionable whether the fact of locking him up in a cell at the police station does not brand him with the mark of a felon rather than a pauper. Preliminary examinations of Vagrants by police officers are attended with the best results, but when their claims to relief are once substantiated, that relief should be given at the workhouse under the immediate control and supervision of the proper workhouse officers.

Nos. 2 and 3. *Unions having insufficient or no Vagrant wards.*

The unions in which there are no Vagrant wards are—

Alderbury.	Swindon.
Fordingbridge.	Stockbridge.
Melksham.	Isle of Wight.
Malmesbury.	

In the Alderbury union the guardians have not considered Vagrant wards necessary, as Vagrants are generally relieved in the city of Salisbury; but cases of sick Vagrants occurring in any of the parishes of the Alderbury union are sent by the relieving officers to the workhouse. At the workhouse of the Melksham union there are sufficient Vagrant wards, but the guardians have discontinued their use for some years, preferring the appointment of two police officers, and the refusal of all relief to the able-bodied at the workhouse. In the Swindon union Vagrant wards were provided some years since, but their use was abandoned when the assistance of the police was called in, and they were then converted into receiving wards, the old receiving wards being given up for infectious wards. The guardians nevertheless permit able-bodied Vagrants from the Highworth district (which is too remote for the interference of the police) to be brought into the receiving wards, by which irregular practice much inconvenience and danger is caused to the paupers belonging to the union, and the restoration of the Vagrant wards is consequently much required. At the Stockbridge workhouse there is only one ward for male Vagrants, and a female ward ought to be provided.

Incorporations under Gilbert's and Local Acts.

Of the six incorporations under Gilbert's Act, one only, namely Alverstoke, has sufficient wards; the remainder, viz.,

Arundel,	Sutton,
Headley,	and
East Preston,	Farnborough,

have no vagrant wards. Of the three places under local Acts, Chichester and Southampton are provided with sufficient Vagrant wards; but the ward attached to the Salisbury workhouse is inadequate for the purpose for which it is intended, and will not admit of the Vagrants being set to work.

Nos. 4 and 5. *Workhouses in which a task of work is required in return for the relief afforded, and the kind of work exacted in each case.*

In eight of the workhouses stone-breaking is the work on which the Vagrants are employed; viz.—

Alresford.	Hursley.	Westbury.
Andover.	Mere.	Wilton.
Cricklade.	Warminster.	

When the work is set by task the Vagrants are expected to break about a bushel of stones, otherwise they are detained three hours and allowed to break stones ad libitum. Oakum picking is provided in twenty-one of the workhouses; viz.—

Alton.	Farnham.	Steyning.
Basingstoke.	Fareham.	Thakeham.
Blandford.	Lymington.	Wareham.
Catherington.	New Forest.	Westhampnett.
Chichester.	Petworth.	Whitchurch.
Chippenham.	Poole.	Wimborne.
Droxford.	Southampton.	Midhurst.

Where the Vagrants work by task, from one to three pounds of oakum is the quantity required to be picked; and where the condition of *time* instead of measure is imposed, they work from one to four hours. Pumping water is resorted to as a means of employment in the Kingsclere, Marlborough, Portsea Island, and South Stoneham unions; digging on the workhouse land in the Devizes and Winchester unions; and corn is ground in a mill worked by cranks in the Shaftesbury union; the time occupied being about the same as in those unions where a different kind of employment is provided.

No. 6. *Nature and quantity of the food given as relief to this class in each union.*

The articles generally used in the dietaries of the Vagrant wards are bread, cheese, gruel, and milk and water, and in two or three instances tea and coffee are given, but the quantities allowed vary so much in the different unions as to render it impracticable to classify them as dietaries under any particular heads, and I am consequently obliged to refer you to the tabular form for the details. When bread *alone* is given, the quantity ranges between six and 16 ounces; 6 oz. is given in four unions, 7 oz. in one, 8 oz. in five, 12 oz. in two, 13 oz. in one, and 16 oz. in ten. Gruel and cheese are also given in addition to bread in several of the unions. In two of the unions 2 pints of gruel are given, in one 1½ pints, in three 1 pint, in eight ½ pint, and in four no quantity is fixed. In four unions 2 oz. of cheese is the allowance, in five 1 oz., in one ½ oz., and in one no quantity is fixed. In one union butter is given, and milk and water in another, and in the Lymington union the Vagrants are allowed the same quantity of food for breakfast and supper as the able-bodied paupers in the workhouse. In the Hartley Wintney and Petersfield unions no food is allowed, and the Vagrants are allowed to occupy the Vagrant wards for the night merely as a means of shelter.

In some of the unions the reception of food for breakfast is made conditional on the consent of the pauper to work before he receives it, and if he declines it he may leave the workhouse at once. Experience has shown that where the Vagrants have this option they seldom remain to work in the morning, the three

hours during which they would be detained for that purpose being more valuable to them in their trade of begging than the food which they would otherwise receive. This plan I consider objectionable, as the Vagrant thus obtains his supper and bed gratuitously, but if an obligation were imposed upon him to the effect that if he accepted his supper and a bed he should remain to work in the morning and be allowed his breakfast, scarcely any would be found to accept relief upon such terms. The plan of refusing relief altogether to able-bodied Vagrants has been very partially adopted in this district, as the guardians are unwilling themselves to risk the responsibility they might incur by withholding assistance in any really destitute and urgent case, or to give the power to the relieving officers of acting on their own discretion in such cases.

The returns do not offer the means of testing the operation of work on the one hand and the dietaries on the other in the repression or encouragement of Vagrancy. Its extent as to numbers, in attempting to compare one workhouse with another, cannot be measured by any fixed standard, such as the proportion of pauperism to population in a union, where the data are fixed and positive; its stream is arbitrary and incessant, though fluctuating, and as it generally takes its course through the leading thoroughfares, the large towns which it encounters in its passage are usually the places where the greatest number of Vagrants is to be found, a fact which is clearly indicated in the tabular form; the congestion of Vagrancy in certain places and its contraction in others is therefore traceable to local causes rather than to the influences of work and diet, though I feel confident that their operation has produced repellent as well as attractive effects, if they could fairly be traced; and the number of Vagrants generally throughout the district might be greatly reduced if a sound and uniform system of work and diet were established.

Nos. 7 and 8. *Unions in which police constables are employed as relieving officers of Vagrants.*

Police constables have been appointed as relieving officers of Vagrants, with salaries, in the following 13 unions; viz.—

Bradford	1	constable, at 10*l.*	per annum.
Chichester	1	„ 6	„
Devizes	1	„ 10	„
Farnham	1	„ 15	„
Swindon	1	„ 10	„
Malmesbury	1	„ 8	„
Marlborough	1	„ 10	„
Melksham	2	„ 10	each.
Pewsey	1	„ 10	„
Portsea Island	2	„ 10	each.
Tisbury	1	„ 8	„
Warminster	1	„ 10	„
Wilton	1	„ 5	„

In the following 17 unions similar officers have been appointed without salaries; viz.—

Alton.	Fareham.	Romsey.
Alverstoke.	Fordingbridge.	Southampton.
Andover.	Havant.	Wareham.
Basingstoke.	Hursley.	Whitchurch.
Christchurch.	New Forest.	Wimborne.
Droxford.	Ringwood.	

Two police constables have been appointed in each of the unions of Andover and Ringwood, and one in all the other unions.

The appointment of police officers to act as relieving officers in the administration of relief to Vagrants has been attended with very beneficial results, and in 20 unions a confirmation of this fact is offered in the marked decrease in the number of Vagrants on a comparison made between the two quarters ended respectively the 30th of September 1864 and 1865, of which the Portsea Island, Melksham, and Chichester unions present the most striking examples; on the other hand an increase has taken place in nine of the unions which have appointed police officers, but the total decrease in the 29 unions exceeds the increase by 915.

Decrease of the number of Vagrants in 20 unions -	1,149
Increase in nine unions - - - - -	234
	915

The efficacy of the police system is, however, more conclusively shown from a comparison made between the unions where those officers have been appointed and those in which no such appointments have been made, by taking the same quarters as those previously selected and comparing the increase and decrease in the number of Vagrants under both systems.

Increase in the number of Vagrants in 14 unions where no police constables have been appointed	518
Decrease in 12 unions - - - - -	256
Nil in 8 unions - - - - - -	0
Increase -	262

It therefore appears that whilst there has been a decrease of 915 in the 29 unions under the superintendence of the police, there is an increase of 262 in the 34 remaining unions under no such superintendence.

Uniformity of system in dealing with Vagrants.

In my various conferences with the boards of guardians I have endeavoured to impress upon them the necessity of resorting to some general plan of operation throughout the district for the repression of Vagrancy, representing to those whose benevolent

feelings inclined them to support lenient measures, that their Vagrant wards would be filled with the paupers of that class who had rejected the relief offered them in neighbouring unions where more stringent regulations were in operation, and that sympathy with them only tended to encourage mendicancy and imposture, and to waste the money of hard-working ratepayers on worthless objects who would not work themselves, but generally to little purpose; and though I have succeeded in some instances in inducing the guardians to adopt the plan recommended in Mr. Buller's minute, of refusing all relief to able-bodied Vagrants, still a large majority of the boards feel a disinclination to incur the responsibility, either by themselves or their officers, of declining to relieve those whose plea is destitution, and they prefer the present imperfect test of the Vagrant ward to the absolute denial of all relief.

Uniformity in the system of dealing with the Vagrants appears to be absolutely required to check the evil of mendicancy, but it will never be established until the Poor Law Board shall interfere to enforce it by stringent regulations and the aid of effective Vagrant wards; and the measure I would recommend to be introduced should provide for the appointment of one or more police officers in all the unions, who should in the first instance receive applications for relief from the mendicants and give them orders to the workhouse. I would also recommend that no relief should be given to any able-bodied Vagrant except in the Vagrant ward; that he should not have the option of remaining in the house the next morning to work, or *not*, as it might suit him, but that, having received his supper over night, he should be compelled to remain at least three hours to work before he receives his breakfast and is allowed to depart. The positive condition of work will, I feel convinced, do more for the repression of Vagrancy than any other coercive measure; and if the dietary be limited to bread only, and sleeping places be provided on the model of guardroom beds, with straw and blankets, very few inducements will remain to attract the sturdy beggar.

Present state of Vagrancy in the district.

This district, like most others, is considerably overrun with Vagrants at the present time, but certainly not more so than at similar periods of the year at other times; and the character of those who apply for relief is as usual that of the professional beggar, and there is nothing to indicate that pressure on trade or other circumstances is driving needy artizans out of employment to resort to mendicancy for support. There never in fact was a time when so many sources of employment were open to artizans of all sorts in this district as at the present moment, and the Government works, building, and agriculture are absorbing all the labour they can obtain. So far as the Vagrants are concerned there appears to be no difficulty in the administration of relief to that class at the present time which will not be easily met and disposed

of by the union authorities with the present means at their command, for the district is in quite as healthy a state now as regards mendicancy as it was at the same period last year, and at the end of September last was even *more so*, as is proved by the following calculation and comparison of the numbers relieved during the two quarters ended respectively September 1864 and September 1865 :—

Number of Vagrants relieved in the quarter ended September 1864 - - - -	9,342
Number relieved in the September quarter ended 1865 - - - - - - -	8,809
Decrease in 1865 - -	5

In conclusion, I have to remark that I do not remember a single instance occurring in this district in which a complaint has been preferred by a Vagrant against the union authorities for having suffered from the want of food or shelter when he has made application for relief.

I have the honour to remain,
Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
W. H. T. Hawley,
Inspector.

To the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P.,
President of the Poor Law Board, &c.

TABLE.

	UNIONS.	1. Are there Vagrant wards, and if so, are they sufficient?	2. Number of each sex which they will contain.	3. Is a Task of work performed?	4. Nature and amount of such work, and time occupied.	5. Quantity of Food allowed each Vagrant, and nature of such Food.	6. If no food is given, whether work is then exacted.	7. Are Police Constables employed as Relieving Officers for Vagrants?	8. If so, state the number and the salaries allowed them.	9. Number of Vagrants relieved during the quarter ending Sept. 30, distinguishing Males and Females, and the number at the corresponding date last year.				10. Increase.	11. Decrease.
										Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1	Alderbury - -	No; Vagrants never apply for admission.													
2	Alresford - -	Yes.	16 males 4 females.	Not invariably.	Pounding 1 bus flints, 3 to 4 hours.	6 oz. bread - - 5 oz. ditto.	Not generally.	No.	..	1865 1864	78 91	21 27	99 118	..	19
3	Alton - - -	Yes.	12 males. 10 females.	Yes.	Picking ½ lb. of oakum, 1 hr.	6 oz. bread night and morning, if task is performed.	No.	Yes.	One; Superintendent; no salary.	1865 1864	136 151	31 34	167 185	..	18
4	Alverstoke - -	Yes.	10 males. 10 females.	No.	None.	6 oz. bread, 1 oz. cheese.	No.	Yes.	One; no salary.	1865 1864	156 166	13 22	169 188	..	19
5	Amesbury - -	Yes.	4 persons (not divided).	No.	None.	8 oz. bread, 1½ pt. gruel. 8 oz. bread, 2 oz. cheese. } Sup. & brkfst.	No.	No.	..	1865 1864	31 24	7 12	38 36	2	..
6	Andover - -	Yes.	8 males. 6 females.	Yes, by males.	Pounding 42 lbs. of flint stones.	M. 13¼ oz. bread & cheese; F. 12½ oz. bread & butter.	Food is always given.	Yes.	No salaries.	1865 1864	185 106	32 41	217 147	70	..
7	Arundel - -	No. No return received from.													
8	Basingstoke - -	Yes.	6 to 8 in each.	Yes.	M. 1 lb. oakum, F. ½ lb. ditto, 1½ hours.	8 oz. bread, ½ pint gruel. 6 oz. bread, ½ pint gruel.	Yes.	Yes.	One; no salary.	1865 1864	99 17	27 22	126 39	87	..
9	Blandford - -	Yes.	4 each.	Yes.	Males picking 1 lb. oakum or 2 hrs. pumping.	4 oz. bread and 1½ pint gruel night and morning.	..	..	..	1865 1864	91 98	26 13	117 111	6	..
10	Bradford - -	Yes.	8 „	No.	None.	1 lb. bread - -	..	Yes.	One; 10l.	1865 1864	24 47	7 3	31 50	..	19

TABLE—*cont.*

	UNIONS.	1. Are there Vagrant wards, and if so, are they sufficient?	2. Number of each sex which they will contain.	3. Is a Task of work performed?	4. Nature and amount of such work, and time occupied.	5. Quantity of Food allowed each Vagrant, and nature of such Food.	6. If no food is given, whether work is then exacted.	7. Are Police Constables employed as Relieving Officers for Vagrants?	8. If so, state the number and the salaries allowed them.	9. Number of Vagrants relieved during the quarter ending Sept. 30, distinguishing Males and Females, and the number at the corresponding date last year. Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	10. Increase	11. Decrease.
11	Calne	Yes.	10 „	No.	None.	1 lb. bread	No.	No; an Asst. Rg. Offic; salary 4*l*.	..	1865	50	7	57	..	56
										1864	85	28	113		
12	Catherington	Yes.	6 „	Yes, if fed.	1 lb. oakum, 2 hours.	Bread and cheese and gruel.	No.	No.	..	1865	144	33	177	111	..
										1864	57	9	66		
13	Chichester	Yes.	7 males. 5 females.	Yes.	pick 1lb. oakum, 2 to 3 hours.	½ lb. bread	No.	Yes.	One; Superintendent; 6*l*.	1865	18	21	39	..	411
										1864	381	69	450		
14	Chippenham	Yes.	12 each.	Yes.	½ lb. coir to pick, about 3 hours.	6 oz. bread night and morning.	..	No.	..	1865	240	73	313	83	..
										1864	154	76	230		
15	Christchurch	Yes.	5 males. 4 females.	No.	None.	M. 13 oz. bread F. 11 oz. „	No.	Yes.	One; no salary.	1865	25	7	32	..	32
										1864	58	16	64		
16	Cricklade	Yes.	10 each.	Yes.	M. breaking 1 bush. stones; F. picking oakum, 1 hr.	1 lb. bread	..	No.	..	1865	28	4	32	4	..
										1864	20	8	28		
17	Devizes	Yes.	9 males. 6 females.	Yes.	Pumping, digging, &c., 3 hrs. in summer & 2 in winter.	Males, 12 oz. bread Females, ditto.	..	Yes.	One; 10*l*. per ann.	1865	201	39	240	18	..
										1864	186	36	222		
18	Droxford	Yes.	5 males. 8 females.	Yes.	Men pick 1 lb. oakum.	1 lb. bread	No.	Yes.	One; no salary.	1865	52	8	60	..	30
										1864	77	13	90		
19	East Preston	Yes.	6 males. 6 females.	No applications during the whole quarter.											
20	Farnham	Yes.	6 males. 8 females.	Yes.	Pick ½lb. oakum.	½ lb. bread for breakfast.	No.	Yes.	Superintendent; 15*l*. per ann.	1865	57	34	91	..	4
										1864	45	50	95		
21	Fareham	Yes.	18 males. 6 females.	No, but oakum picking is going to be introduced.	..	½ lb. bread for supper, & to women same for breakfast.	..	Yes.	One; no salary.	1865	295 & 33 chdn.	35	363	13	..
										1864	277	38	350		
22	Farnborough	No vagrant wards. Infectious wds and lock-up used for the purpose.	6 of each.	No.	None.	None allowed	No work.	No.	..	1865	67	7	74	..	18
										1864	84	8	92		

23	Fordingbridge -	No regular wards.	..	No.	..	6 oz. bread & 1 oz. cheese night & mg.	..	Yes.	One; no salary.	1865	34	3	37	12	..	
24	Hartley Wintney	Yes.	8 each.	No.	None.	None - - -	..	No.	..	1864	23	2	25			
										1865	111	21	132	..	21	
25	Havant - -	Yes.	5 „	No.	..	8 oz. bread - -	..	Yes.	One; no salary.	1864	111	42	153			
										1865	240	40	280	..	38	
26	Highworth and Swindon.	None.	..	..	..	..	..	Yes.	Superintendent; 10*l.* per ann.	1864	272	46	318			
										1865	38	35	73	..	18	
27	Headley - -	No.	..	No.	..	..	No.	No.	..	1864	51	40	91			
										1865		None.		..	..	
28	Hursley - -	Yes.	14 males. 6 females.	Yes.	Breaking stones, 3 hours.	6 oz. bread & 1 oz. cheese.	..	Yes.	One; no salary.	1864		None.		..	..	
										1865	10	1	11	5	..	
29	Kingsclere - -	Yes.	8 males. 6 females.	Yes.	Pumping water, 1 hour.	6 oz. bread and 1 pint gruel.	No.	No.	..	1864	4	2	6			
										1865	15	8	23	1	..	
30	Lymington - -	Yes.	5 males. 4 females.	Yes.	3 hours oakum picking.	Supper and breakfast as for able paupers.	No.	They are to be.	..	1864	15	7	22			
										1865	56	14	70	..	13	
31	Malmesbury -	No.	No wards.	No.	No food is allowed except in extreme cases.	..	..	Yes, the Superintendent.	One; 8*l.*	1864	66	17	83			
										1865	84	33	117	13	..	
32	Marlborough -	Yes.	15 of each.	Yes.	Pumping water, &c., 1 hour.	1 lb. bread, ¾ lb. for children.	No.	Yes.	One; 10*l.* per ann.	1864	64	40	104			
										1865	273	47	320	87	..	
33	Melksham - -	..	..	..	..	.. ..	..	Yes.	Two; 10*l.* each.	1864	202	31	233			
										1865	133	19	152	..	211	
34	Mere - - -	Yes.	6 males. 6 females.	Yes.	3 hours stone-cracking.	1 lb. bread, 1 quart porridge.	..	No.	..	1864	321	42	363			
										1865	25	2	27	6	..	
35	Midhurst - -	Yes.	10 males. 12 females.	Yes.	2 lbs. oakum, 4 hours.	½ lb. bread, and in certain cases ½ pint gruel.	½ lb. bread is always given on admission.	No.	..	1864	14	7	21			
										1865	47	8	55	7	..	
36	New Forest - -	Yes.	8 of each.	Yes.	1 lb. oakum, 2 hours.	6 oz. bread for supper; 3 oz. bread and 1½ pint gruel for breakfast.	No.	Yes.	..	1864	40	8	48			
										1865	70	34	104	..	33	
37	Petersfield - -	Yes.	8 of each.	No.	..	None - - -	No.	No.	..	1864	99	38	137			
										1865	149	26	175	32	..	
38	Petworth - -	Yes.	12 males. 8 females.	Yes.	Picking 3 lbs. beat oakum, 3 hours.	1 lb. bread - -	..	No.	..	1864	126	17	143			
										1865	231	28	259	..	4	
39	Pewsey - -	Yes.	10 of each.	No.	..	1 lb. bread - -	No.	Yes.	One; 10*l.* per ann.	1864	220	43	263			
										1865	26	3	29	11	..	
40	Poole - - -	Yes.	6 males. 4 females.	Yes.	1 lb. oakum, 1 hour.	1 lb. bread, and in morning 1 pint gruel.	..	No.	..	1864	17	1	28			
										1865	82	14	96	..	32	
41	Portsea Island -	Yes.	25 to 30 in each.	Yes.	Pumping water for 1, 2, or 3 hours.	5 oz. bread in the evening, 5 oz. do. and 1 pint gruel in morning.	No.	Yes.	Two; 10*l.* each.	1864	116	12	128			
										1865	852	109	961	..	121	
										1864	957	125	1,082			

TABLE—*cont.*

	UNIONS.	1. Are there Vagrant wards, and if so, are they sufficient?	2. Number of each sex which they will contain.	3. Is a Task of work performed?	4. Nature and amount of such work, and time occupied.	5. Quantity of Food allowed each Vagrant, and nature of such Food.	6. If no food is given, whether work is then exacted.	7. Are Police Constables employed as Relieving Officers for Vagrants?	8. If so, state the number and the salaries allowed them.	9. Number of Vagrants relieved during the quarter ending Sept. 30, distinguishing Males and Females, and the number at the corresponding date last year.				10. Increase.	11. Decrease.
										Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
42	Ringwood - -	Yes.	7 of each.	No stated task.	Required to clean wards when necessary.	Males, 12 oz. bread, 2 oz. cheese; fem. 10 oz. bread, 2 oz. cheese.	..	Yes.	Two; no salary.	1865 1864	158 178	26 46	184 224	..	40
43	Romsey - -	Yes.	12 males. 9 females.	No.	..	Supper: M. 7 oz. bread; F. 5 oz. do. Breakfast: aged & infirm, 5 oz. bread 2 pints gruel. No breakfast given to able men.	No.	Yes.	One; Superintendent; no salary.	1865 1864	164 179	27 23	191 202	..	11
44	Salisbury - -	Yes.	16 males. 10 females.	No.	..	12 oz. bread - -	..	No.	..	1865 1864	285 277	37 50	322 327	..	5
45	Shaftesbury -	Yes.	6 of each.	Yes.	Males grinding corn, 3 hours; females house cleaning.	Males, 6 oz. bread & 1 pt. milk & water for supper & 6 oz. bread and 1½ pt. gruel for breakfast; women 1 oz. bread less.	No.	No.	..	1865 1864	38 58	6 9	44 67	..	23
46	Southampton -	Yes.	15 males. 10 females.	Generally.	Picking 1 lb. of oakum, ½ an hour.	1 lb. of bread, with tea or gruel occasionally, at the master's discretion.	Very seldom.	Yes.	One.	1865 1864	462 515	101 44	563 559	4	..
47	South Stoneham -	Yes.	8 each.	Yes.	Pumping, 3 hrs.	12 oz. bread - -	No.	No.	..	1865 1864	217 205	40 49	257 254	3	..
48	Steyning - -	Yes.	20 in each.	Yes, occasionally.	Pick 2 lbs. oakum, 3 hours.	Males, 1 lb. bread; females, 14 oz. do.	No.	No.	..	1865 1864	329 303	68 57	397 360	37	..
49	Sutton - - -	No. No Vagrants apply.													
50	Stockbridge - -	Only a male Vagrant ward, which will hold 4. Female Vagrants placed in receiving wards.		No.	..	Males, 7, and females 6 oz. bread for supper, and 6 oz. and 5 oz. for breakfast.	No.	No.	..	1865 1864	64 72	7 22	71 94	..	23

51	Sturminster - -	Yes.	6 each.	No.	..	8 oz. bread & 1½ oz. cheese at night; 8 oz. bread and 1½ pint gruel in the morning.	..	No.	..	1865	15	1	16	..	37
										1864	40	13	53		
52	Thakeham - -	Yes.	20 males. 5 females.	Yes.	Pick 1 lb. oakum, 3 hours.	8 oz. bread at night, 6 oz. bread and 1½ pint gruel in the morning.	..	No.	..	1865	235	17	252	26	..
										1864	210	16	226		
53	Tisbury - -	Yes.	4 each.	No.	..	1 lb. of bread, if destitute.	No.	Yes.	One; 8*l.*	1865	18	2	20	..	..
										1864	15	5	20		
54	Wareham - -	Yes.	4 „	Occasionally.	Picking ½ lb. oakum, 45 minutes.	Bread and cheese for supper, and bread and gruel for breakfast.	..	Yes.	One; no salary.	1865	72	16	88	..	18
										1864	85	21	106		
55	Warminster - -	Yes.	8 „	Yes.	M. 3 barrows stones to break; F. picking oakum.	Males, 1 lb. bread; females, 10 oz.	..	Yes.	One; 10*l.* per ann.	1865	166	11	177	..	51
										1864	199	29	228		
56	Westbourne -	Yes.	10 „	No.	..	6 oz. bread & 2 oz. cheese (or a pint of tea) for supper.	..	No.	..	1865	119	13	132		
										1864	No record.				
57	Westbury - -	Yes.	8 „	Yes.	Males pound ½ cwt. stones; females scrub rooms, 1 hour.	Supper, 8 oz. bread and 1 oz. cheese; breakfast, 8 oz. bread and 1½ pt. meal porridge.	No.	No.	..	1865	31	3	34	..	5
										1864	38	1	39		
58	Westhampnett -	Yes.	7 males. 9 females.	Yes.	Males pump water and pick oakum; females pick 1 lb. oakum, 3 hours.	Males 6 oz., and females 5 oz. bread at night, and 6 and 5 oz. bread and a pt. of gruel for breakfast.	No.	No.	..	1865	157	18	175	98	..
										1864	69	8	77		
59	Whitchurch -	Yes.	12 each.	Yes.	Pumping water and oakum-picking, 2 hrs. in winter and 3 in summer.	12 oz. bread, with coffee.	..	Yes.	One; no salary.	1865	43	11	54	..	9
										1864	47	16	63		
60	Wight, Isle of -	None.	..	..	..	..	..	No.	..	None.					
61	Wilton - - -	Yes.	10 each.	Yes, for able bodied males.	Crushing ½ cwt. stones, 1 to 2 hours.	Males, 13 oz. bread; females, 11 do.	No.	Yes.	One; 5*l.* per ann.	1865	51	14	65	..	29
										1864	83	11	94		
62	Wimborne - -	Yes.	6 each.	Yes.	Oakum-picking for 4 hours.	1 lb. of bread -	Yes.	Yes.	One; no salary.	1865	76	15	91	5	..
										1864	73	13	86		
63	Winchester - -	Yes.	9 males. 7 females.	Yes, if they have breakfast.	Digging ground or wheeling stones, 1 hour.	6 oz. bread night & morning, if they stop to work in the morning, but not 2 per cent. stop. Women and children, bread and gruel and no work.	No.	No.	..	1865	364	81	445	94	..
										1864	303	48	351		

VAGRANCY.

REPORT OF R. WEALE, ESQ., POOR LAW INSPECTOR, TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE POOR LAW BOARD.

To the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P., &c., the President of the Poor Law Board.

The Elms, Biggleswade,
Dec. 8th, 1865.

Sir,

In reply to the letter of the 25th of October last, addressed to me by Mr. Thornley at your request, directing my attention to the resolution relative to Vagrancy passed by the Committee on Poor Relief, and requesting information from me on several questions submitted by that document, I beg to refer you to the annexed tables, of which the following is a summary:—

Total number of workhouses having sufficient Vagrant wards	40
Total number of workhouses with insufficient wards	16
Total number of workhouses without wards	8
Total number of workhouses in which Vagrants are relieved	55
Total number of workhouses in which Vagrants are not relieved	9
Total number of workhouses in which work is done	39
Total number of workhouses in which work is not done	25
Total number of unions in which police are employed	35
Total number of unions in which police are not employed	29

Note.—I have returned as insufficient all workhouses where the wards afford less than 200 cubic feet for each inmate on the most crowded night. In several of these instances the wards are sufficient, excepting at periods of great pressure; such as the haymaking season in Middlesex and Hertfordshire, or during the arrival and departure of Irishmen for harvest work.

The total number of Vagrants relieved:—

——	Total number relieved in the first 6 months of 1864.	Total number relieved in the first 6 months of 1865.	Increase in 1865.	Decrease in 1865.
Beds	3,267	3,580	313	—
Cambs	63	48	—	15
Herts	14,936	13,011	—	1,925
Hunts	1,198	1,521	323	—
Leicester	2,340	2,206	—	134
Middlesex	3,273	3,004	—	269
Northampton	4,347	4,546	199	—
Rutland	461	416	—	45
Warwick	11,276	11,693	417	—
Worcester	217	117	—	100
	41,378	40,142	1,252	2,488
		Total decrease		1,236

During the past year I have submitted to most of the boards of guardians where provision had not been made for the relief and employment of Vagrants to adopt the recommendations of the House of Commons, and urged the necessity of providing a task of work to be performed in return for the relief afforded, and in several instances I have been successful. Where the applicants are not numerous the guardians are unwilling to incur any expense in providing employment for this class; nor do I think, without some legislative enactment rendering it compulsory for them to do so, they will be prevailed upon to do it.

For my own opinion on the subject of relief to Vagrants or wayfarers allow me to refer you to a letter I addressed to you on the 25th of January 1864, a copy of which I append.

I have, &c.

Rob. Weale,
Poor Law Inspector.

(Copy.)

Sir, Hampton Wick, January 25, 1864.

In reply to the letter dated the 20th of January, addressed to me by Mr. Owen at your request, I beg to state that, as therein directed, I have given my attention to that clause of the enclosed minute which says, that—

"In several parts of the country arrangements have been made "with the police to undertake the duties of assistant relieving "officers of Vagrants."

Most of the unions in my district, comprised within the counties of Bedford, Leicester, Northampton, and several unions in the counties of Hertford and Warwick, have appointed the superintendents of police resident in the towns wherein the workhouses

are situated to be assistant relieving officers of Vagrants. In some unions of considerable extent other police officers, resident in the larger towns of the union or on great lines of traffic, have been appointed to discharge the same duties.

I have no hesitation in saying that this practice has a most beneficial effect in diminishing Vagrancy in a very marked degree.

In a large proportion of unions food as well as shelter is afforded to the Vagrants; and in these cases a task of work is demanded of them before they are permitted to leave the workhouse. It very frequently happens that the Vagrant will accept the shelter, but refuse the food, in order that he may not be detained to work. Indeed the class, as a whole (though I have found some exceptions), are so vile and troublesome that the masters of workhouses are glad to get them off the premises as speedily as possible.

In other of my unions shelter only and not food is in a general way provided for Vagrants; but in all these cases the master of the workhouse exercises a discretionary power, so that the aged, the sick, and the children are never dismissed without proper sustenance.

In almost all the unions under my charge the only relief given by the assistant relieving officer of Vagrants is an order of admission to the union workhouse.

In a very few cases—I can only call to mind two—a ticket is given upon a lodging-house keeper by the police officer. The ticket is paid for, and any additional relief that may be required supplied by the relieving officer, and in cases of sickness the Vagrant is at once removed from the lodging-house to the workhouse.

I do not recollect any instance in which a police officer acting as assistant relieving officer is called upon to keep any money account.

The only really large town in my district is Birmingham. In this parish the relieving officers give to the Vagrants tickets of admission to the workhouse. And a task is always exacted from them before dismissal.

Although this class of persons is here, as everywhere, troublesome, I have heard of no difficulty in dealing with them which cannot be met by care and attention on the part of the parish officers.

The only three unions of mine entirely within the metropolitan police district are those of Edmonton, Hendon, and Barnet. The latter union recently applied to Sir R. Mayne for permission to employ a police officer as assistant relieving officer of Vagrants. This request was, much to the regret of the guardians, refused.

My own opinion is, that if, in spite of the trouble connected with it, a task of work were invariably exacted from the Vagrants in return for relief given, the worthless vagabond would be kept away, while the deserving and destitute wayfarer would obtain the relief to which the law entitled him. I may remark in passing, that during the severe winter of 1860-61 the diminution in the

number of Vagrants applying for relief was, throughout the greater part of my district, very remarkable. Upon inquiring into the cause, I was met with the reply, "that all the Vagrants had travelled to London to partake in the munificent subscriptions which "were placed at the disposal of the police magistrates."

In some instances I have heard complaints that the police officers acting as assistant relieving officers are not sufficiently discriminating in the granting of tickets of relief to Vagrants. This is not to be wondered at, inasmuch as, with very rare exceptions, the police authorities forbid their officers to receive any additional salary for this service. I believe the vigilance of the latter would receive a very wholesome and a very just stimulus, if they were permitted to receive from the board of guardians a fair remuneration for the discharge of duties which, after all, do not properly fall within the province of the police.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

Counties and Unions.	Vagrant Wards in Workhouses specially used for the reception of Vagrants of each sex, and the size of such Wards.												The Number of Vagrants admitted for 1864 in the Months of																		The Number of		
	Male Wards.						Female Wards.						Are the Wards sufficient.	Are the Wards insufficient.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.			January.			February.		
	Length.		Width.		Height.		Length.		Width.		Height.				Mal.	Fem.	Chil.	Males	Fem.	Chil.	Males	Fem.	Chil.	Males	Fem.	Chil.	Males	Fem.	Chil.	Males	Fem.	Chil.	Males	Fem.	Chil.	Males	Fem.	Chil.
	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.																								
Bedford:																																				
Ampthill - -	16	0	11	6	9	6	16	0	11	6	9	6	Yes.	—	5	4	—	15	2	—	7	3	2	18	1	—	4	—	—	17	13	9	17	7	3	27	10	14
Bedford - -	21	6	15	8	6	6	16	5	15	8	6	6	Yes.	—	145	7	4	106	9	3	86	12	11	96	5	4	114	21	8	130	17	25	155	27	28	171	29	28
Biggleswade -	12	0	9	0	10	0	12	0	9	0	10	0	—	Yes.	53	11	7	76	4	4	36	4	4	49	5	—	51	6	9	48	6	10	62	20	15	63	16	14
Leighton Buzzard	17	0	14	0	11	0	17	0	14	0	11	0	Yes.	—	12	—	—	83	7	8	40	6	7	51	8	14	37	2	—	81	16	16	38	8	1	58	8	3
Luton - - -	12	2	8	2	8	0	17	9	12	0	8	0	Yes.	—	70	16	3	55	5	1	50	8	9	72	4	—	61	18	7	72	21	20	114	24	37	94	34	20
Woburn - -	16	9	12	0	9	6	16	9	12	0	9	6	Yes.	—	70	9	5	67	6	3	58	8	7	44	3	1	64	5	8	93	20	15	73	12	13	116	14	13
Cambridge:																																				
Caxton & Arrington	16	0	15	0	9	0	16	0	15	0	9	0	Yes.	—	10	1	1	2	—	—	13	2	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	5	2	—	12	3	3
Hertford:																																				
Saint Albans -	21	0	10	6	12	6	16	0	7	0	14	0	—	Yes.	207	32	11	127	16	7	260	36	17	106	10	—	225	58	20	142	34	12	429	65	32	225	46	10
Barnet - -	28	6	10	0	11	6	28	0	10	0	11	0	Yes.	—	111	24	15	122	31	18	99	24	10	145	20	21	118	34	13	181	58	34	180	66	37	264	85	61
Berkhampstead -	12	0	7	8	7	10	12	0	7	8	7	10	—	Yes.	129	19	4	226	24	13	158	24	9	181	17	4	191	36	16	227	38	41	175	37	32	266	49	36
Bishops Stortford	24	0	15	0	10	0	14	0	12	0	9	0	Yes.	—	43	6	1	44	6	9	47	5	1	43	6	1	44	8	2	51	9	21	45	10	9	34	4	5
Buntingford -	16	0	8	0	12	0	9	0	8	0	12	0	Yes.	—	24	—	—	36	—	—	28	2	—	25	1	—	31	5	6	27	—	—	26	2	6	38	4	4
Hatfield - -	18	0	12	0	11	0	18	0	12	0	11	0	Yes.	—	1	9	4	2	2	—	1	23	4	3	6	3	—	8	3	6	19	10	—	39	10	16	31	17
Hemel Hempstead	10	0	12	0	9	0	10	0	12	0	9	0	—	Yes.	87	11	12	99	11	3	82	—	7	47	21	4	94	20	12	79	15	11	135	33	27	144	41	30
Hertford - -	14	6	9	5	8	10	9	1	9	2	8	3	—	Yes.	58	7	1	47	4	—	51	8	—	39	2	—	80	8	4	77	17	3	111	19	2	65	16	6
Hitchin - -	30	11	10	0	9	4	14	4	12	6	9	0	—	Yes.	245	18	6	156	13	4	129	28	18	129	21	6	193	18	10	140	27	28	183	34	15	171	34	16
Royston - -	14	8	12	0	6	0	15	5	12	0	6	0	Yes.	—	46	6	4	49	8	6	41	3	—	49	3	—	74	10	10	59	13	3	67	19	12	75	10	9
Ware - - -	20	0	10	0	7	8	24	0	10	0	8	11	—	Yes.	71	23	4	91	13	4	77	24	3	70	11	—	55	18	11	50	16	9	60	26	16	62	16	8
Watford - -	23	6	10	0	11	2	23	6	10	[illegible]	11	2	—	Yes.	119	32	36	125	11	11	96	27	18	91	13	6	114	31	15	155	28	37	163	52	34	227	53	30
Welwyn - -	22	10	9	4	8	1	15	6	12	[illegible]	7	10	Yes.	—	9	2	—	6	7	1	13	8	6	7	6	10	17	2	1	5	13	20	21	14	1	3	12	16
Hunts:																																				
Huntingdon -	21	0	14	0	9	6	14	2	9	0	9	6	Yes.	—	79	3	5	106	6	5	80	7	9	78	3	4	109	12	6	107	3	2	96	19	9	123	23	26
Saint Ives - -	20	0	9	9	9	3	13	0	12	3	8	3	Yes.	—	19	2	4	38	5	6	24	1	4	25	2	—	28	1	1	35	1	—	40	2	2	50	6	7
Saint Neots -	12	1	9	4	10	9	21	1	8	1	10	0	—	Yes.	33	3	—	69	3	—	36	6	5	44	4	2	44	13	3	64	6	4	53	11	5	65	12	16
Leicester:																																				
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	12	0	11	0	8	0	12	0	11	0	8	0	—	Yes.	31	7	11	22	4	6	27	8	13	19	3	4	22	4	5	15	1	2	29	5	7	20	1	1
Barrow-upon-Soar	15	0	12	0	9	0	14	6	10	0	9	0	Yes.	—	10	—	—	16	—	—	6	2	—	21	—	—	18	2	4	25	6	2	19	—	—	16	3	—
Billesdon - -	No wards.												—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blaby - - -	5	6	3	9	8	0	5	6	3	9	8	0	Yes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hinckley - -	11	0	10	0	9	0	13	0	13	0	7	6	Yes.	—	14	2	—	10	2	1	7	1	—	5	1	—	18	4	5	7	5	2	14	3	4	13	2	—
Leicester - -	29	10	15	0	10	0	28	10	15	6	10	0	Yes.	—	87	11	3	72	8	13	103	15	13	65	15	3	98	18	18	105	20	7	132	15	15	140	14	10
Loughborough -	17	0	12	6	9	0	17	0	12	6	9	0	Yes.	—	100	10	4	83	11	9	55	15	9	70	8	7	81	14	26	69	17	9	101	14	20	92	22	13
Lutterworth -	No wards.												—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Market Bosworth	24	0	12	0	12	0	18	0	12	0	12	0	Yes.	—	18	1	1	18	3	—	12	6	16	23	2	2	17	7	10	5	5	4	16	1	—	19	1	2
Market Harboro'	No wards.												—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* In the town of Dunstable, in this union, separate Vagrant wards have been erected, and been occupied for about six months. For the 26th of December a
† No food is given, except to the infirm and sick.
‡ Vagrants not admitted.

...ts admitted for 1865 in the Months of											The greatest Number of Vagrants relieved in any one Night in the Six Months of		The Total Number of Vagrants relieved in Six Months of		Cubic Feet for each Vagrant the Night when the greatest Number was relieved.	The Kind and Quantity of Food supplied to each Vagrant for						The Kind and Quantity of Work done by the Vagrants.	Are the Police employed as Assistant Relieving Officers of Vagrants?	COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
March.		April.			May.			June.								Supper.			Breakfast.					
Fem.	Chil.	Males	Fem.	Chil.	Males	Fem.	Chil.	Males	Fem.	Chil.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.		Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females	Children.			
																								BEDFORD:
7	7	30	4	3	5	—	—	25	2	—	16	12	82	1[illegible]99	291	Relieved at discretion of the master.						Yes - -	Yes.	Ampthill.
20	17	165	22	16	145	19	15	139	11	8	17	16	966	9[illegible]84	227	6 oz. bread, 1 oz. cheese.			Same as supper.				Men saw wood or grind corn, women clean wards.	Yes.	Bedford.
11	12	71	7	6	61	10	1	16	16	10	16	12	453	4[illegible]49	135	6 oz. bread, 1 pint of gruel, men, and 10 oz. and 1 pint to females.							None - -	No.	Biggleswade.
7	3	81	22	21	51	14	7	43	7	2	10	14	273	5[illegible]29	374	8 oz. bread.			1½ pint gruel.				Males, 1 lb. oakum	No.	Leighton Buzzard.
30	24	158	29	34	208	28	20	108	15	8	21	16	932	7[illegible]50	119	8 oz. boiled rice.			Same as supper.				None - -	No.	Luton.
14	6	130	16	14	117	11	4	92	8	12	13	14	561	6[illegible]69	271	4 oz. bread.			Do.				Males pump water.*	Yes.	Woburn.
													3,267	3,5[illegible]80										
																								CAMBRIDGE:
3	—	7	—	—	7	4	6	5	2	2	4	4	63	[illegible]43	1,080	8 oz. bread.			Do.				½ lb. oakum, or 1 hour at hand mill.	Yes.	Caxton & Arrington.
																								HERTFORD:
107	41	330	63	44	1,031	109	47	305	38	34	66	27	3,328	1,5[illegible]58	65	4 oz. bread night and morning, with gruel or tea, according to circumstances.							None - -	No.	Saint Albans.
133	61	332	136	92	689	110	125	504	124	52	27	29	2,159	2,2[illegible]80	219	7 oz. bread, 6 oz. bread, 3 oz. bread, with gruel or broth, if any.†							None - -	No.	Barnet.
55	40	360	70	40	359	48	30	248	30	11	33	27	1,674	1,9[illegible]08	44	3 oz. bread, 1 pint of soup.			3 oz. bread, 3 oz. flour into gruel.				Break stones for half an hour.	Yes.	Berkhampstead.
9	3	90	24	18	50	7	1	38	3	—	9	17	336	4[illegible]03	279	7 oz. bread night and morning.							1 lb. oakum -	Yes.	Bishops Stortford.
2	1	32	10	4	38	8	4	9	9	6	9	8	206	2[illegible]37	266	8 oz. bread do.							None - -	No.	Buntingford.
52	31	3	24	19	3	28	21	7	21	15	11	8	239	2[illegible]04	432	12 oz. bread, 1 pint of gruel.							Women clean the tramp wards.	No.	Hatfield.
45	32	182	50	37	370	52	27	143	19	16	138	23	1,228	9[illegible]52	57	4 oz. bread, 1 pint of soup.							Men work; if they refuse, no breakfast.	Yes.	Hemel Hempstead.
28	15	143	35	15	203	23	5	116	16	3	30	25	729	6[illegible]03	63	6 oz. bread night and morning.							4 oz. oakum -	No.	Hertford.
53	34	235	41	26	406	66	50	256	62	28	34	32	1,718	1,3[illegible]93	132	4 oz. bread, pint of gruel.							Men 1 lb., women ½ lb. oakum.	Yes.	Hitchin.
18	13	90	9	8	101	18	15	87	11	3	10	7	544	5[illegible]02	217	8 oz. bread, males, night and morning, and 6 oz. to females.							None - -	No.	Royston.
38	21	242	88	37	233	51	19	150	40	16	33	25	862	8[illegible]93	112	5 oz. bread, 1½ pint of gruel.							Men 1 bushel stone, women clean wards.	No.	Ware.
78	48	406	79	62	450	62	46	468	57	33	54	41	1,721	1,8[illegible]02	118	6 oz. bread.			6 oz. bread, 1 pint of porridge.				Men pump water.	Yes.	Watford.
19	10	10	12	13	26	9	15	20	13	9	9	12	192	1[illegible]83	272	6 oz. bread only.							None - -	No.	Welwyn.
													14,936	13,0[illegible]11										
																								HUNTS:
12	15	107	10	6	116	12	6	62	12	9	14	15	611	7[illegible]02	267	7 oz. bread to men and women; children warm milk and water, with bread.							Men 1 lb., females ¾ lb. oakum.	Yes.	Huntingdon.
10	9	23	1	1	29	6	3	24	1	—	9	12	215	2[illegible]25	257	Men, 15 oz. bread; women, 12 oz.; children above 9, 12 oz.; under 9, 10 oz.							Men 1½ lb., women 1 lb do.	Yes.	Saint Ives.
11	14	104	9	8	53	12	8	69	12	13	17	16	372	5[illegible]04	133	8 oz. bread	8 oz. bread	6 oz. bread	8 oz. bread 1½ pint gruel.	8 or. bread 1½ pint gruel.	6 oz. bread 1 pint gruel.		1 lb. oakum by men if breakfast is supplied.	Yes.	Saint Neots.
													1,198	1,5[illegible]21										
																								LEICESTER:
2	—	14	1	2	23	2	5	17	—	—	12	12	220	1[illegible]82	175	Milk porridge and bread to women and children only.							None - -	Yes.	Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
2	2	23	3	2	6	1	—	13	3	6	6	8	85	1[illegible]89	385	8 oz. bread	8 oz. bread	Same as house dietary.	8 oz. and 1 pint gruel.	7 oz. and 1½ pint gruel.	Same as house dietary.		Men 1 hour at the pump.	Yes.	Barrow-upon-Soar.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Not relieved in workhouse.							None - -	Yes.	Billesdon.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Do.			do.				None‡ - -	No.	Blaby.
2	1	15	4	3	12	6	2	7	3	2	3	6	103	[illegible]82	376	None.			None.				None - -	Yes.	Hinckley.
26	16	135	16	3	150	29	13	118	35	31	16	13	932	8[illegible]0	463	6 oz. bread and 1½ pint of porridge, at discretion of master.							None - -	No.	Leicester.
14	14	128	9	4	77	26	22	81	26	29	15	12	676	6[illegible]57	256	8 oz. bread.			8 oz. bread, and to infirm pint of porridge.				2 cwt. of stone -	Yes.	Loughborough.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Not relieved in workhouse.§							None - -	Yes.	Lutterworth.
4	3	17	2	—	13	—	—	15	2	5	7	6	139	1[illegible]35	864	6 oz. bread and 1 pint of porridge.							Pump or break stone.	Yes.	Market Bosworth.
—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	3	4	[illegible]7	790	Not relieved in workhouse.‖							None - -	Yes.	Market Harboro'.

meeting is convened to decide as to the employment to be given to the occupants of those wards in return for the relief they receive.
Vagrants are sent to lodging-houses, and the guardians pay for them.

‖ Vagrants are sent to lodging houses. The Vagrants returned were sick.

| Counties and Unions. | Vagrant Wards in Workhouses specially used for the reception of Vagrants of each sex, and the size of such Wards. | | | | | | Are the Wards sufficient. | Are the Wards insufficient. | The Number of Vagrants admitted for 1864 in the Months of | | | | | |

ants admitted for 1865, in the Months of											The greatest Number of Vagrants relieved in any one Night in the Six Months of		The Total Number of Vagrants relieved in Six Months of		Cubic Feet for each Vagrant the Night when the greatest Number was relieved.	The Kind and Quantity of Food supplied to each Vagrant for					The Kind and Quantity of Work done by the Vagrants.	Are the Police employed as Assistant Relieving Officers of Vagrants?	Counties and Unions.
March.			April.			May.			June.							Supper.			Breakfast.					
Males.	Fem.	Chil.	Males.	Fem.	Chil.	Males.	Fem.	Chil.	Males.	Fem.	Chil.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.		Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.			
4	2	30	10	12	30	2	1	38	6	7	7	5	181	214	507	5 oz. bread and 1 oz. cheese.			5 oz. bread, 1 pint		t of gruel.		Males, ¾ lb. oakum	Yes.	Melton Mowbray.
													2,340	2,206											
																									Middlesex:
57	18	261	91	27	402	98	42	217	112	40	35	26	1,876	1,667	70	10 oz. bread. Children under 8, 8 oz.			-		- -		Bushel of stone or 1 lb. oakum.	No.	Edmonton.
64	46	272	78	26	365	48	30	229	63	32	23	20	1,397	1,337	167	4 oz. bread, night and morning.			-		- -		Males, ½ lb.; females, ¼ lb. oakum.	No.	Hendon.
													3,273	3,004											
																									Northampton:
3	—	21	2	—	15	3	3	20	3	1	8	9	136	221	424	8 oz. of bread for supper only.			- - -		- -		Males, 1 lb.; females, ½ lb. oakum.	Yes.	Brackley.
8	3	11	8	4	17	12	8	15	8	4	9	7	151	109	201	5 oz. bread; when sick, women and children have warm milk and water.			5 oz. bread, 1½ p		nt gruel.		Men 2 hours oakum picking or garden work.	Yes.	Brixworth.
15	9	117	23	13	73	31	15	81	21	12	10	8	625	726	222	8oz.bread	8 oz. bread	6 oz. bread	8 oz. and 1½ pint gruel.	8 oz. and 1½ pint gruel.	6 oz. and 1 pint gruel.		Males grind corn; females pick oakum.	Yes.	Daventry.
1	—	1	—	—	5	1	—	3	—	—	7	5	32	20	419	7 oz. and 1 pint porridge.	6 oz. and 1 pint.	5 oz. and 1 pint.	Same as sup		per.		Men, ½ lb.; females, ¼ lb. oakum.	Yes.	Hardingstone.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Not relieved in workhouse.							None - -	Yes.	Kettering.
16	13	214	29	11	245	37	14	212	30	17	16	28	1,284	1,398	—	Not relieved in workhouse.							None - -	No.	Northampton.
4	5	57	4	5	18	2	1	9	5	3	5	7	166	152	1,123	6 oz. bread.			6 oz. bread, 1½ pi ridge.		nt of por-		2 hours stone-breaking or picking oakum.	No.	Oundle.
11	3	137	13	7	84	11	11	83	9	5	18	14	758	776	143	6 oz. bread with water.			6 oz. bread, 1½ pi		nt gruel.		Males break stone, &c.; females clean wards.	Yes.	Peterborough.
16	5	25	9	4	76	29	5	58	4	3	15	16	489	341	123	7 oz. bread	6 oz. bread	4 oz. bread	Same as sup		per.		Females clean the wards.	Yes.	Potterspury.
—	—	32	4	2	18	2	4	9	2	—	6	6	146	145	318	5 oz. bread.			Same as sup		per.		None - -	No.	Thrapstone.
7	1	63	12	—	63	15	1	81	11	6	8	11	369	439	622	6 oz. bread.			Same as sup		per.		Oakum-picking and stone-breaking.	Yes.	Towcester.
8	3	27	3	—	27	6	2	4	5	1	12	13	251	221	499	6 oz. bread.			- - - -		- -		2 lbs. oakum -	Yes.	Wellingboro'.
													4,347	4,546											
																									Rutland:
2	2	28	3	3	28	4	4	14	7	6	8	7	190	185	466	Food is only given to children and in extreme					cases.		If food supplied, 3 hours stone-breaking.	No.	Oakham.
5	2	35	4	1	31	3	4	26	3	4	8	6	271	231	295	6 oz. bread.			7 oz. bread		-		1 hour stone-breaking.	No.	Uppingham.
													461	416											
																									Warwick:
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Not relieved in workhouse.†							None - -	No.	Alcester.
38	18	228	69	23	125	46	17	139	44	18	31	28	1,296	1,546	178	6 oz. bread.			Bread and g		uel.		Men grind 30 lbs. wheat.	No.	Aston.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Not relieved in workhouse.							None - -	Yes.	Atherstone.
117	61	487	242	120	502	99	25	629	189	103	55	88	5,449	5,154	123	5 oz. bread, 1½ pint of broth, morning and eve					ting.		Men break stone, wom. clean wards.	No.	Birmingham.
25	8	193	14	18	251	23	6	240	56	13	22	30	1,472	1,478	418	5 oz. bread.			- -		- -		None - -	Yes.	Coventry.
1	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	15	9	359	6 oz. bread, 1 oz. cheese, 1 pint of broth, night morning when only 1 oz. bread and morning.					and		None - -	No.	Foleshill.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	249	231	337	6 oz. bread night and morning.							Break stones -	Yes.	Meriden.
4	7	19	7	5	19	3	—	24	19	1	8	6	153	111	490	6 oz. bread or 1 pint of broth, soup, or porri					dge.		None - -	No.	Nuneaton.
18	9	157	28	10	99	13	6	155	30	14	20	23	693	793	330	- - - -			One pint of g		ruel.		None - -	No.	Rugby.
3	—	58	23	9	34	11	4	42	19	6	8	9	297	374	490	6 oz. bread night and morning.							Men 1 lb. oakum, wom. clean wards.	Yes.	Solihull.
1	—	31	1	—	8	1	—	34	—	—	12	9	156	175	700	7 oz. bread, 1 oz. cheese.			- -		- -		1 bushel of stone -	No.	Southam.
32	15	152	35	50	103	17	5	117	23	40	23	16	853	1,118	294	4 oz. bread.			Same as sup		per.		None - -	No.	Stratford-on-Avon.
16	11	136	20	9	79	21	14	60	14	10	14	10	652	674	405	5 oz. bread night and morning.							Stone-breaking -	No.	Warwick.
													11,276	11,693											
																									Worcester:
10	1	10	4	—	25	6	5	21	11	11	9	14	217	117	117	7 oz. bread	6 oz. bread	4 oz. bread	Same as sup		per.		None - -	Yes.	King's Norton.

† The relieving officer sends Vagrants to lodging-houses in the town.

‡ At this time the guardians are making very extensive additions to thes e wards, and when completed they will be sufficient.

VAGRANCY.

REPORT OF SIR J. WALSHAM, BART., POOR LAW INSPECTOR, TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE POOR LAW BOARD.

SIR, Cheltenham, January 19, 1866.

I AM sorry that the increasing pressure of ordinary and special business, together with the hindrance of repeated attacks of personal illness, has prevented my giving an earlier reply to Mr. Thornely's letter of the 25th October, on the subject of Vagrancy.

I now annex, in a tabular form, the statistical information, as regards my district, which you appear to require.

I have 73 unions under my superintendence; viz., all the unions of Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk—56 in number—with 4 Cambridgeshire and 13 Kent unions in addition.

Of these 73 unions, two (viz., those of Wayland and Thingoe), are without any vagrant wards; but the Thingoe workhouse being, curiously enough, situated within the Bury St. Edmund's incorporation, has no occasion for such wards; the wayfaring poor having been always relieved at the Bury workhouse, where the wards in question are very good. In the Wayland union, vagrants (who do not average six in a month), are placed in the receiving wards, and bad cases in the infectious ward.

The vagrants who apply in the Mutford and Lothingland incorporation (where the position of the workhouse renders it unavailable for wayfarers applying in Lowestoft and Gorleston), are dealt with exclusively by the police; and, after being searched and a description taken of them, they have orders on lodging-houses, and from two to four pennyworth of bread given them.*

There are also in my district 4 unions (viz., those of Linton, Isle of Sheppey, Docking, and Forehoe), where there is only one regular vagrant ward; and 2 unions (viz., those of Blofield and Henstead), where the two rooms used as vagrant wards are so very small that when more than one man or two women are relieved together, the others have to be placed in the probationary or infectious wards. It will be seen, however, by referring to the statistical table annexed, that the vagrants relieved in all these 6 unions are few in number: the female vagrants, including

* NOTE.—The number of vagrants relieved at lodging-houses in Lowestoft and Gorleston during the half-year ended 30th June 1864, was 226.

children, not averaging three a month; consequently, the practical inconvenience of using the receiving wards for women and children, though I have recorded the accommodation in question as insufficient, is scarcely appreciable. I have also recorded the West Ham vagrant wards as insufficient on account chiefly of the number of vagrants constantly occupying them. They are, moreover, dark and dismal places.

In the remaining 64 unions of my district the vagrant wards may be considered more or less adequate for their purpose, in respect of size; though the accommodation is unequal in quality. The vagrant wards of a few workhouses have regular beds, and are on a par with the ordinary run of probationary wards; but the large majority are furnished with guard-room bedsteads, plenty of straw (*said* to be frequently changed), and an *alleged* sufficiency of rugs. I use the expressions "said" and "alleged" because it is simply impossible for an Inspector of 73 workhouses to write positively on the point; but in my inspections of such wards, whether occupied or unoccupied, I have seen no reason to doubt the truth of the statement. It is needless to add that if the generality of vagrant wards are places which leave an unfavourable and dissatisfied impression on a visitor, pleasant rooms with bed furniture to correspond, would be altogether out of accordance with the personal condition of nine-tenths of the people *on tramp*, who lodge nightly at some workhouse or another. Vagrants, stating themselves to be ill, are seen by the medical officer, and if seriously ill, are treated like the regular poor, and passed into the hospitals or sick wards of the workhouse.

In 7 unions of my district (viz., Billericay, Dunmow, Canterbury, Downham, East and West Flegg, King's Lynn, and Freebridge Lynn), no work is required from vagrants. At Canterbury and Lynn the existing arrangement of the vagrant wards is such as to render it difficult (the guardians allege, impracticable) to carry out any task of work effectually. In other words, some little expense for sheds would be requisite, of the advantages of which the guardians are sceptical; and, indeed, the same may be said of each union where a task of work is not exacted; but the number, and especially the cost of vagrants is comparatively small in 4 of those unions.* Picking oakum is the principal mode of employment for vagrants in my district; but stone-breaking, a much better task, is resorted to in six workhouses; pumping water in six other workhouses; grinding corn in two workhouses; and carrying shingle or barrowing soil in two other workhouses.

The food given is generally from six to eight ounces of bread at supper, and the same at breakfast, in the Cambridgeshire and Kent unions; and nearly the same quantities of bread in the Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk unions, with one to one and a half ounces of cheese for supper, and one to one and a half pints of gruel for breakfast. The additional food does not, however, appear to create any special attraction to the workhouses in which it is

* Note.—Dunmow, Downham, East and West Flegg, and Freebridge Lynn.

supplied. Vagrants are not nearly so numerous in Essex (excluding West Ham and Romford), Norfolk, and Suffolk, where the dietary for them is comparatively liberal, as in Cambridgeshire and Kent, where it is less liberal.

Irrespectively of the Thingoe union, in which, as already explained, vagrants are not relieved at all, police constables have been appointed assistant relieving officers for Vagrants in 45 of my unions; viz., in the 4 Cambridgeshire unions; in 12 of the 16 Essex unions; in 4 of the 13 Kent unions; in 12 of the 22 Norfolk unions; and in 12 of the 16 Suffolk unions; thus leaving 27 unions in which the guardians have either objected or omitted to employ the agency of the constabulary.

It is to observed, however, that in Essex (where under the very effective arrangements established some 18 or 19 years ago by Admiral M'Hardy, vagrancy was at one time nearly extinguished, and is still little more than a shadow of what it was prior to 1848),—in Essex, of the 4 unions in which the police do not act as assistant relieving officers, the Metropolitan police have the principal charge of the West Ham union, and a considerable share of the charge of the Romford union; whilst the gravitation of vagrancy to Colchester almost frees the adjoining rural union of Lexden and Winstree from the duty of relieving it. In the Tendring union, the greatest portion of the wayfaring poor has to be relieved in lodging-houses at Harwich, which is 10 miles, or at Manningtree, which is 5 miles distant from the workhouse. Hence, the non-employment as yet of the police; but on a recent visit to that union, I took occasion to urge on the guardians the adoption of the nearly universal practice of the other Essex unions. The figures in the table only represent the number of Vagrants relieved at the Tendring workhouse, and do not account for the heavy numbers sent by the relieving officers to lodging-houses.

In the Kent unions, a rural constabulary is of comparatively recent date, and the conviction of its utility in dealing with vagrants has not yet made much apparant progress.

In those unions of Norfolk and Suffolk in which the services of the police have not been made available, the number of vagrants applying for relief has been too small to render the necessity of these services very apparent to the guardians. But I ought to add that in one union (that of Blything), of which the Lord Lieutenant of Suffolk has been Chairman since its formation, the employment of the police as assistant relieving officers was resorted to for a time, and abandoned as being less effective than the action of the relieving officers. I dissent from this conclusion; and believe the fact to be that the employment of the police was somewhat too hastily pronounced to tend to the increase of vagrancy in the Blything union, though it had notoriously had the opposite effect wherever else it had been tried. Practically and locally the matter is unimportant, for vagrants barely average six per month in this large union.

A comparison of the vagrancy statistics summaried in the annexed table will show, I think, that as much uniformity of system has been attained in my district in dealing with vagrants as the boards of guardians of different counties could be expected to adopt under suggestions. Greater uniformity, if deemed desirable, can only be accomplished by compulsory orders as to diet, work, and the employment of the police.

With reference to the employment of the police, I have a strong impression that the management of the relief of the class known as Vagrants or Tramps should be exclusively committed to the police, and be entirely disconnected from the ordinary administration of the relief of the poor. I am quite aware of the many obstacles to the transfer of the relief of vagrants from the guardians and their officers to the Rural constabularies or to the Metropolitan and Urban police, and I see little hope of those obstacles being for the present overcome. I also admit the apparent objectionableness of subjecting the wayfaring artizan or labourer in search of work to the action of the police. But even as it is, he must take his chance with the habitual tramp, and such comfort as a vagrant ward can at best supply would be more secure to him, (especially in the larger towns where the inmates are numerous), under the supervision of the police than of the porter of the workhouse and his assistants; and I cannot but believe that sooner or later it will be found necessary to commit the relief of the tramping and travelling poor wholly to the care of the police—vagrant lodges in suitable localities, as well as the cost of the relief afforded, being provided out of the county rates. In the meanwhile, I am decidedly of opinion—(1) that police inspectors or constables ought to be appointed assistant relieving officers for vagrants on the Essex plan, in every union where a constabulary force exists; (2) that a test of work should be systematically enforced; and (3) that a dietary for vagrants, supplementary to the regular dietary of each workhouse, should be issued by the Board.

I have, &c.

JOHN WALSHAM.

To the Right Honourable
Charles Pelham Villiers,
&c. &c. &c.

TABLE showing the State of Vagrancy in Sir John Walsham's District for the half-year ended 30th June 1865.

NAMES of UNIONS.	Total Number of Vagrants relieved in the half-year ended 30th June 1865.				Greatest Number relieved in any one night during the period.	Accommodation.				Police Constables employed.	Work done by Vagrants.		Food supplied at Meal, viz., at Supper and at Breakfast.
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.		Sufficient.	Insufficient.	None.	Observations.		Kind.	Quantity.	
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.													
1. Cambridge	403	66	83	552	16	Yes.	..	..	..	Yes.	Break stones	1 bushel	6 oz. bread each meal.
2. Chesterton	10	1	..	11	3	Yes.	..	..	..	Yes.	Pick oakum	1 lb.	8 „ „
3. Linton	50	7	10	67	8	..	*	..	One ward.	Yes.	„ „	1 lb.	8 „ „
4. Newmarket	183	25	40	248	14	Yes.	..	..	Small.	Yes.	„ „	..	5 „ with tea or gruel, if feeble.
ESSEX.													
5. Billericay	220	94	60	374	11	Yes.	..	..	..	Yes.	No work exacted	..	16 oz. bread (8 oz. per meal).
6. Braintree	29	15	13	57	5	Yes.	..	..	Small.	Yes.	Pick oakum	½ lb.	8 „ per meal.
7. Chelmsford	563	97	100	760	18	Yes.	..	..	..	Yes.	„ „	1 lb.	8 „ with pint of gruel or tea per meal.
8. Colchester	578	80	60	718	13	Yes.	..	..	..	Yes.	„ „ &c.	..	8 „ with 1½ pint of gruel per meal.
9. Dunmow	81	59	44	184	12	Yes.	..	..	..	Yes.	No work	..	8 „ per meal.
10. Epping	295	43	22	360	14	Yes.	..	..	..	Yes.	Working pump	2 hours	7 „ „
11. Halstead	No entry in Register of Vagrants.					Yes.	..	..	..	Yes.	Pick oakum	2 lbs.	7 „ with pint of gruel per meal.
12. Lexden & Winstree	..	..	..	..	..	Yes.	..	..	..	No.	„ „	1 lb.	8 „ with 1 oz. of cheese for supper; 6 oz. and 1½ pint of porridge for breakfast.
13. Maldon	87	19	23	129	12	Yes.	..	..	..	Yes.	„ „	1 lb.	6 oz. bread per meal.
14. Ongar	781	171	125	1,077	19	Yes.	..	..	..	Yes.	Grinding corn	2 hours	6 „ with 1 oz. of cheese for supper; 5 oz. and 1 pint of gruel for breakfast.
15. Orsett	42	19	31	92	7	Yes.	..	..	..	Yes.	Working pump	2 hours	6 oz. bread per meal.
16. Rochford	11	10	10	31	7	Yes.	..	..	..	Yes.	„ „ &c.	..	8 „ with 1½ pint of gruel per meal.
17. Romford	1,692	349	205	2,246	59	Yes; but not always.				No.	Mill or pump	..	7 „ per meal, with 1½ pint of gruel at breakfast.
18. Saffron Walden	156	28	36	220	11	Yes.	..	..	..	Yes.	Oakum or pump	..	8 oz. bread per meal with 1 pint of gruel.
19. Tendring	27	2	1	30	6	Yes.	..	..	..	No.	Oakum picking	1½ lb.	8 „ „ with 1½ pint of milk porridge for breakfast.
20. West Ham	1,489	650	251	2,390	31	..	*	..	..	No.	„ „	1 lb.	8 oz. bread per meal.
21. Witham	288	67	44	399	10	Yes.	..	..	..	Yes.	„ „	1 lb.	7 „ „ with 1 pint of gruel at breakfast.

TABLE—*cont.*

NAMES of UNIONS.	Total Number of Vagrants relieved in the half-year ended 30th June 1865.				Greatest Number relieved in any one night during the period.	Accommodation.				Police Constables employed.	Work done by Vagrants.		Food supplied at Meal, viz., at Supper and at Breakfast.
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.		Sufficient.	Insufficient.	None.	Observations.		Kind.	Quantity.	
KENT.													
22. Blean	56	9	14	79	8	Yes.	..	..	..	No.	Oakum picking	½ lb.	6 oz. bread per meal.
23. Bridge	118	39	39	196	12	Yes.	..	..	..	Yes.	„ „	1 lb.	6 „ „ (The work test is not generally applied.)
24. Canterbury	619	29	161	906	16	Yes.	..	..	..	Yes.	No work practicable.		8 oz. bread per meal.
25. Dartford	666	351	131	1,148	22	Yes.	..	..	..	No.	Pumping water, stone breaking, oakum picking.	..	8 „ „
26. Eastry	746	32	44	222	13	Yes.	..	..	..	No.	Stone breaking	1 bushel	6 „ „
27. Faversham	303	73	60	436	13	Yes.	..	..	..	No.	Oakum picking	1 lb.	8 „ „
28. Gravesend&Milton	913	320	151	1,384	29	Yes.	..	..	..	Yes.	„ „	1 lb.	6 „ „
29. Hoo	42	17	7	66	6	Yes.	..	..	..	No.	„ „	If junk could be obtained.	„ „
30. Medway	609	186	96	897	16	Yes.	..	..	..	No.	Oakum picking or stone breaking.	..	6 „ „
31. Milton	349	86	80	515	15	Yes.	..	..	..	Yes.	Oakum picking	1 lb.	6 „ „
32. North Aylesford	619	187	75	881	21	Yes.	..	..	..	No.	Stone breaking	⅔ yard	6 „ „
33. Sheppey, Isle of	65	13	5	83	5	..	*	..	One ward.	No.	Shingle carrying	1 cwt.	8 „ „
34. Thanet, Isle of	141	30	39	210	10	Yes.	..	..	..	No.	Oakum picking, or water pumping.	..	6 „ „
NORFOLK.													
35. Aylsham	Only 2 or 3 per quarter.				2	Yes.	..	..	..	Yes.	Oakum picking	2 lbs.	7 oz. bread per meal and ⅔ oz. cheese for supper; 1 pint gruel for breakfast.
36. Blofield	19	3	..	22	3	Yes.	*	..	Very small.	Yes.	„ „	1 lb.	6 oz. bread and 1 oz. cheese per meal
37. Depwade	50	14	10	74	8	Yes.	..	..	..	Yes.	„ „	1 lb.	7 „ per meal and 1 pint gruel at breakfast.
38. Docking	42	7	3	52	6	..	*	..	One ward.	No.	Water pumping	½ or 1 hour	8 „ „ 1½ oz. cheese at supper, 1 pint of gruel at breakfast.
39. Downham	101	17	18	136	7	Yes.	..	..	..	Yes.	No work exacted	..	8 oz. bread per meal.
40. Erpingham	9	2	3	14	6	Yes.	..	..	..	No.	Oakum picking	1 lb.	7 „ 1 oz. cheese per meal, with 1½ pint of gruel at breakfast.
41. Faith's, St.	7	4	4	15	5	Yes.	..	..	..	No.	„ „	1 lb.	6 oz. bread and 1 oz. cheese for supper with 1½ pint gruel at breakfast.

42. Flegg, East & West	8	3	..	17	3	Yes.	..	..	Small.	Yes.	No work exacted	-	..	8 oz. bread and 1 oz. cheese per meal.
43. Forehoe - -	24	6	5	35	4	..	*	..	One ward.	Yes.	Oakum picking	-	½ lb. - -	6 „ per meal.
44. Freebridge Lynn -	20	4	2	26	5	Yes.	..	..	Small.	No.	No work exacted	-	..	8 „ and 1½ oz. cheese per meal.
45. Guiltcross - -	24	4	4	32	4	Yes.	..	..	Small.	No.	Oakum picking	-	¾ lb. - -	7 „ per meal, 1 oz. cheese with 1½ pint of gruel for breakfast.
46. Henstead - -	24	6	4	34	7	..	*	..	Very small.	No.	„ „	-	1 lb. - -	6 oz. bread per meal.
47. King's Lynn - -	306	36	17	359	7	Yes.	..	..	..	Yes.	No work exacted	-	..	16 „ (8 oz. per meal).
48. Loddon&Clavering	18	5	..	23	2	Yes.	..	..	..	No.	Oakum picking	-	1 lb. - -	6 & 7 „ and 1 oz. of cheese per meal.
49. Mitford & Launditch.	113	9	6	128	7	Yes.	..	..	..	Yes.	„ „	-	1 lb. - -	7 „ per meal, 1 oz. of cheese with gruel for breakfast.
50. Norwich - -	256	26	25	307	10	Yes.	..	..	..	Yes.	„ „	-	1 lb. - -	16 oz. bread (8 oz. per meal).
51. Swaffham - -	71	15	6	92	7	Yes.	..	..	..	Yes.	„ „	-	1 lb. - -	7 „ 1 oz. cheese for supper; 8 oz. bread, 2 pints gruel for breakfast.
52. Thetford - -	101	17	14	132	8	Yes.	..	..	..	No.	„ „	-	1½ lbs. - -	16 oz. bread (8 oz. per meal).
53. Tunstead & Happing.	10	4	..	14	3	Yes.	..	..	Small.	No.	„ „	-	1 lb. - -	6 „ and ¾ oz. cheese per meal.
54. Walsingham - -	24	6	3	33	6	Yes.	..	..	Small.	No.	„ „	-	1 lb. - -	7 „ and 1½ oz. cheese for supper; 8 oz. bread and 2 pints gruel for breakfast.
55. Wayland - -	22	7	4	33	6	..	..	*	..	Yes.	Oakum picking	-	1 lb. - -	8 oz. bread and 1 oz. of cheese for supper, with 1½ pint gruel for breakfast.
56. Yarmouth, Great -	657	85	40	782	14	Yes.	..	..	..	Yes.	Stone breaking, oakum picking, or barrow soil.		1 bushel; 1 lb. -	8 oz. bread and 1 oz. cheese per meal.
SUFFOLK.														
57. Blything - -	70	3	2	75	5	Yes.	..	..	..	No.	Oakum picking	-	1 lb. - -	14 oz. bread with 2 oz. cheese (7 oz. and 1 oz. per meal).
58. Bosmere & Claydon	38	2	4	44	4	Yes.	..	..	..	Yes.	„ „	-	1 lb. - -	8 oz. bread per meal.
59. Bury St. Edmund's	206	28	25	259	10	Yes.	..	..	..	Yes.	„ „	-	1 lb. - -	6 „ „
60. Cosford - - -	29	6	3	38	5	Yes.	..	..	..	Yes.	„ „	-	1 lb. - -	8 „ with 1 oz. cheese for supper, and with 1½ pint of gruel for breakfast.
61. Hartismere - -	50	12	11	73	5	Yes.	..	..	Small.	Yes.	„ „	-	1 lb. - -	7 oz. bread with 1 oz. cheese for supper, and with 1 pint of gruel for breakfast.
62. Hoxne - - -	4	..	2	6	3	Yes.	..	..	..	No.	„ „	-	1 lb. - -	8 oz. bread with 1 oz. of cheese for supper, and with gruel for breakfast.
63. Ipswich - -	319	48	49	416	12	Yes.	..	..	..	Yes.	Stone breaking	-	1 bushel - -	6 oz. bread per meal and with gruel for breakfast.
64. Mildenhall - -	50	14	16	80	9	Yes.	..	..	Small.	No.	Crank turning	-	1 hour - -	7 „ with 1 oz. cheese per meal.
65. Mutford&Lothingland.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	Yes.	..		..	Vagrants sent to lodging-houses.
66. Plomesgate - -	143	9	11	163	5	Yes.	..	..	Very small.	Yes.	Oakum picking	-	..	7 oz. bread with 1½ oz. cheese for supper, with porridge for breakfast.
67. Risbridge - -	42	5	5	52	4	Yes.	..	..	Small.	Yes.	„ „	-	1 lb. - -	6 oz. bread with 1½ oz. cheese for supper, with porridge for breakfast.
68. Samford - -	13	4	2	19	5	Yes.	..	..	..	Yes.	„ „	-	1 lb. - -	8 oz. bread for breakfast, no supper!
69. Stow - - -	94	18	16	128	6	Yes.	..	..	..	Yes.	„ „	-	1 lb. - -	7 oz. bread with 1 oz. cheese for supper, bread and gruel for breakfast.
70. Sudbury - -	106	15	12	133	9	Yes.	..	..	..	Yes.	„ „	-	1 lb. - -	6 oz. bread with 1 oz. cheese per meal.
71. Thingoe - -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..		..	Vagrants sent to Bury workhouse.
72. Waingford - -	38	8	5	51	4	Yes.	..	..	..	No.	Oakum picking	-	1 lb. - -	7 oz. bread with ¾ oz. of cheese per meal.
73. Woodbridge - -	65	4	6	75	3	Yes.	..	..	..	Yes.	„ „	-	1 lb. - -	8 „ with 1½ pint of gruel per meal.

19th January 1866. J. W.

VAGRANCY.

REPORT OF JOHN T. GRAVES, ESQ., POOR LAW INSPECTOR, TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE POOR LAW BOARD.

Cheltenham,
25th December 1865.

Sir,

In answer to Mr. Thornely's circular letter of the 25th October 1865, on the subject of Vagrancy, I now send you such information as I possess respecting certain particulars as to which he informs me that you are desirous of being furnished with a statement from me.

The statement (B.) annexed refers to the 68 unions in my district, and is arranged in a tabular form. I have added a numerical summary (A.), as to the heads of inquiry concerning which I believe that I can supply a fair approximation.

I am not yet able to transmit such a report on the present state of Vagrancy in my district as would deserve attention by containing the statistics of the subject in accurate detail. I attach little importance to statements in reference to the increase or diminution of Vagrancy, when they are not founded upon existing numerical records. Upon analyzing such statistics of Vagrancy as I possess in the forms (A.) transmitted to me weekly, I have found many of them so imperfect that, in several instances, I am obliged to await the result of further inquiry.

23rd January 1866.

Enclosed is a table (C.) showing the number of vagrant cases relieved in certain unions in the half year ended respectively September 29, 1864 and 1865. From this it appears that there has been a slight comparative increase of Vagrancy in the district in the latter half year, but the alteration is not such as to mark any change in the general condition of the poor. So far as I can learn, the expense of the relief of Vagrants has increased in a ratio slightly exceeding the increase in the number of cases, but I have not sufficient data to warrant a positive assertion on this head. The table indicates by the letters W and P those unions which have vagrant wards and those where the police have part in the administration of relief; but such a statistical examination as I have been able to give does not show any clear connexion between the increase or diminution of Vagrancy and the local mode in which the relief of tramps is administered.

There is still in the district, as will be apparent from the table (B.), a remarkable variety in the treatment of Vagrants; but the recent tendency has been towards a diminution of the differences in different unions. It has been my object to favour the tendency to uniformity by recommending either orally at board meetings of the guardians or by written entries in the

visitors' book the erection of Vagrant wards, the allowance of food, the regular imposition of a task of work, and the introduction of assistance by the police in unions where such measures appeared to be feasible and had not been previously adopted. Within the last few years several unions have tried these means, after having been urged to do so by the Poor Law Board, in consequence partly of my reports. I could, if necessary, refer to some such cases, as well as to others where my advice has failed. But I have kept no special record of my endeavours in this direction, and am not willing to take credit for results which may have been chiefly due to other influences.

The opposition to the measures I have adverted to has been successful in many instances, and rests on reasons partly of general principle and partly of local expediency.

There are few subjects on which greater difference of opinion prevails among thoughtful men than the best mode of treating the houseless and wayfaring poor, and guardians are naturally desirous to exempt their constituents from expenses which can be fairly avoided. Where there are workhouses without tramp wards the objection put forward to the erection of such wards is sometimes the want of a convenient site for sleeping places and working yard apart from the ordinary inmates, and sometimes the enhanced danger of fever and itch. The introduction of such diseases into workhouses has been occasionally traced to communication with tramps. Where there are Vagrant wards, but where no resolution prescribing a task of work has been passed in conformity with 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57. s. 5, I sometimes hear that it is not easy to provide and efficiently to superintend suitable work without an inconvenient increase in officers. Where there is a sufficient staff of subordinate officers to constitute such physical strength as might enforce a task upon discontented and able-bodied men, the trouble and danger of repression and punishment are not inconsiderable. Further, where the distances from the neighbouring unions are great it is deemed harsh so to detain a wayfarer and so to exhaust his strength as to disable him from arriving in good time at a further stage, and thus to endanger his return. Hence, even where a resolution has been passed, it is often left unapplied to wayfarers who are willing to quit the workhouse early without demanding breakfast, for it is found that tramps are more easily got rid of where there is a task suspended over them *in terrorem,* and enforced only upon uncomplaisant claimants.

There is much discordancy in the opinions which I have received from clerks to guardians respecting the utility of employing the police as assistants in the relief of Vagrants. Such employment in my opinion is generally beneficial, because it tends to assimilate the kind and expense of relief in different unions. It does not discourage applications so much, and police officers cannot discriminate between applicants to such an extent as was at first anticipated. To make a distinction between destitute tramps on the ground of presumed better or worse desert

cannot long be satisfactorily attempted, at least in rural unions. By degrees the tramp who cannot be proved to have the means of support, and who is willing to accept the unluxurious relief on the conditions offered gets a ticket for lodging, or for lodging and food, from a policeman perhaps more readily than from an ordinary relieving officer, who may feel constrained to consult the inclinations of guardians of the sterner sort. For this reason the guardians in a few cases, after trying the police, have reverted to the ancient machinery of relief. Where a superintendent or other officer of police has been appointed assistant relieving officer, the practice, I believe, has usually been that he leaves at the police station signed tickets for relief, where applications may be made in his absence to the policeman on duty. The assistant relieving officer is not always a paid officer of the guardians, and his power to give medical and other extraordinary relief in case of necessity has not always been fully defined and understood. If police intervention under the direction of the guardians were made general, I think that further regulation for the sake of adjusting power and responsibility would be desirable.

The difference in relief given in different unions is even greater than would appear by the statement I have made. The quality of the food, where any is given, the severity of the task, where any is exacted, and the kind of sleeping accommodation in Vagrant wards vary to an extent which my table does not show. If bed clothes are provided, they are often found in a dirty state and infested with vermin after the departure of the occupants; and I am often told that the preservation of cleanliness in Vagrant wards is impossible. The least objectionable mode of bedding tramps in ordinary use seems to be inclined boards with a sufficiency of straw, and a supply of rugs in severe weather.

Among the tramping community are many wretched beings who could not, if they would, take any effective step to escape from their condition. Outcasts from society by their crimes or vices, or unpleasant ways, or unbearable temper, they would seek in vain for employment. Who would willingly employ a filthy jail-bird or a ragged deserter? What respectable labourer would willingly work with such a vagabond? Some tramps have been from birth in the lowest grade, and have never been able to surmount the obstacles arising from early vicious association, or ignorance, or inferior bodily or mental organization. They exhibit an excessive misery and squalor which inspire disgust rather than compassion. There are men who sympathize strongly with the "deserving poor," whose habits and feelings they understand. There are men who are disposed to give from the poor rates to able-bodied labourers whose families they know, and whose struggles they witness, an amount of eleemosynary aid which is inconsistent with more enlightened benevolence. But very rarely indeed are any such liberal and comfortable food and lodging provided in tramp wards as would make a tramp's relief an object of desire to the lowest of the stationary poor. Undue sympathy with the houseless scamp is not at this time and in this country a

common failing, at least according to my experience. I have heard (not without protest) magistrates at boards of guardians direct relieving officers to give no relief to able-bodied tramps, to take the risk of their perishing, if sent away; and I have heard of several instances where tramps so repelled have committed depredations (as taking food from a shop, breaking a window, tearing clothes, and even setting fire to a rick) for the sake of vengeance on a hostile community or to obtain the shelter of a prison. This repellent system has generally been so far successful as to divert destitute wanderers from the unions where it is known to be in use; but I much doubt whether it seriously diminishes the general amount of Vagrancy, or affects the temptations to a strolling life which are operative on the minds of persons who have the option of maintaining themselves by steady industry. The average relief to tramps could scarcely be made more scanty and deterrent than it now ordinarily is without such harshness as would lead to scandal. The risk which is now often incurred without leading to painful exposure would probably, if extended over a much larger surface, have so many unfortunate results as to occasion a revulsion of public feeling.

Under this system there is an excuse, if not a necessity, for mendicity. *Il faut vivre* is the feeling of the most abject Vagrant. If not driven by desperation to fraud or violence, he must beg to sustain life. From what else is there any hope for that man trudging along the highway with limping gait, followed by that worn and disreputable looking woman, the temporary companion of his tramp? With his shabby, scanty, and unclean garments, not like a workman's, his downcast look and unhealthy complexion, he is lucky, if, driven from the workhouse and the relieving officer's door, he can extract on his way a crust of bread or a potato from the grudging and misgiving pity of the cottager, or a few pence from the passing carriage. Now it appears to me better that this excuse for begging should everywhere be done away, and that the most unamiable tramp should have the means of obtaining a modicum of assistance from public sources at a stage of destitution somewhat short of extreme urgency.

The want of uniformity in the treatment of tramps will continue as long as it is profitable to neglect the duty of relieving the destitute, and possible to throw the weight upon others. The expenses of suitable relief are not very onerous, but they are unwillingly incurred because they are bestowed on objects who are considered to have no especial claim on the pockets of the local ratepayers. I have come, after much hesitation, to the conclusion that the expense of relieving the wayfaring poor who apply for relief in a union, where they are not settled and have no home, should be diffused over an area far wider than the union.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN T. GRAVES,
Poor Law Inspector.

To the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P.,
President of the Poor Law Board.

(A.)

SUMMARY OF UNIONS.

Where there are Vagrant Wards.	Where there are no Vagrant Wards.	Where a Task of Work is required.	Where there is no Task.	Where Food is given to Vagrants.	Where Food is not given.	Where the Police assist in the Relief of Vagrants.	Where the Police do not assist in their Relief.
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)
46	22	39	29	59	9	47	21

(1.) This number includes the unions where the wards are separate from the union workhouse.

(3.) This includes those unions where a task of work is occasionally performed, though the guardians may not have passed a resolution under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57. s. 5. In many cases a task of work is not enforced, if the Vagrant is willing to depart without breakfast.

(5.) In this number are included some unions where food is but seldom given, and where it is only given in cases of illness or urgent necessity, as well as those where it is usually or regularly given.

Where the "nature and quantity" of the food are not expressly mentioned in return (B.), the food (when any is given) may be assumed in ordinary cases to be bread only, and the quantity to be the weight allowed to the other pauper inmates by the dietary of the union. It is usually given in the evening to those only who arrive before the hour of closing the workhouse, and in the morning to such only of the able-bodied male Vagrants as are willing, if required, to do work in return for food.

(7.) The police officers who only inspect or search Vagrants, or give them tickets to take to the ordinary relieving officer, as well as those who have been appointed assistant relieving officers by the guardians, are set down as "assisting" in the relief of Vagrants.

In almost all cases where there are Vagrant wards, I have been positively informed by the masters of workhouses that they have been found "sufficient," and I do not remember any case where complaint has been made to me that they are insufficient for ordinary purposes. As the tramp wards are usually empty in those hours of the day when the inspector ordinarily visits a workhouse, the sufficiency or insufficiency, except in extreme cases, does not come under his personal cognizance. I have not sufficient data to answer the question satisfactorily. Different persons attach different limits to the vague term "sufficient." Definite statistical information, therefore, is desirable, and I do not yet possess the required information as to the dimensions, &c., of the wards, the number of Vagrants accommodated therein each night, and the number of Vagrants applying for relief from day to day. In most cases, probably, the *average* number of Vagrants who obtain orders for admission would not overcrowd the Vagrant wards, but the variation in the number of applicants from time to time is often very considerable, and I believe that many Vagrant wards in my district are occasionally overcrowded. When, in the annexed table (B.) there is no note as to the sufficiency or insufficiency of the Vagrant wards, I intend to signify that I have no reason to set them down as insufficient, though I hesitate to assert positively that they are sufficient. In some cases the size and general arrangements of the Vagrant wards leave no doubt in my mind that they are sufficient; in a very few cases they are so small that I believe them to be insufficent, and in others marked with a query, I have positive doubts of their sufficiency.

Cheltenham, 25th December 1865. J. T. G.

(B.)

RETURN relating to the ARRANGEMENTS made for the RELIEF of VAGRANTS in UNION WORKHOUSES.

Name of Union.	Whether there are Vagrant Wards.	Whether the Vagrant Wards are		Task of Work required from able-bodied Vagrants.		Nature and Quantity of Food given to		Whether Police Officers are employed as Assistant Relieving Officers.	Annual Salary paid for the Officers' Services.	Observations.
		Sufficient.	Insufficient.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
Gloucestershire.										
Cheltenham	Yes.	Yes.	—	Two hours stone-breaking.	Nil	5 oz. bread.	5 oz. bread.	Yes.	Nil.	
Chipping Sodbury	Yes.	—	Yes.	Carrying water to garden, &c.	Nil	Food.	Food.	No.	Nil.	
Cirencester	Yes.	Yes.	—	Stone-breaking	Nil	+ „	+ „	Yes.	Nil.	
Dursley	Yes.	?	?	None	Nil	4 oz. bread,	4 oz. bread.	Yes.	Nil.	If they work for it tramps can have breakfast.
Gloucester	No.	—	—	None	Nil	1*d.* worth bread.	1*d.* worth bread.	No.	Nil.	
Newent	Yes.	?	?	Stone-breaking	Nil	Bread.	Bread.	Yes.	Nil.	
Northleach	Yes.	?	?	None	Nil	+ seldom.	+	Yes.	Nil.	
Stow-on-the-Wold	Yes.	Yes.	—	Stone-breaking	Work in garden.	5 oz. bread.	5 oz. bread.	No.	Nil.	Bread is given night and morning.
Stroud	Yes.	?	?	None	Nil	Food.	+	Yes.	Nil.	
Tetbury	No.	—	—	None	Nil	None.	None.	Yes.	Nil.	The police search Vagrants.
Tewkesbury	No.	—	—	None	Nil	1 penny loaf.	Penny loaf.	Yes.	Nil.	
Thornbury	Yes.	?	?	+ Some work	Nil	Food.	Food.	No.	Nil.	
Westbury-on-Severn.	Yes.	?	?	None	Nil	7 oz. bread,	7 oz. bread.	No.	Nil.	
Wheatenhurst	Yes.	Yes.	—	Two hours wheeling stones from wharf.	Nil	Food.	Food.	Yes.	Nil.	
Winchcomb	Yes.	Yes.	—	None	Nil	+ „	+	No.	Nil.	
Herefordshire.										
Bromyard	No.	—	—	Stone-breaking	Nil	Food (seldom).	(Seldom).	Yes.	£4.	Vagrants are placed in receiving wards.
Dore	No.	—	—	None	Nil	Food.	Food.	No.	Nil.	Vagrants are placed in the stable.
Hereford	Yes.	Yes.	—	Stone-breaking and oakum picking.	Oakum picking, ½ lb.	+ „	+ „	No.	Nil.	
Kington	Yes.	Yes.	—	None	None	None.	None.	Yes.	*	* £4 at Kington, £1 10*s.* at New Radnor.
Ledbury	Yes.	Yes.	—	Stone-breaking or gardening, two hours.	Two hours' cleaning.	Food.	Food.	Yes.	Nil.	
Leominster	Yes.	?	?	Two hours stone-breaking.	Cocoa nut or oakum picking, two hours.	Bread and gruel or broth.	Bread and gruel or broth.	†	—	† Discontinued.
Ross	No.	—	—	None	None	Food (seldom).	Food (seldom).	Yes.	£5.	Food is given by the relieving officer in case of urgent necessity.
Weobly	Yes.	—	—	Two hours stone-breaking.	Cleaning vagrant wards.	7 oz. bread.	6 oz. bread.	Yes.	£4.	
Monmouthshire.										
Abergavenny	Yes.	—	—	Two hours stone-breaking.	Nil	6 oz. bread, 1½ pint gruel.	5 oz. bread and 1½ pint gruel.	Yes.	£5.	
Bedwellty	Yes.	Yes.	—	Stone-breaking or gardening.	Nil	Food.	Food.	No.	—	

Note.—The mark + (plus) is affirmative.

Name of Union.	Whether there are Vagrant Wards.	Whether the Vagrant Wards are		Task of Work required from able-bodied Vagrants.		Nature and Quantity of Food given to		Whether Police Officers are employed as Assistant Relieving Officers.	Annual Salary paid for the Officers' Services.	Observations.
		Sufficient.	Insufficient.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
Monmouthshire—cont.										
Chepstow	No.	—	—	None	Nil	None.	None.	Yes.	£3.	
Monmouth	Yes.	?	?	Stone-breaking or oakum picking.	Nil	14 oz. bread.	14 oz. bread.	Yes.	£5.	
Newport	Yes.	Yes.	—	Stone-breaking	Nil	Food.	Food.	Yes.	*	* £8 + £18 for Mrs. Haxtable, matron of the Refuge.
Pontypool	No.	—	—	None	Nil	Food (seldom).	Food (seldom).	Yes.	†	† £5 at Pontypool, £2 at Usk
Worcestershire.										
Bromsgrove	Yes.	Yes.	—	None	Nil	Food (seldom).	Food (seldom).	Yes.	Nil.	
Droitwich	Yes.	Yes.	—	Stone-breaking	Nil	Food.	Food.	No.	Nil.	
Dudley	Yes.	Yes.	—	Stone-breaking, oakum picking.	Nil	+	+	Yes.	Nil.	
Evesham	Yes.	?	?	Stone-breaking, 1 bushel.	Cleaning vagrant wards, &c.	+	+	Yes.	Nil.	
Kidderminster	Yes.	Yes.	—	Ditto, 2 cwt.	Nil	+	+	Yes.	‡	‡ £10 at Kidderminster, £1 at Bewdley.
Martley	No.	—	—	Ditto for two hours.	Nil	Bread.	Bread.	No.	—	Vagrants are placed in the stable.
Pershore	Yes.	Yes.	—	Ditto, 1 bushel	Nil	+	+	Yes.	Nil.	
Shipston-on-Stour.	No.	—	—	None	Nil	None.	None.	Yes.	Nil.	
Stourbridge	Yes.	?	?	Stone-breaking	Nil	Food(seldom).	Food.	Yes.	Nil.	
Tenbury	Yes.	—	Yes.	Ditto	Nil	+	+	Yes.	Nil.	
Upton-on-Severn	Yes.	Yes.	—	Stone-breaking or pumping water.	Nil	Bread.	Bread.	Yes.	£4.	
Worcester	Yes.	—	—	Carding wool or pumping water.	Cleaning vagrant wards.	+	+	Yes.	£6.	
Brecknockshire.										
Brecknock	Yes.	?	?	Stone-breaking	Nil	+	+	Yes.	£5.	
Builth	No.	—	—	None	Nil	+ (seldom).	+ (seldom).	Yes.	§	§ £2 10*s.*
Crickhowell	Yes.	—	—	Cleaning wards, odd jobs.	Nil	+	+	Yes.	£5.	
Hay	No.	—	—	None	Nil	None.	None.	Yes.	Nil.	
Cardiganshire.										
Aberayon	Yes.	—	—	Stone-breaking	Nil	Food.	Food.	No.	Nil.	
Aberystwith	Yes.	—	—	None	Nil	None.	None.	No.	Nil.	
Cardigan	No.	—	—	None	Nil	Food.	Food.	Yes.	Nil.	
Lampeter	No.	—	—	None	Nil	None.	None.	Yes.	Nil.	No workhouse.
Tregaron	No.	—	—	None	Nil	None.	None.	Yes.	Nil.	Ditto.
Carmarthenshire.										
Carmarthen	Yes.	—	—	Stone-breaking	Nil	Food.	Food.	No.	Nil.	
Llandilo Fawr	Yes.	—	—	Ditto	Nil	+	+	No.	Nil.	
Llandovery	Yes.	—	—	Gardening, splitting wood, and pumping water.	Nil	+	+	No.	Nil.	
Llanelly	Yes.	—	—	Stone-breaking	Nil	+	+	Yes.	Nil.	
Newcastle Emlyn	Yes.	—	—	Ditto and gardening, &c.	Nil	+	+	No.	Nil.	
Glamorganshire.										
Bridgend and Cowbridge.	Yes.	—	—	Pumping, wheeling coal, and stone-breaking.	Nil	+	+	Yes.	Nil.	
Cardiff	Yes.	?	?	Stone-breaking occasionally.	Nil	Bread.	Bread.	Yes.	£5.	
Gower	Yes.	Yes.	—	None	Nil	+	+	No.	Nil.	
Merthyr Tydfil	No.	—	—	None	Nil	+ (seldom).	+ (seldom).	Yes.	Nil.	
Neath	No.	—	—	Stone-breaking occasionally.	Nil	+	+	Yes.	—	

Name of Union.	Whether there are Vagrant Wards.	Whether the Vagrant Wards are Sufficient.	Whether the Vagrant Wards are Insufficient.	Task of Work required from able-bodied Vagrants. Males.	Task of Work required from able-bodied Vagrants. Females.	Nature and Quantity of Food given to Males.	Nature and Quantity of Food given to Females.	Whether Police Officers are employed as Assistant Relieving Officers.	Annual Salary paid for the Officers' Services.	Observations.
Glamorganshire—cont.										
Pontypridd	Yes.	—	—	?	Nil	None.	None.	Yes.	£5.	
Swansea	Yes.	Yes.	—	Stone-breaking	Nil	Food.	Food.	Yes.	—	
Pembrokeshire.										
Haverfordwest	No.	—	—	None	Nil	1 lb. bread.	1 lb. bread.	Yes.	*	* £4 at Haverfordwest, £1 at Fishguard.
Narberth	Yes.	—	—	Stone-breaking	Nil	Food.	Food.	No.	—	
Pembroke	No.	—	—	None	Nil	+	+	Yes.	†	† £4 at Pembroke, £3 at Tenby.
Radnorshire.										
Knighton	No.	—	—	None	Nil	+	+	Yes.	—	
Presteign	No.	—	—	None	Nil	+	+	Yes.	£2.	
Rhayader	No.	—	—	None	Nil	+	+	No.	—	

25th Dec. 1865. J. T. G.

(C.)

TABLE showing the NUMBER of VAGRANTS relieved in certain UNIONS in Mr. GRAVES' DISTRICT in the Half Year ended respectively September 29, 1864 and 1865.

Unions.	Whether there are Vagrant Wards, and whether Police are Assistant Relieving Officers.	Half Year ended Michaelmas 1864.	Half Year ended Michaelmas 1865.	As compared with corresponding Half Year of 1864. Increase, 1865.	As compared with corresponding Half Year of 1864. Decrease, 1865.
Gloucestershire.					
Cheltenham	W. P.	1,729	1,517	...	212
Chipping Sodbury	W.	375	329	...	46
Cirencester	W. P.	341	325	...	16
Dursley	W. P.	703	590	...	113
Gloucester	...	2,935	2,782	...	153
Newent	W. P.	229	246	17	...
Northleach	W. P.	No return.		...	...
Stow-on-the-Wold	W.	215	252	37	...
Stroud	W. P.	668	638	...	30
Tetbury	P.	38	28	...	10
Tewkesbury	P.	1,663	1,649	...	14
Thornbury	W. P.	472	625	153	...
Westbury-on-Severn	W.	426	421	...	5
Wheatenhurst	W. P.	78	146	68	...
Winchcomb	W.	175	199	24	...
Totals	...	10,047	9,747	299	599
Net decrease in 1865	...	...	...	...	300 or 3·0 per cent.

Unions.	Whether there are Vagrant Wards, and whether Police are Assistant Relieving Officers.	Half Year ended		As compared with corresponding Half Year of 1864.	
		Michaelmas 1864.	Michaelmas 1865.	Increase, 1865.	Decrease, 1865.
Herefordshire.					
Bromyard	P.	389	444	55	...
Dore	...	11	5	...	6
Hereford	W.	1,491	1,571	80	...
Kington	W. P.	203	208	5	...
Ledbury	W. P.	479	628	149	...
Leominster	W.	775	799	24	...
Ross	P.	850	832	...	18
Weobly	W. P.	128	183	55	...
Totals	...	4,326	4,670	368	24
Net increase, 1865	...	...	...	344 or 7·9 per cent.	
Monmouthshire.					
Abergavenny	W. P.	768	816	48	...
Bedwellty	W.	337	349	12	...
Chepstow	P.	116	307	191	...
Monmouth	W. P.	1,474	1,568	94	...
Newport	W. P.	2,691	2,742	51	...
Pontypool	P.	1,092	968	...	124
Totals	...	6,478	6,750	396	124
Net increase	...	...	...	272 or 4·2 per cent.	
Worcestershire.					
Bromsgrove	W. P.	2,029	1,788	...	241
Droitwich	W.	584	490	...	94
Dudley	W. P.	1,544	1,538	...	6
Evesham	W. P.	429	406	...	23
Kidderminster	W. P.	903	900	...	3
Martley	...	31	26	...	5
Pershore	W. P.	180	171	...	9
Shipston-on-Stour	P.	24	2	...	22
Stourbridge	W. P.	718	739	21	...
Tenbury	W. P.	128	110	...	18
Upton-on-Severn	W. P.	467	677	210	...
Worcester	W. P.	1,853	1,919	66	...
Totals	...	8,890	8,766	297	421
Net decrease	...	...	...	...	124 or 1·4 per cent.
Brecknockshire.					
Brecknock	W. P.	435	518	83	...
Builth (no Workhouse)	P.	35	85	50	...
Crickhowell	W. P.	97	172	75	...
Hay	P.	50	123	73	...
Totals	...	617	898	281	...
Net increase	...	...	...	281 or 45·5 per cent.	

Unions.	Whether there are Vagrant Wards, and whether Police are Assistant Relieving Officers.	Half Year ended		As compared with corresponding Half Year of 1864.	
		Michaelmas 1864.	Michaelmas 1865.	Increase, 1865.	Decrease, 1865.
Cardiganshire.					
Aberayron - -	W.	225	232	7	...
Aberystwith - -	W.	No return.		...	...
Cardigan - -	P.	28	152	124	...
Lampeter (no Workhouse)	P.	12	37	25	...
Tregaron (no Workhouse)	P.	115	100	...	15
Totals -	...	380	521	156	15
Net increase -	...	...	...	141 or 37·1 per cent.	
Carmarthenshire.					
Carmarthen - -	W.	487	513	26	...
Llandilo Fawr - -	W.	210	289	79	...
Llandovery - -	W.	60	68	8	...
Llanelly - -	W. P.	255	294	39	...
Newcastle Emlyn -	W.	258	279	21	...
Totals -	...	1,270	1,443	173	...
Net increase -	...	...	...	173 or 13·6 per cent.	
Glamorganshire.					
Bridgend and Cowbridge	W. P.	787	734	...	53
Cardiff - - -	W. P.	405	307	...	98
Gower - - -	W.	3	2	...	1
Merthyr Tydfil - -	P.	1,278	1,486	208	...
Neath - - -	P.	839	747	...	92
Pontypridd - -	W. P.	756	674	...	82
Swansea - -	W. P.	536	542	6	...
Totals -	...	4,604	4,492	214	326
Net decrease -	...	...	...	...	112 or 2·4 per cent.
Pembrokeshire.					
Haverfordwest - -	P.		No return.		...
Narberth - -	W.	136	254	118	...
Pembroke - -	P.		No return.		...
Totals -	...	136	254	118	...
Increase -	...	...	...	118 or 86·8 per cent.	

Unions.	Whether there are Vagrant Wards, and whether Police are Assistant Relieving Officers.	Half Year ended		As compared with corresponding Half Year of 1864.	
		Michaelmas 1864.	Michaelmas 1865.	Increase, 1865.	Decrease, 1865.
Radnorshire.					
Knighton - -	P.	229	244	15	...
Presteign (no Workhouse)	P.		No return.		...
Rhayader (no Workhouse)	...	234	337	103	...
Totals -	...	463	581	118	...
Increase -	...	...	...	118 or 25·5 per cent.	
Total of District (so far as there are returns).	...	37,211	38,122	911 or 2·4 per cent.	

VAGRANCY.

REPORT OF ANDREW DOYLE, ESQ., POOR LAW INSPECTOR, TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE POOR LAW BOARD.

SIR, Chester, 30th December 1865.

IN reply to your request communicated to me by Mr. Thornely, I beg to submit to you the annexed tabular statement, which contains detailed answers to your questions from the several unions in my district.

In 45 workhouses out of 58, the vagrant wards are reported as being "sufficient." In four they are reported as being defective, and in nine not sufficient.

There are 15 workhouses in which no task of work is prescribed for vagrants.

In the other workhouses work in return for relief is exacted, with more or less strictness. Stone breaking, oakum picking, and pumping are the chief employments.

The dietary for vagrants varies a good deal in the several workhouses. In some few no food is given.

In 30 unions police officers are employed as assistant relieving officers. The effect is reported as being generally satisfactory.

These are the general results exhibited by the returns from the several unions in this district.

Looking to the average number relieved in the workhouses it cannot be said, so far as regards numbers merely, that vagrancy is a very serious evil in this district. In other respects, however, it is, indeed, an evil far more serious than I think is usually supposed. As a general rule, in this district, the "casual ward" of a workhouse, so far from being the temporary refuge of deserving poor, is a place of rendezvous for thieves and prostitutes and other vagabonds of the lowest class, gangs of whom "work" allotted districts, and make their circuits with as much regularity as the Judges.

The chief constable of the city of Chester, who has devoted a good deal of attention to the system of casual relief, and who,

during the year ended 29th September last, relieved 5,000 casual poor, writing on the 2nd ultimo, says,—

"The public are totally unaware what class of persons apply for this kind of relief. Estimated roughly, I am decidedly of opinion that 75 per cent. of them *never* work, but spend their time in tramping from union to union. In fact, I have, at this moment, the names, or rather the nick-names, of between 30 and 40 men and women who are known as the 'Long Gang,' and who 'work' Cheshire and North Wales in pairs, visiting Liverpool when they get possession of anything that they cannot dispose of safely elsewhere. (You must understand that the most of those are thieves, robbing clothes-lines, stables, &c.)

"While I have been writing this, one of the 'Long Gang,' 'Connaught Tom,' has been brought in by a police officer, charged with stealing a web of cloth. He informed me that he is 'tired of the road,' and wants to be lagged (transported). He came here to-night to meet 'The Cure' another of the gang. He had ascertained from 'a writing on the wall' at the Nantwich vagrant ward (a common mode of communication with these people) that 'The Cure' had been there on the previous night, and intended to apply for a ticket to spend the Sunday here. I venture to say that out of the 5,000 relieved, not 5 per cent. were genuine cases of distress. The number is made up of professional tramps, who never work, but beg and steal, staying in the vagrant wards at night, or, in summer time, in the fields. Large numbers of discharged soldiers, 10 years men, present themselves, hulking fellows who never worked, and have almost invariably left the army in disgrace, the 'tail' being cut off their official discharge.

"The perfect system of communication among tramps is surprising. I have tested it, and find that about two days are sufficient to promulgate a new regulation, &c., among the fraternity. My first test was causing every male to be searched, and burning pipes and tobacco found upon them. Every professional tramp carries a favourite pipe, and, as a rule, has half an ounce of tobacco per day. After two or three nights not one of the applicants had either pipe or tobacco, having hidden those luxuries before entering the police office. The second test was searching for money, and with a like result."

To the same effect, is the evidence which I have received from almost every union in the district. I shall give this evidence somewhat in detail, as I think the question of the treatment of vagrancy should very much depend upon the general character and conduct of those persons who, under the present system, frequent the casual wards of union workhouses. In addition to the letters of the masters of workhouses and the police constables who act as assistant relieving officers, I shall give, as tending still further to illustrate their character, copies of notices written by the tramps themselves upon the walls or doors of the vagrant wards of nearly all the workhouses in the district.

The master of the Atcham workhouse says,—

"The class of persons we receive here as vagrants are, generally speaking, men who hardly ever do any sort of work, but who go about the country from workhouse to workhouse, beg, intimidate, or steal, as opportunity offers. As an illustration, I will mention a case of two strong men, well known both to the police and myself; these men had between two and three pounds of food each when searched on their admission. I remarked to them that theirs seemed to be a profitable occupation; their reply was, 'we are the men to make 'it so, for if we cannot get it by fair means we will have it by foul; if we 'cannot beg we steal.' They are, in fact, I believe, so vicious and low that they frustrate the humane intention of the law, because destitute respectable artisans and labourers who may be in search of employment, and who are, therefore, fairly entitled to a night's lodging, supper, and breakfast, would, I think, put up with any inconvenience rather than apply for that assistance which the Poor Law entitles them to. I will cite a case, by way of illustra-

tion:—I, one evening, admitted eight of the disreputable class, and one who called himself a moulder, and who had the appearance of a respectable mechanic. In the morning, when I gave them the various articles I had taken from them the previous evening, I handed to one a set of moulder's tools; the moulder immediately recognized them; 'these,' said he, 'belong to my mate; 'they were taken out of his pockets last night in the Whitchurch tramp ward.' The remark at once called forth a shower of threats and abuse from the whole of the others, and had it not been that a policeman was close at hand, the man would most probably have received very severe treatment from them."

The master of the Bangor and Beaumaris workhouse, in a letter dated 6th December 1865, states,—

"About a fourth of the vagrants are what could be termed rogues and vagabonds, and would not care what they would do whenever they could get the opportunity. From June 1863 to December 1864 ten vagrants were convicted for tearing their clothes."

The master of the Great Boughton workhouse writes,—

"24*th November* 1865.—With respect to the character of the vagrants, I am of opinion at least 18 out of every 20 are either thieves, or have fully given themselves up to a life of idleness and vagrancy. We have some every week who admit they have been in gaol. I frequently hear them about 9 o'clock at night singing obscene songs, cursing and swearing, or relating some begging adventure. They are sometimes so noisy I am obliged to threaten sending for the police. Several have been very abusive in the morning; some of them have threatened to strike me when letting them out. One man recently threatened if he caught me out of the workhouse premises he would rip up my bowels, because I kept him to do his task of work.

"7*th November* 1864.—George Stanley, aged 29, tore his own clothing to shreds; he was taken before the magistrates and gave his name Thomas White. He was recognized by one of the city police as passing in a third name, and also being one of a company suspected of being thieves. He was sent to prison for one month hard labour.

"8*th June* 1865.—Henry Davies, aged 30, and William Duffin, aged 21, had hid a sum of money near the front entrance of the workhouse before applying for lodgings, which was found by the policeman and me after we had admitted them; we left it there and watched the place next morning; they came for it after their discharge; we apprehended them and took them before a magistrate, who sent them to prison 21 days each, the money found upon them to pay the expenses."

From the Bridgnorth Union the master writes,—

"Four vagrants admitted into the Bridgnorth workhouse were committed for breaking 72 small squares of glass, one iron window frame, cut up three bed ticks and all the coverings of the three beds, which were nearly new, and broke the lock off the door of the tramp room. The magistrates sent them to gaol for three weeks, and they were much disappointed in not having three months imprisonment. They are men that do not want work, but get their living by tramping from one union to another."

The master of the workhouse of the Burton-upon-Trent writes,—

"27*th November* 1865—My opinion of the character of the vagrants is, that about two-thirds of them are regular beggars, very coarse in their manner and language, many apparently uneducated, very badly clothed, and appear to have done no work for a long time."

From the Carnarvon Union the master writes,—

"28*th November* 1865.—The majority of the vagrants relieved are those who will not work, but prefer begging and tramping about the country and applying for tickets to go to the workhouses for nights' lodgings. I know of three or four who come to this workhouse regularly every two or three months. As

to cases of insubordination, I have only to report those cases of tearing their own clothes, of which eight cases occurred during the last 12 months; they were all taken before the magistrates and convicted; two were sent to gaol for one month each, three for 21 days, and three for seven days."

From the Cheadle Union the master writes,—

"28*th November* 1865.—They [the vagrants] are most of them young men, and a class of idle men that never seek after work, but tramp about from one place to another."

The master of the Chester Incorporation, writing 5th December 1865, says that he fully concurs in the opinion of the superintendent of police, and states,—

"We do not often have cases of insubordination; occasionally a man will tear up his clothes, sometimes with the object of getting committed for a month or six weeks, and only on his refusing to take the cast-off clothing offered to him do I call in the aid of the police. The last case I had we had to use force to get the clothes on, and while in the police cells he tore them up till there was scarcely a piece as large as my hand, and when I saw him in the cell he was quite naked. He was on the following week committed for three months."

The master of the Church Stretton workhouse is of opinion,—

"That vagrants should be altogether in charge of the police, and not one, except cases of sickness, should be allowed to enter the union workhouse."

The master of the Cleobury Mortimer Union workhouse, writing 30th November 1865, says,—

"The greater part of them [vagrants] I find, from experience, too idle to work and get an honest living. They prefer travelling about from town to town; begging and stealing chiefly occupy their time, making regular circuits of the country. I have had the same parties five or six times in the course of a year, giving a different name almost every time, and have frequently had occasion to take them before a magistrate, either for disorderly conduct, refusing to work, or destroying their own clothing in hopes to get better."

The following letter is from the master of the workhouse of the Congleton Union,—

"Sir, 17th December 1865.

"During the several years I have filled the office of master of a workhouse I have found it a most difficult task to manage vagrants. The present system of relieving them, in my opinion, is very defective. I think it plain, if they are to be relieved in workhouses at all, there should be one uniform system adopted in every union, simply because, if in one place they are under proper supervision, and in another no test whatever is applied, so certainly will vagrancy increase. In this workhouse the increase of vagrancy for the two years prior to last May was immense. The house is situated two miles from any police station, as many workhouses are; we search each person on presenting the order, and after being admitted into the ward we are subject to the foulest language, and when we let them out in the morning we meet with the same reception. The plan is, that we adopt, they have no food till they have broken two hundred weight of stones which many refuse to do, and will not leave the premises without having food. I and the porter have frequently had stones thrown at our heads, and been struck at with the most deadly weapons. If we send for the police, as I have said before, they are too far off, so they escape before they arrive. There is scarcely a week passes but we are in danger of our lives from their violence. They make the vagrant wards the receptacle of all kinds of filth, dirt, and contagious diseases. I think it high time that some vigorous steps should be taken to check the evil of relieving vagrants.

"Pardon me, Sir, for stating my views in order to suppress vagrancy. All persons applying for temporary relief should be placed under the entire super-

vision of the police. It is notorious that the profession of mendicancy has a great abhorence to confront a police officer. In order to accomplish this, it would require a stoneyard, vagrant wards, bath room, and a wayfarer's ward. The wayfarer then (I mean a man who is seeking employment and would work if he could obtain it) would have a chance of having a comfortable night's shelter without mixing with the vagrants. In every union that I am acquainted with, where the police give orders for vagrants' admission to the houses there is a considerable decrease. In our own union the police have given orders since the 1st of last May, during that time vagrancy has decreased nearly 50 per cent."

From Corwen the master writes,—

"24*th November* 1865.—As regards my opinion of their [vagrants] character, I firmly believe most part of them are idle, and scamping from one place o another. and then come back again, so that it is not once or twice the same persons are relieved."

The master of the Dolgelly workhouse writes,—

"24*th November* 1865.—The police and myself are of opinion that there is not one out of every dozen appearing like working men. They come across the country with the intention of doing mischief; they are nearly all able-bodied, and it is those sort of men that fill the county gaol here at present."

The master of the Ellesmere workhouse, in a letter dated 2nd December 1865, states,—

"As to their [vagrants] characters, I am clearly of opinion that a very great majority of the males are thorough idle scamps, and the females generally appear to be disreputable characters, both sexes giving the most absurd names and routes. For instance, on the 13th of May last, three young fellows gave the names of George Fordham, Jemmy Grimshaw, and Luke Snowdon, three of the most noted jockeys of the day, and whom they afterwards acknowledged as having seen riding at Chester races during the week. Two young vagrants, who slept here on the 27th of August last, are now awaiting their trial in Shrewsbury gaol for setting fire to a hay stack, close to this town, on the next day. One of them, Thomas Smith, aged 19, proved to be the same person whom I got committed to gaol for a month's hard labour, only on the 2nd of May last, for tearing up his clothes."

In a letter dated 22nd December 1865, the master of the Festiniog workhouse states,—

"My opinion of their character is that they are idle, will not work when plenty of work is to be had. I know great many of them that make a life of it by going from one workhouse to another. I have had several committed from here to gaol for tearing up their clothes."

"27*th November* 1865.—We have had," says the master of the workhouse of the Hawarden Union, "the windows broken both in front of the house and in the vagrant wards."

The master of the workhouse of the Leek Union writes,—

"I beg to state my opinion that about two-thirds of the number of males are idle youths and young men who pretend to be in search of employment, but who really do not want to obtain work. I find that many of them have been regularly admitted inmates of workhouses, and disliking the discipline and employment they meet with there, they leave and take to tramping about the country, living by begging in the daytime, and trusting to getting shelter for the night in the tramp wards of workhouses. These seldom have any food at our workhouse, for they prefer going away again without food in order to avoid the two hours work required of them if they demand and have supper and breakfast. A few of them will demand food on a Saturday evening and Sunday morning, knowing that they cannot be set to work on the Sabbath."

The master of the workhouse of the Llanfyllin Union writes,—

"28*th November* 1865.—The vagrants are generally strong and healthy, able for any work, but of an unsettled disposition; much rather beg their bread; and it often happens that those very class are sent to our county prisons for house-breaking and thieving.

"Although food is allowed, many would much rather go without food than perform the task of work allotted."

From the Ludlow Union the master writes,—

"25*th November* 1865.—I feel confident that 80 per cent. of the vagrants relieved here are the most idle vagabonds this country can produce (with the exception of a few families that stay here in the hop-picking season)—men that have never done a day's work, and boast they do not intend to do one unless it be within the walls of a gaol."

In a letter dated 25th November 1865, the master of the workhouse of the Macclesfield Union says,—

"I beg to state that the opinion of the police officers as to the general character of the vagrants who apply to them for relief is, that they are persons of loose, improvident, and immoral habits, and many of them pickpockets and thieves, and I quite agree with the police in opinion generally, and am convinced that poor honest people going about simply in search of work are the exception."

The master of the workhouse of the Madely Union writes,—

"25*th November* 1865.—I beg to say that the police of this town are of opinion that the greater part of the vagrants who come before them are men who never want work, and make a trade of tramping the country, begging and stealing. They frequently see them in different public houses before they come to have their tickets signed. Often one of them waits a little distance away while the others go the police, then they (or he) comes back, takes care of what the other has while he goes. The police searched and signed the ticket for one a few days ago, and the next morning the same tramp changed a sovereign at a shop in the town, Some of them behave very badly; some few seem thankful for the bed and what little food is given them. Many of them spend a great part of the night in singing and dancing, and telling each other their adventures and the whereabouts of other acquaintances. They all go by slang names, and are known to each other by them."

From the Nantwich Union the master writes,—

"11*th December* 1865.—The vagrants relieved are of the ordinary class of wayfarers, professional beggars, and persons strolling about the country without any definite object in view."

The master of the workhouse of the Newcastle-under-Lyme Union says,—

"24*th November* 1865.—I generally find them to be the very worst of characters, being very abusive in their language and most insolent to those who have to attend them after admission."

From the master of the workhouse of the Newport (Salop) Union I received this letter,—

"28*th November* 1865.—The average age of the vagrants admitted into this house is about 30 years, and there are about as many youths under 20 as there are men above 40. Very few old men indeed, and still fewer old women; in fact we have but few women at all, and what we have are young ones, going about with the men as their wives, but no one who sees them can doubt that five out of six are prostitutes of the lowest class. The police are not employed by the guardians further than I have stated, but they often come up here with

their gazette, in which there are numbers of cases of different kinds of robbery advertised and attributed to tramps, and sometimes the supposed thieves are described, and also deserters from the army, and it has happened that the police have taken tramps from here from those descriptions. * * *

"My own opinion of tramps who come here for casual relief (founded upon experience) is that they are the most worthless and reckless class that I have any knowledge of, and that they are composed of thieves of every sort, deserters from the army, bad characters discharged from the army as such, runaway apprentices, and idle vagabonds of every kind who will not work, and prefer the vagabond life of a vagrant to any other. Of course there are exceptions to this. We sometimes do get poor men who are out of employ, and who would work if they had any to do, but if I put this class at one in ten of the tramps relieved here I am certain that I overrate their numbers. And now I will give you a few cases that will, I think, illustrate my opinion of them. I have already sent you copies of some of their writings on the doors, &c. of their wards here, which will give some idea of their recklessness, their being followers of vagrancy as a calling, and that some of them, at least, have been educated. That man who signs himself "Bow Street," writes a very good hand. The cases that I have had before the magistrates have chiefly been for tearing up their own clothes, and consequently have had to be clothed from the workhouse stores, and to prevent this I have for the last 12 months or more taken their outer clothes from them before going to bed, and stand by them while they dress in the morning, so that I have not had a case before the justices since October 1864. In 1862, 9th June, I took two men before them for refusing to work, and they were committed to gaol for 14 days. In January 1864 the *same* two men were admitted again into this house, and when taken to the pump in the morning they deliberately threw two blocks of wood through a window, smashing three squares of glass. They were sent to gaol again for 21 days, and I think it very likely they would think no more of the 21 than they did of the 14 days.

"19*th September* 1863.—I had two men who tore up their own clothes; we had to take them to the magistrate's residence, about two miles, and all the way they kept using the most blasphemous and obscene language imaginable, and declared that if they were convicted they would pull off the clothes that I had given them and go naked, and I believe they would have done so if they had not been handcuffed and well watched and guarded by the police. They were sent to gaol for 14 days.

"21*st October* 1863.—Four youths, ages about 17 and 18, tore up their clothes all but their neckerchiefs, and these they kept wearing round their necks. The police took them off, and found 1*s.* 9*d.* in copper monies concealed there; and when asked why they tore up their clothes, or why apply to the workhouse for lodgings when they had this money, they said they wished to go to gaol for a short term. They went for 21 days.

"22*nd September* 1864.—Two men tore up their clothes and were exceedingly abusive, using horrible language. One of them was branded on one side with letter D, and on the other side B C. He had been discharged from the army for deserting and bad character. The other also turned out to be a deserter—discovered to be so from an advertisement and description given of him in the 'Police Gazette'—and when accused of it, confessed it. The first was sent to gaol for 21 days, and the other 14, and then would be given up for deserting, I suppose.

"One night, the beginning of last winter, several tramps were admitted into this house. I knew most of them as regular vagrants, two of them especially. The next morning but one a police officer came here to inquire after two men who had set fire to, and burnt down entirely, a large stackyard about four miles from here, and from his description I at once knew them to be these two tramps. They were taken at Market Drayton, where they were in custody for tearing up their clothes. When charged with the arson they coolly confessed it, and gave as a reason that the farmer refused to give them alms when they went to his house to beg. At the commencement of this year four well-dressed youths came here for a night's lodging. They were sent by the police, who suspected there was something wrong about them, and upon inquiry being made it was

found that these lads had left a companion at a public house in the town with a quantity of workmen's tools, such as used by carpenters, turners, &c., and they turned out to be runaway apprentices from Smethwick, near Birmingham, and had taken the tools from the shops of their employers. The order I enclose, you will see, says, admit six casuals. I did admit them, and knew them all as vagrants who had been here many times, and one of them very lately. I told them if they would persist in coming here so often and so regularly I should be compelled to prosecute them as vagrants. Most of them were civil, but two were not, and the one who had been so recently said he could get no work that would *suit* him; he had been cadging for the last eight years and he found that that *did suit* him, and he did not intend to leave it off yet. And last night again I had four well-known tramps, one of them a youth of 18 years. I asked him how long he had been a vagrant. He said about three years, and that he at first commenced by running away from his apprenticeship, and that he had never done any regular work since he did run away."

The master of the Newtown and Llanidloes Union workhouse writes,—

"*7th December* 1865.—I have had six convicted for damaging the property of the guardians, and four for destroying their own clothes."

From the Northwich Union the master writes,—

"They are frequently committed to prison for destroying the bedding and their own clothing. This morning one has been sent to prison for 21 days for tearing up a bed cover to wrap his feet in."

The master of the workhouse of the Oswestry Incorporation writes,—

"*7th December* 1865.—As to the general character of vagrants coming under my notice, about half the number appear to be sunk to the lowest possible state of filth and degradation; they are seeking no employment and no final place of destination; they are impudent, and prefer 'no food' to work; they are generally however careful not to commit themselves until they are off the workhouse premises, when they threaten violence. Of the other half some few of them are decent labourers who are making their way to railroads and other public works; the remainder are men who work for a few days, and then spend all in dissipation. Of these last it requires but little foresight to discover that they are *slowly* but *certainly* drifting into confirmed vagrancy. After well considering the matter, I have arrived at the conclusion that three-fourths of the men who visit our wards are of idle and dissolute habits."

In a letter dated 27th November 1865, the master of the Runcorn workhouse says,—

"I personally come in contact with them, and have tried kindness and persuasion they have only abused. They are invariably an idle, scamping set; would sooner in many cases starve than work. They have on many, very many occasions gone out without their breakfast before they would work for it when they had the opportunities to do so.

"*March* 1862.—John Low, aged about 30, was taken before a magistrate for refusing to pick his oakum. While in the court he threw an open clasped knife at me (stilleto fashion); I only saved myself by ducking behind the witness box; he then rushed out, seized the knife again, and was rushing at me, when he was secured by the police.

"*November* 1862.—Luke Sollinger (an able-bodied man) committed for breaking windows and door of vagrant ward.

"Soon after the above case 12 vagrants were committed to Knutsford for trial for setting the vagrant ward on fire. When asked their reasons by the magistrate, their excuse was 'because they had no fire.' When asked by the chairman of the Quarter Sessions what they had to say, they very coolly questioned the amount of damage committed. Several committed for tearing up their clothes. I had to send five miles one night for a police officer to quell a disturbance amongst themselves; two of the worst were sent to gaol for this.

"*September* 1864.—Thomas Hughes committed for wilful damage.

"The county police officer has come on several occasions between 9 and 10 at night to see if there was any that he "wanted." One he took got three years penal servitude; two others at different times for theft, and one deserter. There are several cases of abusive language and threats which are too numerous to mention."

In the Ruthin workhouse the master states,—

"There have been several cases of tearing their own clothes, three of whom I gave in charge of the police, and they were convicted."

The master of the workhouse of the Seisdon Union, writing on the 25th of November, 1865,—

"There are some able-bodied that seem to be going about the country for the sake of an idle life, and others seem very destitute. Four during the last year have destroyed their clothing, and were insolent when asked the reason for doing so."

The master of the Shiffnal workhouse writes,—

"I beg to state that nearly all the tramps relieved in the wards of this house are able-bodied males between the ages of 19 and 45; very few above that last stated. They are generally covered with filthy rags, without shirt, stocking, or shoes. Many have the itch, and a great proportion upon being searched on admission have concealed about them provisions sufficient for some days. The same person frequently obtains orders for admission under different names, and not unfrequently, from want of memory or other cause, gives on his admission a name different to that given to the relieving officer not an hour before. They sometimes obtain orders from the relieving officer between 6 and 7 o'clock, get same countersigned by the police constable, and then stop at public houses in the town till between 11 and 12, when they come to the workhouse and disturb the inmates by violently shouting and kicking at the outer doors. The early part of the night in the ward is spent in giving each other an account of the previous day's route, frauds, and success, inquiring after companions, and repeating obscene and disgusting tales and songs. That some have received a liberal education or are possessed of great natural gifts is evident from some good drawings sketched with pencil upon the walls of the ward, or verses nicely written, but on the most obscene subjects.

"Occasionally destitute wayfarers are admitted, who when they have been in the ward a short time will make complaints respecting the conversation of the other inmates, and beg to be allowed to leave, stating that they would prefer walking all night, or sleeping under ricks or hedges than be shut up with such characters. On many of these occasions I have had beds made for them in wards set apart for other purposes, or if those places have been occupied I have given them from my own funds money to procure a night's lodging elsewhere, and I have many times given money for that purpose to parties on presenting their orders without putting them in the ward, having, from their answers, cleanly appearance, and orderly behaviour, felt satisfied that they were not vagrants and feeling that it would be a hardship to place such in a room occupied by filthy, idle, dissipated characters, who seem to take a fiendish delight in urging their younger or more timid companions to greater wickedness.

"Between the months of May 1862 and March 1863 six destroyed their own clothes (or rags) in the ward, alleging as a reason for so doing that they were so filthy and lousy they could not live in them; these were afterwards dressed in garments made from old bags; four were taken before a magistrate and committed to prison; two were allowed to depart, owing to a difficulty of finding a justice resident in the district to get them convicted; 23 others were convicted of refusing to perform the appointed task of work on the morning after admission. This number would have been trebled had all been given in custody for committing this offence. I endeavoured to select the leaders and those who persuaded their companions not to comply with the regulations; and three broke the windows of the ward.

"The petty sessions here are only held monthly, and in most of the above 30 cases I had to walk with the county constable nearly six miles to the residence of a magistrate. Upon several occasions after they were convicted they would laugh and say, 'Well, governor, if you have got us quoded we have 'caused you some trouble in doing it.'

"During the time occupied in stone-breaking they are insolent, and their conversation is of the worst kind. I have frequently at night and morning to call in the police constable, and during his stay their language is changed, but resumed upon his leaving; they generally complain that by being detained they are prevented from seeking work that day. I have several times told parties on being discharged where they could obtain employment, and the answer generally given is, 'You may go to hell and the work with you, we can do 'better without it;' this is said when outside the doors.

"Parties who have been in the tramp ward are frequently taken into custody by the police within an hour after their discharge on charges of vagrancy.

"*February* 1863.—William Woodward and Thomas Kent after leaving the tramp ward set fire to a stack of hay in a field adjoining the workhouse garden, and went direct to the police station and stated what they had done.

"*August* 1864.—Two tramps set fire to the rick yard of Mr. Edwin Edwards, Brockton Grange, Sheriffhales, in this union, and were taken into custody in Market Drayton tramp ward the day after.

"*August* 1865.—Two tramps after leaving this tramp ward set fire to a large barley rick the property of Mr. Boulton of Lea farm, Albrighton, in this union.

"Two-thirds of them," says the master of the Stafford workhouse, "are a lazy, indolent, and vicious set of persons, hardened in every kind of vice and infamy, insomuch that when work is offered to them they refuse the offer and curse you for your pains. Their chief characteristic seems to be to lounge about the streets by day begging, and then spend what they can get in tobacco and beer, and finally resort to the different unions at night."

The master of the Stoke-upon-Trent workhouse writes,—

"My opinion as to the character of vagrants relieved in this workhouse is, that as a rule they are a depraved lot of idle men, and, in the majority of instances, a class who tramp from place to place, leading an idle vagabond life. I form my opinion from the very unsatisfactory answers to the questions I put to them, from their appearance, and from the fact of their possessing such a general knowledge of other workhouses, which in most cases could only be acquired by having been inmates. I have made myself acquainted with these particulars from their conversation which I have heard, the tramp ward being near my room. Another reason in support of the above assertion is, that they are a filthy class of people, and make as much dirt and give as much trouble as they can, exercising an amount of precaution just sufficient to keep them out of the clutches of the law, as also from the bad language they make use of to each other when in bed in recounting their adventures to each other; also frequently they forget the name they gave at the police office, which goes to prove that they are in the habit of travelling under false names; also from the fact of their having torn their clothes so that they might be furnished with new ones; but in such cases I have fitted them with the worst clothes that I could find from among our old clothes; also from the great amount of slang expressions used in their talk, and their apparent acquaintanceship with the gaol, having heard them often talk of the prison; and they are also frequently dissatisfied with what they receive to eat, stating that at so and so they get so much; and I believe that a many of them are practical beggars, for I have several times seen them, after they have left our place in the morning, begging from door to door, and they have often brought a wallet full of provisions into the house with them. With regard to the female tramps, I have every reason to believe that as a general rule they are prostitutes of the lowest class."

The master of the workhouse of the Walsall Union writes,—

"The great majority of vagrants relieved here are professional tramps who hate work, and will not do it if there be any possible way of escaping it. I

may mention an occurrence which took place at this workhouse. *Eleven* strong able-bodied young men, aged from 19 to 26 years, were admitted for the night upon the condition that in return for food and lodging supplied to them they should each pick 1 lb. of oakum before leaving in the morning, but when the appointed task was given to them they one and all persistently refused to perform it; remonstrance was useless, and they were at once handed over to the police, and sentenced by the justices to three weeks imprisonment with hard labour.

"The following illustrations came under my own observation, and may be taken as fair specimens of the majority of the men.

"A short time ago a strong healthy young man, aged 24 years, applied to me for a night's lodging, stating that he came from Dudley that day (a distance of eight miles). On being asked why he did not work for his living, he said, '*I don't like work, or those who put me to it,*' and laughingly added, 'I never 'mean to work if I can help it.' Whereupon I told him that this house was never intended for such a scoundrel, and turned him out.

"Another one, aged 40, a strong man, when I questioned him, and made him turn his pockets out, said I was very particular, and that he had never before been subjected to such treatment, and he would rather leave than submit to it. His general appearance, and the contents of his pockets, clearly indicated that he was an old hand.

"On Monday last the porter called my attention to two applicants, young men about 22 years of age. I proceeded to question one of them, and made him empty his pockets; he turned out sufficient good meat (cooked and uncooked) for four or five men's dinners, together with plenty of *good* bread and sundries. As the porter told me he had been here before I ordered him to be turned out. When the door was opened for his departure his companion ran away without stopping to be questioned or anything else. As they were going away one of them said my porter was like his brother at Derby workhouse. [Porter's brother is porter at Derby.] I have many times listened at the tramp ward doors to overhear their conversation. At odd times I heard as follows:— 'How did you get in, Bill?' 'Oh, I told the b——y gaffer that I walked from 'Stone to-day; he said he didn't believe me, but he let me in.' I heard another say, himself and so and so stole a loaf out of a baker's shop at Abergavenny, and how they knocked the 'Bobby' down and got away. I heard another say that he would tell them a 'stunning' workhouse for a good supper and breakfast. 'Much Wenlock (Madeley), lads, that's the place.' Another says, 'I'll 'tell you a house always good for twopence.' 'Do you know that big 'white house on the right-hand side as you go into Lichfield?' 'Yes.' 'Well, 'then, I have had it there many a time, and I know it's always good for it.' Another said Dudley workhouse was the worst place for skilley that he ever was at, &c., &c.

"I consider the generality of tramps," says the master of the Wem workhouse, "to be idle vagabonds, travelling from town to town to see what is to be seen, and begging their food at the houses as they go along; in fact, too idle to work. When the present tramp wards were building there came two young men. We gave them a night's lodging. In the morning they told me that they were quite destitute, and would be glad to get some work. One had neither coat nor shirt; the other neither shoes, stockings, nor shirt. I was very sorry for them, and I spoke to the contractor, and he agreed to find them work, but they said they could not work as they were so short of clothing. I gave them some of my old clothes; they went to work; one remained about nine days, till the pay-day night, and then disappeared; the other about six weeks, when he said the work was too hard, and he must try to find an easier job. Another time there came a young woman; she was put into the vagrant ward. A short time after came a young man; he inquired if a young woman had been put up; the porter said, 'Yes;' he said, 'Where is she?' the porter replied, 'Up stairs;' he said, 'I am going to sleep with her;' the porter said, 'I am sure you are not;' he said, 'I shall,' and was impertinent, and I was fetched. I spoke to him, and told him I could not allow anything of the kind. He was very abusive, and said he would have his 3*d.*, as he gave her 3*d.* before she came in to sleep with her. I sent for the policeman, but he left before the policeman came. Almost all tramps are filthy, dirty, and covered with

vermin. They get so dirty that they cannot wear their clothing any longer, so go into the tramp wards, and in the course of the night tear up their clothing; this has occurred many times here. The other evening (and this has happened several times) there came a vagrant; he was shown into the vagrant wards; he said, 'Is this the place I am going to sleep;' the porter said, 'Yes;' he said, 'Then go to hell, and sleep there yourself,' and so left.

"Also, there was brought here by a gentleman, a vagrant who said he was blind; he was put into the vagrant ward. Supper was taken to him; in the morning, breakfast; he left the workhouse alone, not requiring any assistance; after he left we found the supper thrown under the bed, and the breakfast left. We are often told by vagrants that they will not eat our food, as they can get better along the road; and they often bring as much food as would be sufficient to last two or three days, and leave a good deal strewed about the floor of the wards. And often in giving their names make use of some vulgar expression, and say, that is my name. One man, sometime ago, did so. I went to him and said, 'This is not your name;' he said, 'How do you know?' I said, 'I am 'sure that cannot be any person's name;' he said, 'It is mine;' I said, 'it 'cannot be;' he said, 'You are a liar, and I will give you a smack in the 'mouth.'

"A great many of the tramps that come here swear most fearfully; only tell them of something that they may have done wrong, and then you get your eyes and limbs cursed fearfully. I have stood at the door after locking up tramps, and have many times heard them telling where they have called at that day, and saying, you must take care when you go, there (describing the house) is a large dog; also, at another place, you will get plenty to eat and to bring away; but don't go to such a place, you will get nothing; so that, generally, the places are marked out, which is good and which is bad; also, saying they are going to such places, to the races, and stating what arrangements they have made with others to meet at certain places. A woman came here about three weeks since, so drunk that she could scarcely walk, and three children; she swore most dreadfully."

The master of West Bromwich workhouse has sent me the following copy of a police report,—

"All Saint's Church, West Bromwich, was broken into by two men, Michael Stanton and James Doody, who stole therefrom the altar service and other things; the same night they had obtained a ticket for the tramp wards in the West Bromwich workouse; when caught, they were again applying for tickets to the same tramp wards. Michael Stanton has served two years in prison for breaking into the stable of this workhouse and stealing the brasses from the weighing machine.

"Two girls committed a robbery in Dudley market, who made their way direct from there, and obtained tickets into our tramp ward. They were traced by the Dudley police, and taken into custody a few minutes after their admission."

In a letter from the master of the workhouse of the Wolstanton and Burslem Union, he states,—

"It is now made a trade of by the idle, the worthless, and the abandoned of both sexes. I have heard them say repeatedly that whilst they could get two meals per day they would not work. I have often taken the examination of a couple of young persons separately who professed to be man and wife, * * * and have found their statements a tissue of untruths. I have then told them of the inaccuracies, when they have often frankly admitted that they were not married.

"As a rule, I find the vagrants not of the *honest* artisan or labouring class, but a sort of people who seem to trade wholly upon the too easy system of relief, and the begging and plundering of the benevolent. * * *

"The water-closet has been twice partially destroyed, and has not been observed until after they were gone away. Their habits, whilst here, are filthy."

The master of the Wolverhampton workhouse is of opinion—

"That a large proportion of the males are young men from 17 to 23 or 24 years of age, who are quite able to get their own living at trades or labour which they well know, but are too lazy to work. * * *

"The tearing up of their own clothes is very much on the increase."

The master of Wrexham workhouse, in a letter dated 24th November 1865, writes,—

"For low cunning, outward immoral conduct, obscene language, and, in many cases, barefaced lying and stealing, I don't think for a moment that vagrants, in general, are to be surpassed by the most depraved outcasts of the metropolis.

"For the last 10 years spent in workhouses in England, I have noticed 40 persons, male and female, able-bodied, who have wholly and entirely spent their time in prison and the workhouses where I have lived, some of whom have been in prison no less than 45 times; these are principally men who will tramp the country for a time, and then go to the union, and if not there, commit some breach of the law and be sent to prison.

"The above opinion has been further impressed upon my mind since I came to Wrexham, for I have noticed men, to whom I could swear as to their identity, come to the workhouse as vagrants no less than seven or eight times a month, though often under false names. When I have spoken to them about their conduct, the general replies I got are, 'The law compels you to 'relieve us, and you dare not refuse; we know the law as well as you;' or again, 'I never did work, nor I never will, when I can get kept for nothing.'

"The following refractory cases have come under my own personal notice, and have been convicted by the magistrates within the last 12 months:—

"Two vagrants, ages 19 and 27, breaking a lock and assaulting the porter.

"Three vagrants, ages 20, 27, and 35; attempting to obtain an entrance into the female vagrant ward to another man's wife.

"Twelve vagrants tearing up their clothing.

"Eight vagrants tearing up part of clothing.

"Two were also sent to prison for breaking and burning part of the boards in the ward.

"Ten days ago two were apprehended, when applying for tickets, for a robbery, and the articles found upon them. A third, who was an accomplice, obtained a ticket for the union, but after getting his supper he went off, thereby escaping the hands of the police."

The clerk of the Birkenhead Union writes,—

"I have communicated with our relieving officer, Mr. McNerney, on the subject of your inquiry respecting vagrancy,—his experience extends over a period of 16 years,—and have received from him a report, a copy of which I beg to enclose.

"We have, on various occasions, discussed the subject of vagrancy, as also the test usually applied with reference to them, and are of opinion that the test used in the generality of Poor Law Unions does not sufficiently meet the requirements of the case; that the test, as now applied, is not sufficiently stringent in its application, the result of which is, that instead of vagrancy being checked it is now fostered, the greatest portion of this class of paupers being professional tramps, who have no idea of procuring a livelihood by honest industry, but travel from town to town, without any definite object in view, begging their way as they go along, knowing, when other means fail, they can have recourse to the vagrant sheds of the union where they happen to alight, and the officers having charge of these establishments are only too glad to take them in, give them what they require, and thankful to see them depart quietly in the morning without applying any test.

"The vagrant wards of the union workhouses throughout the country are not only made the receptacle of the very lowest class of the community, including thieves, rogues, and vagabonds, but serve as a channel to contaminate

many honest deserving persons, whose misfortune obliges them to travel from home in search of employment, and who are compelled to make use of the wards for want of means."

The relieving officer of the Birkenhead Union writes,—

"The general character of the persons who apply for relief as vagrants is of the lowest description, indeed the exceptions are so few, and to any one fully acquainted with the class so easily discovered, that there is but little fear of confounding the one with the other. They are young and old unmarried persons of both sexes, who gain their living by any means but honest industry; in fact, they may be classed as follows:—

"Thieves on the look-out, low prostitutes, beggars of both sexes and all ages, hawkers of petty articles, such as watches, caps, laces, bead ornaments, steel pens, writing paper (or anything which will serve as a pretence to approach a house, to find what can be obtained by fair or foul means), and begging letter writers, smashers, ballad singers, travelling tinkers, china menders, umbrella repairers, either of which description of business can be much more profitably carried on if the person be aged, lame, or can gracefully assume to be so, or be successful in just keeping alive a delicate child, because greater sympathy will be thereby excited.

"The great majority are young men and women from 16 to 27 years of age, *unmarried*, but travelling together as man and wife. It does not require long acquaintance to form this connexion, and it is as soon broken up, their only home being a prison, a vagrant shed, or a night lodging house; in this way they travel from town to town the kingdom over, staging it from workhouse to workhouse, calculating as certainly on the provisions which the law has made for them, as if they had the means at their own disposal.

"They are, generally, stout able-bodied persons, fit to earn a livelihood for themselves, but seem to have acquired a most uncontrollable propensity for wandering without an object that they can define. Naked, as regards clothing, filthy in their person, and suffering rather than labour.

"They are reckless as to their future, and without regard for the opinions of others. The prison has no terrors for them, and relief is demanded as something they have a right to command.

"An officer is in considerable danger who ventures to question the propriety of their conduct, indeed this is seldom done, as I feel satisfied from visits to numerous workhouses. The class seems to be treated as hopeless, and every one seems inclined to make the best they can of them for the night they have them, congratulating themselves if they can get quietly quit of them, instead of devising a stringent test to correct the evil."

The police authorities, in the reports which I have received from them, concur generally in the opinions expressed by the workhouse officers.

The assistant relieving officer of the Great Boughton Union (a police constable of the Cheshire constabulary) says,—

"In my opinion the majority are persons who have given themselves up to a life of vagrancy, or are out of work from either drink or idleness."

The Constable who acts as assistant relieving officer in the Congleton Union writes,—

"*Constabulary Station, Sandbach, 27th November* 1865.—Seventy per cent. who apply to me for relief are able-bodied, from 16 to 35 or 40 years of age, and are of a class I may call confirmed vagrants; and on searching them I generally find about 1½*d.* in money, a good supply of bread, cheese, and other eatables, tobacco, one or two knives, constructed so as they could easily be used for housebreaking, a memorandum book, which contains a list of the principal towns, unions, &c. which they travel through, and the names of friends, low lodging-house keepers, whose houses they frequent; and on one vagrant who I searched a few weeks since, I found entered in his book the names of all the principal workhouses from Wakefield, viâ Sheffield, Derby, Rugby, to London,

returning viâ Peterboro', Northampton, Stone Arclid, Knutsford, Warrington, Bolton, and York. A many of them spend the money they obtain during the day (to less than will pay their lodgings) before they apply for relief, so that I can have no ground for refusing them a ticket for the night."

Mr. Green, another assistant relieving officer in the Congleton Union, writes,—

"Nearly half the vagrants who have applied to me for relief are professional tramps of the worst class, and are chiefly from 15 to 45 years of age, and on searching them I find them well supplied with knives, pipes, tobacco, and victuals, but I never find more than 1½*d.* in money on any of them; they always take care to spend it in tobacco or drink before they make an application to me."

The police officer at Corwen states,—

"According to my opinion about two-thirds of them are idle and disorderly persons wandering abroad; their age is at an average of 18 to 35. Some of them appear to me to be very destitute, hardly any clothes to cover their nakedness, and full of vermin. Several of the applicants have been taken here upon different charges, as house-breaking, larcenies, malicious damages, and also for having money in their possession when applying for tickets."

The superintendent of police who acts as assistant relieving officer in the Ludlow Union writes,—

"Respecting the general character of the vagrants who apply to me for tickets of admission to the Union House, I must say that 90 per cent. consist of that class of tramps who go wandering from town to town under the pretence of looking for work, but praying at the same time '*that they may never 'find any.*' Their route is invariably from Liverpool to Cardiff or Swansea and back. Generally when going three together they send one of the number for a "ticket" to ascertain what kind of lodging they may expect to find at the union, the remainder of them stand about the streets; if their companion does not return they then call for a ticket and follow him. If he returns and reports unfavourably of the tramp ward, and finds some work for him to do in the morning, the 'ticket' is torn up, and they 'tramp' on to the next village or town."

The clerk to the chief constable of Denbighshire writes,—

"I believe that with a few exceptions they are professional tramps. Many of them who have obtained tickets of admission to the union have subsequently been apprehended and convicted of larceny, felony, &c., and I can confidently state that most of the crimes committed in this county have been done by vagrants."

Serjeant Joseph Sanders of the Staffordshire constabulary writes,—

"I beg to state that my opinion is that at least two-thirds of the persons sent by me to the tramp ward are persons who scarcely ever work, in fact they are confirmed vagabonds who subsist by begging and petty theft, and they tramp from town to town, sleeping in the different unions.

"My opinion is strengthened by their own statements. Many of them boastingly say ''Tis a many years since I worked, and it'l be more before I 'commence;' and many I have told where they could get employ, but upon inquiry I have found they have scarcely ever been to seek it, and, as a rule, if ever they began to work it would only be for a day or so, when they would decamp, taking every portable article they could lay their hands upon. They are frequently loaded with scraps of food, and numbers of them have to my knowledge obtained tickets at intervals during the past six and a half years. The remaining third are the men and boys seeking employ or going home, and women (with children) in search of their husbands."

Mr. Ellis Crisp, inspector of police, who is also assistant relieving officer in the Uttoxeter Union, says,—

"I am of opinion that the majority of vagrants, although invariably say they are in search of work, are too idle to work, and give the preference to a vagrant life. I believe if it was made an offence against the law for vagrants to make repeated applications for relief at the same workhouse it would have a salutary effect."

D. C. C., Knight of the same force, writes,—

"The average age of vagrants admitted to the West Bromwich workhouse from 30th September 1864 to 29th September 1865, by tickets issued by the police as relieving officer for tramps, is 34 years.

"Tickets are not given to all who apply for them, but are refused to those who on being searched are found to have cash sufficient in their possession to pay for lodgings; neither are tickets given to those who are known to be professional tramps, or who apply while in a state of intoxication.

"Vagrants who know themselves to be 'wanted' do not apply to the police for tickets, but push on to those places where the police are not relieving officers for tramps. The character of professional tramps is very bad indeed, they beg all day, drink, steal, tell fortunes, and if possible obtain tickets for vagrant ward at night."

If confirmation were wanted of the truth of the representations contained in the preceding letters, as to the character and habits of the vagrant class, it is furnished by themselves in the notices which they usually leave behind them upon the walls and doors of the vagrant wards. These professional "tramps" or "cadgers" "work" particular districts, generally in couples, not unfrequently in small bands of three or four. For the information and guidance of their associates their visits are generally recorded, their destination indicated, and appointments made with their "pals." Here are some of the notices which I have had copied from the vagrant wards of different workhouses:—

"*Private notice.*—Saucy Harry and his moll will be at Chester to eat their Christmas dinner, when they hope Saucer and the fraternity will meet them at the union.—14th November 1865."

"*Notice to our pals.*—Bristol Jack and Burslem was here on the 15th of April, bound for Montgomeryshire for the summer season."

"*Notice to Long Cockney, or Cambridge, or any of the fraternity.*—Harry the Mark was here from Carmarthen, and if anybody of the Yorkshire tramps wishes to find him he is to be found in South Wales for the next three months. —17th August 1865."

"Spanish Jim, the b—— fool who robbed two poor b—— tramps in Clatterbridge union, was here on the—find it out."

"Taffy, the Sanctus, was here on the 28th of November 1865."

"Yankey Ben, with Hungerford Tom and Stockport Ginger. The oakum was tried to be burned here on 28th October by Messers John Whittington, Joseph Walker, Thos. Pickering, Jas. Hawthornwaite."

"The Flying Dutchman off to Brum for a summer cruise at the back doors or any other door."

"Cockney Harry and Lambeth bound for Brum for jolly rags."

"Beware of the Cheshire tramps, Spanish Jem, Kildare Jem, Dublin Dick, Navvy Jack, Dick Graven, the shrewd Cheshire tramps."

"Wild Scoty the celebrated king of the cadgers, is in Newgate in London, going to be hanged by the neck till he is dead; this is a great fact.—*Written by his mate.*"

"Never be ashamed of cadging. I was worth five hundred pounds once, and now I am glad to cadge for a penny or a piece of bread.—*Lanky Tom.*"

"The Governor of Chester Castle orders all subalterns to meet at Stourbridge."

"If ragtailed Soph stays here (Shiffnal) come on to Stafford."

"Wrexham is head-quarters now."

"Belfast Jack bound for head-quarters, Chester."

"The York Spinner, Dick Blazeaway, Lancashire Crab, Dublin Smasher, and Bob Curly called for one night on their road for the tip at Birmingham."

"Bow street, Long Macclesfield, Welsh Ned, Sailor Jack, the Islington Kid, Wakefield Charley, and an Irish cabinet maker were located here 10th September 1865."

Indications are frequently given as to the character of the relief afforded in different unions. The "bare-boards" of some vagrant wards are carefully distinguished from the "good padding" of others, and warnings are given, that in such and such unions the "tear-ups" will not get new suits. The bad character of the Congleton workhouse (near Sandbach) is thus recorded :—

"Oh Sandbach, thou art no catch,
For like heavy bread, a damned bad batch,
A nice new suit for all tear-ups,
And stones to crack for refractory pups."

The workhouse of the Seisdon Union (at Trysull) appears to be in rather better odour with the "fraternity,"

"Dry bread in the morning, ditto at night,
Keep up your pecker and make it all right.
Certainly the meals are paltry and mean,
But the beds are nice and clean ;
Men, don't tear these beds, sheets, or rugs,
For there are neither lice, fleas, or bugs
At this little clean union at Trysull.
But still at this place there is a drawback,
And now I will put you on the right track,
For I would as soon lodge here as in Piccadilly
If along with the bread they gave a drop of skilly,
At this little clean union at Trysull.
So I tell you again, treat this place with respect,
And instead of abusing, pray do it protect,
For to lodge here one night is certainly a treat,
At this little clean union at Trysull.—*Bow Street.*"

"Shaver here, bound for Salop to see the Rev. Henry Burton, a most benevolent minister of the Church of England, and may the devil fetch him soon."

[Mr. Burton, who is very correctly described, is also a magistrate well known amongst that class by his frequent convictions of them.]

"Dick Turpin off to Shrewsbury Races."

"Little Dick will be at York 6th July."

"If Dusty Jack calls, tell him to be at the Lord Mayor's Show."

"John Penny, the Hampshire man."

"Samuel Price, 18th July 1865."

"George Day and William Jackson, 7th November 1865, bound for Portmadoc."

(From a report in a local newspaper in the following week, it appears that "George Day" and "William Jackson," upon arriving at their destination, were captured and sent to gaol for robbery.)

"Yankey Ben, 28th July 1865."
"The Chester Navvy was here."
"Bow Street, 1st May, going to Bangor to stay over Sunday—if they will only let me."
"Beware of Ludlow—bare boards, no *chuck*."
"Deer Foot, Spanish Jim, and his Nipper."
"John Mathew Thompson."
"Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, on a Sunday, 24th September 1865.
"Thomas Noon was here on the 18th September 1865, bound for Cardiff."
"Cocking Henry, from Yarmouth, was here the 29th of August, bound to Cheshire."
"James Hughes *Rithin*, bound to *Holewell*."
"Londonderry Ginger was here on the 7th October 1865, bound to Cardiff for the winter."
"Brighton Joseph are bound for Chester."
"Henry King Hilman was here 7th September 1865, bound for South Wales."
"York Ned was here on the 23rd May 1865."
"Southampton Jack, July 1865, bound for Carnarvonshire."
"Belfast Dick was here on the 20th of July, bound for the South of Wales."
"Happy Jack was here on the 3rd of July, bound for the Island of Hope."
"Madman was here on the 3rd of June 1865, bound for Bangor."
"Joe Withers, Soldier Tom, and the Corporal was here on the 29th March 1865, bound for the Lord knows whare."
"Poor hould Salford prig Frank, was here on the 20th June 1865, bound for the hill of good country, Wales, so no more at present from your poor Frank. Amen."
"Spanish Jim and Bloody Sod.
"Union and liberty, confusion to all fools."
"Broomey George, 8th October 1865."
"Belfast Jack, 8th of September 1865."
"Yorkshire Curley was here on 7th October 1865."
"Corporal and Duffy was here 30th November, bound for New found out, signed by Deerfoot, this 30th day of November 1865."
"John Jones the blue dire, last night he gave us a good fire."
"Dublin Dick was here on the 1st of October 1865."
"Doctor Lank was here on the 12th October 1865."
"Tom, the dirty ——, he had better go back and pay for ——— it's at King Charlie."
"Westminster Cockney, Dublin Dick, and Preston Lank was here on the 11th October, and is bound for Wales. Dublin Dick bound for Liverpool."
"Browney will not have none of Prince Charles this winter, he is bound for Westmoreland and Cumberland, all padding cans in that country, no dirty rugs and board."
"Cambridge will never come here again."
"Boys look here, there therse Long Lank working at Warrington for two or three rags of clothes and taking the bread out of anothers mouth."
"I dont know where to go to put over the time untill Christmass, but there is too dry service in Yorkshire to please me; I shall take my likeness to Bristol for the next 2 months.—*Westminster Cockney*."
"Flowery Tommy was here on the 31st October 1865."
"Pontefract Charley was here on the 25th 1865."
"Spanish Jim on the road.
"Yorkey Jim and Worcester Joe, 25th May 1865."
"Harry the Mark was here on the 31st August 1865, bound for Hereford."
"Joe Shining bound for Tarporley."
"Oldham Lank was here on the 31st October 1865."
"Yorkey Jim was here on the 11th October 1865, bound for Wales."
"Yorkey Ned was here on the 2nd June 1865.
"Dudley Fred and the Green one was here on 23rd October bound for port."
"Nottingham Dad and Roderick was here 15th October bound for the city of Worcester."

"Salop Jack, Glo'ster Charlie and Emma, Lank Bill was here 16th October, bound for North Wales."

"Derby for 21st August."

"Belfast Jack was here 12th of September, bound to London. No more of Cheshire."

"Harry Heenan was here hafter beeing off of the rope twelve months. 13th September 1865."

"Cockney Henry Lambeth."

"Londonderry Ginger bound for Derby."

"The Yorshire Rodneys coming down into Cheshire to spoil the splendid county, after filling there b——y big guts with good cheese and bacon.—*Buttermilk.*"

"Bow Street and two other raggamuffins slept here on the night of 12th April, and was quite shocked at the clownish impudence of the old pauper at the lodge. The thundering old thief denied us a drink of water. So help me Bob."

"What noble institutions these Poor Law Unions are, and how they succour distress, open arms, yes, over the left, plenty of pump but little grub, and a nice warm breakfast in the morning. Don't you wish you may get it.—*Bow Street.*"

"Bishop's Castle Union Workhouse is a good place to be down in, but a damned bad lot of paupers about it."

"Bound for Wales on the 6th August 1863. My friend the monkey is coming very hard lately on some jolly rags. Swell mob.—*Polley Coffey*, Esq."

"Before you close your eyes to sleep, boys, pray for fine weather,
For human hearts need sun as well as corn and oats;
For this rain of late, and at present too, is to bad altogether,
Considering the state of our old shoes and the thinness of our coats.
In this place there is a stove, but it is very seldom lighted,
In fact to make you comfortable they don't intend to try,
And the clerk of the weather office must surely be short-sighted,
Or he would see the benefit of sunny days as well as you or I.—
Bow Street, 16th August 1865."

"William May, bound for Stone, 16th May 1865."

"John King was here on the 2nd inst. bound for London, so passed to Chester and all the good houses in Chester to good needc. King, the Chester nipper, is gone to London, and Miss Beef's at A. Winter's to spend the winter in Chester (good to all)."—*E. Yeson.*

"Cocking was here on the Saturday night bound for Derby. Thomas of Yorkshire."

"Mickleham Mick, the wandering jockey,
Laid his nob on these boards the other night,
He is not now half so cockey
As when with Ben Anson's dumplins he did fight.—*Bow Street.*"

"Stafford, land of wax and capstones,
Heel balls, wax, and leather,
Where the broth is made of bones,
Where the cobblers face all weather,
Where the stove is seldom lighted,
Where the rugs are daily boxed,
Where the tramps are daily righted,
And out of their grub are foxed.—*Bow Street.*"

"A Dutchman came one night to lodge,
A beggar down to every dodge,
And if to tell the truth I must,
My eyes could'nt he excavate a crust.—*Bow Street.*"

"Spanish Jim, 26th July 1865."
"Daniel Davies, clogger, from Swansea, South Wales, 26th July 1865."
"This bloody hole is lousey."
"Welsh Jack, 11th October 1865."
"Wolverhampton Nipper bound for London, 24th October 1865."
"Henry Anderson on the 10th of October, bound for Manchester, 1865."
"Saturday, 17th June, Bow Street, bound for Derbyshire, Amen——Wolverhampton Nipper and Belfast Jack was here 14th September 1868, bound for London."

"A little power, a little sway,
A sunbeam on a winter's day
Is all the rich and mighty have,
Between the cradle and the grave.—*Yankey Ben.*"

"Liverpool Jim. The Red Rover was here the 22nd of August, bound for London. Positively the last appearance of this celebrated charator."
"Deerfoot, the celebrated runner, was here the 13th of September. No more Staffordshire for him."
"Hungerford Tom, bound for Derby; Yankey Ben, bound for Derby."
"The Dutchman was here on the 21st of September, ragged and lousey, padding the hoof, and getting the mange quite fast.—*The Dutchman.*"

"I should dearly like to marry if I could find
Any gay old donner suited to my mind.—*Jack Sheppard from York.*"

"Worcester Joe, Wiggin Tom, longing for a flowing tin of skilley, so that we may warm our belley."
"Long Macclesfield and Cockney was here on 16th of August 1865, bound for Brum."
"Cockney Harry, of Lambeth, bound for Brum, for jolly rags."
"This is a rum place for a fellow to come to for a night's lodging; you will never catch me here again.—*Old Bob Bridley, Oh!*"

"My unfortunate friends, pray look around,
And tell me for what is this place renowned;
The room is large, but the windows are small,
But that don't much matter at all at all.
A pint of skilly for your supper to drink;
But of sleep you cannot get a wink.
You may lay on the boards or the chilly floor,
About as warm as a North American shore.
The old bed is full of fleas all alive:
I killed in number about five times five.
They are not poor, but all thorough-bred,
And before morning you will wish they were all dead;
And by this and by that it plainly is clear,
This is the worst relief in all Staffordshire.—*Bow Street.*"

"It's an ill dog that don't deserve a crust
Is a maxim true and just,
So we must be dogs of the very worst breed,
When we don't receive what we greatly need;
For it's very unkind, nay, further cruel,
To give here merely a drop of thin gruel.
But let them keep it, we can do without it,
And I mean to let half the town know about it."—*Bow Street.*

This "Bow Street," by the way, appears to be the laureate of cadgers. After a visit, I presume, to the neighbouring gaol of Stafford, he thus, upon the walls of the tramp ward of the Newport Union, records his impressions of—

"A Prison.

"No sun, no moon,
No morn, no noon,
No sky, no earthly blue,
No distant looking view,
No road, no street,
No t'other side the way,
No dawn, no dusk,
No proper time of day,
No end to any row,
No top to any steeple,
No indication where to go,
No sight of familiar people,
No cheerfulness, no healthy ease,
No butterflies,
Nor yet no bees.—*Bow Street.*"

"Liverpool Bill was here 4th October, bound for Derby."
"Wolverhampton Nipper, bound for Derbyshire, 27th October."
"Robin Hood, bound for Derby."
"Lincoln Tom, here 16th November, and Babb, from Bursur."
"Deerfoot was here 4th November, bound for Derby."
"Dick Carr was here 22nd August, for Derby."
"Coventry Bill was here, bound for London."

The general character and habits of the vagrants who frequent the casual wards of workhouses are, I believe, quite accurately represented in the preceding statements. "Vagrancy" in fact appears to have reverted pretty much to the state in which it was when the late Mr. Buller issued the circular of August 1848. The experience of 18 years fully confirms the view taken in that paper of the nature of the evil and of the means of suppressing it. Public charity is now as it was then, "extended to all who "choose to ask for it." The casual wards are monopolised by "the habitual tramp or vagrant who simulates destitution," while "the most fitting objects of public charity are subjected "to the discomforts that were intended to repel the worthless." Although "among all the unfortunate there are none whose "destitution is more unquestionable and whose hard lot presents "stronger claims to sympathy than the widow and orphan "deprived at a distance from home of their natural supporter, "and the honest artisan or labourer who is seeking the employ-"ment of which accidental circumstances have suddenly de-"prived him, yet, under the present system, such persons as "these either share the discomfort, the filth, the turbulence, "and the demoralizing fellowship of the thief, the mendicant, "and the prostitute, who crowd the vagrant wards of the "workhouses, or are compelled to brave the inclemency of the "weather and the pains of hunger by reason of their uncon-"querable aversion to such companionship." As it was then, so it is now. But the wise and humane suggestions of Mr. Buller struck at the root of the evil. Speaking of this district, I can confidently say that, through their adoption the vagrant wards of workhouses became what they were designed to be, places of temporary refuge for the deserving poor while professional

vagrancy, as a form of pauperism, was absolutely suppressed. In 20 unions in the district the total number of "casuals" relieved in the year 1848 (before Mr. Buller's minute came into operation) was 33,493. In the year 1849, immediately after its adoption, that number was reduced to 11,812. In reporting that very striking result to the Poor Law Board I was able to say,—

"I omitted no opportunity of inquiring whether it had been attained by the infliction of hardship upon the deserving poor. I am able to say that although I have made such inquiry, not only from the officers of the unions, but from all others from whom I should be likely to receive any information upon the subject, I have never yet heard of one authenticated case of hardship. On the contrary, I have myself seen many examples of the benefit derived by deserving poor from the adoption of measures which enable the officers to discriminate between them and the impostors with whom it is their misfortune to be so often confounded."—(*Report of Poor Law Board, Appendix*, 1849, p. 117.)

Mr. Pigott, who was at that time one of the most experienced inspectors of the Poor Law Board, in his report in 1849 observes,—

"Two opposite courses with reference to vagrants were pursued in 1847 and in 1849. In the former of these years every casual applicant for admission to a workhouse was admitted as a matter of course, receiving at least two meals in the workhouse; whereas in the latter it became a general practice to admit none but those who were suffering under sickness or evident destitution, or women with young children. The result of these different courses seems to confirm the truth of an opinion generally entertained by those who have to deal with this class of paupers, that, independently of the great aggregates of professioual rogues and vagabonds of which London and other large towns are the homes and centres, there existed in each rural district a certain number of idle and dissolute persons, many of them brought up in workhouses, who systematically passed the summer months in wandering from union to union within a limited circuit, begging and committing petty depredations and finding each night certain food and shelter in the adjacent workhouses. So long as masters of workhouses believed that they were bound to admit all applicants, a great encouragement was afforded to idle persons to lead a vagabond life rather than to apply themselves to regular labour, and many young boys have no doubt been thus encouraged to run away from their masters or families.

"It does not appear that any injury has been inflicted upon the poor by the more stringent administration of this species of relief. On the contrary, *bonâ fide* wayfarers, poor persons going from one place to another for a legitimate object, if destitute, are now better treated than before was possible, when, from the numbers demanding admission after nightfall, no discrimination could be made, and thus persons of good character had often to pass the night in crowded wards with the most filthy and worthless of the community."

Instead of the system of indiscriminate relief which prevailed before 1848, and to which we have unhappily returned, there was substituted in accordance with the suggestions of Mr. Buller—

1. The refusal of relief to all young, able-bodied men, who, in the opinion of the relieving officers or the masters of workhouses, were not actually destitute.
2. The exacting of a task of work suitable to the capacity of the casual poor who were relieved.

3. The employment of police officers as assistant relieving officers.
4. Requiring the production of passes or certificates (except under exceptional circumstances) from all those who applied for relief as casual poor.

Of these remedies by far the most effectual was the systematic refusal of relief to professional tramps, young able-bodied men in good health. That class was very properly considered as not being fit subjects for Poor Law administration at all. The strict application of the rules laid down by Mr. Buller did not, however, very long survive his death; and even before you assumed your present office a different principle had come to prevail, and Poor Law officials considered themselves, as they do now, precluded from refusing relief to any applicant who alleges that he is destitute, and in whose possession there cannot be found sufficient money to pay for his lodging. This is now the recognized principle of Poor Law administration in dealing with what are termed the "casual poor." Nothing can be worse than the effect of it. It operates virtually as a refusal of relief to the really necessitous, and as a direct encouragement to professional vagrants. It has been thought that the exacting of a task of work and the employment of police constables as assistant relieving officers would effectually prevent applications for relief from all except the really destitute. Such, however, is not found to be the effect even in unions in which both tests are in operation together. Nor would it be possible under the present system to maintain a uniform system of relief with efficient tests in the vagrant wards of all workhouses. In about one-half of the unions in this district the average number of tramps relieved nightly (including women and children) does not exceed three. The cost of relieving them is not more than $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ or $2d.$ per head per night. The guardians and the officers find it much cheaper and much more convenient to give them the scanty relief with which they are satisfied, and let them go their way, than to provide stones or oakum, and to pay a task-master, without whose aid the labour test is merely make-believe. Even in those unions in which the labour test is rigidly enforced, in Wolverhampton, West Bromwich, and Walsall, for example, the number of vagrants is not below the average of the district. This no doubt would be in some degree accounted for by the character of these places, but it at least shows how inoperative is such an application of a labour test as a check upon this class. In smaller unions this test is merely nominal, and when urged to make it more efficient, guardians, who look simply to the cost, reply that "it is not worth while." Looking to the difficulty and expense of enforcing a labour test upon vagrants in the workhouses of small rural unions remote from police stations, and in which the master is the only male officer, this apathy of boards of guardians is not unnatural. I have known

several cases in small unions in which attempts have been made to enforce a labour test upon vagrants, and with only the result that they broke the hammers instead of the stones, and destroyed the oakum that was given them to pick.

Another difficulty in dealing with tramps upon a uniform system in workhouses, is found in the very inconvenient position of many of these establishments. There are several unions in this district so constituted that the workhouse is necessarily at a considerable distance from the chief town. In such unions a large proportion of the tramps are relieved by orders upon lodging houses. Thus in the Congleton Union, all tramps who apply in the Congleton district after a certain hour at night get a night's lodging, but no means are provided for setting them to work. During the year ending 29th September 1865, the number of tramps relieved in this way in that division of the Congleton Union was no less than 2,271.

Although a labour test is a perfectly efficient means of checking imposture, if you have to deal only with ordinary wayfarers, yet, from one cause or other, it breaks down when applied to professional tramps. It is true that for a brief period after it is introduced into a union, and while it is still novel, it appears to be successful, but it is soon found that all such means of repression are unavailing against this class. I cannot better illustrate this than by reproducing a letter which was addressed to me by one of the most efficient and intelligent officers in my district, Mr. Kemp, formerly master of the workhouse of the Wrexham Union.

"For a length of time we were in the practice of giving the tramps their supper and lodgings without any return being asked in the shape of work; but the breakfast in the morning was withheld until some little was done in the way of acknowledgment. At some times they had the option of going away without any breakfast, if they preferred that to working. The number of vagrants continuing to increase, the Board of Guardians passed a resolution, embodying a labour test, by which the tramps were to have their breakfast at the usual hour (at the same time as the other inmates of the house), and be detained for three hours and a half thereafter to work at the mill or break stones. When this alteration became known *on the road*, it for a short time operated in reducing the number, but not until gang after gang had been sent to gaol for refusing to work. The magistrates, in their places at the Board, complained of the expense to the county of those wholesale committals; and as this resistance to the labour test on the part of the tramps appeared more to arise from the fact of their being turned out on the road in the middle of the day, and with a comparatively empty stomach, having had their breakfast four hours previous, than to the mere labour test itself, it was ordered that they be put to work immediately after rising, and have their breakfast three hours and a half after, so that they thus left the house about 10 o'clock a.m., having just had a tolerable meal, and were in a comfortable plight for the day. The consequence of the above alteration was, as you will readily conceive, an almost immediate increase in the number of tramps. In about three weeks the number rose from about 70 to 120 per week. On this becoming apparent the matter was again reported to the Board, who instantly placed the order on its original footing, viz., that they (the tramps) be set to work three hours and a half *after breakfast*. This was, as before, resisted; but on the parties finding that the Bench and the Board were both determined to carry it out, they submitted, and for months we had no trouble on account of their refusing to work.

As these parties appeared, as it were, to have taken our terms, and their numbers began again to increase, the Board again took the whole question into full consideration, and after due deliberation it was determined to refuse all relief to the *systematic* vagrant; at the same time, the officers were instructed to use their best discretion to prevent any *casual poor person from suffering*, and hence, acting on this order in the spirit of good faith, while we (I mean the paid officers) have refused relief to any of the vagrant fraternity (for a fraternity they are, and are easily distinguished as such), we have given relief as usual to the other poor travellers who appeared to be on a *bonâ fide* errand.

"I then, Sir, as a matter of opinion, hold, that the last course above referred to is the best, and decidedly think that vagrants, as a class, deserve but little pity, and ought rather to be under the cognizance of the police than the poor-law officer. They are, for the most part, if not criminals, at least, on the verge of crime. The greater portion of them have never done a week's work consecutively in their lives, and, if they can help it, never intend to do one. From many who have been taken ill on their journey, and had, for a time, to remain in the house, I have ascertained that they have, since shortly after the passing of the new Poor Law, passed their time circling from union to union, and either begged or stole to eke out an existence. On one I found a written list of all the workhouses for several counties round, and had those marked off for more frequent visitation which he deemed the best. I have personally examined many who began a life of vagrancy at about 12 years of age, and from the facilities afforded by workhouse relief, have continued ever since in the same pursuit, outcast from society, knowing no home, counting all men their enemies, and thus educating themselves for the most flagrant crimes, and are ready, on a day's notice, without remorse, to concentrate themselves for mischief in any part of the country.

"About three months ago, two, who had passed the night at this union, were committed for setting fire to a stack of hay, and another for the same offence last week. One who has often visited here was lately committed for an attempt at highway robbery, and another is now lying in Ruthin gaol under a sentence of transportation for theft.

"In giving these parties relief then, in the way we have done, I really think we were aiding them in their criminal career, as it afforded them a comfortable leisure to mature their plans and go, without the care of providing for themselves, in quest of adventures. By the refusal of relief they are only put a little more to their shifts, and must either betake themselves to honest pursuits, or show themselves in their true colours and, consequently be absorbed through the law."

The first step towards efficient administration of the law in relieving casual poor, is to refuse relief altogether to young able-bodied men who are in good health, unless furnished with a pass or certificate in accordance with the suggestion of Mr. Buller. If only assured of the countenance and support of the Poor Law Board, both guardians and officers would, I believe, most willingly return to that plan. Nor need there be any apprehension that it would entail hardship upon the deserving poor. The duty of discriminating between them and professional vagrants may be very safely entrusted to masters of workhouses and relieving officers.

But if this suggestion be rejected, and it be held, as it is at present, that every tramp who demands relief is entitled to it, unless money sufficient to pay for his lodging can be found upon him, then the care of them ought to be transferred altogether to the police. "I am fully satisfied," writes the clerk of the Lichfield union to me, "from 27 years' experience as "clerk, and five years as a magistrate, that until the super-

‘ vision of vagrancy is placed solely in the hands of the police, “ it can never be suppressed or even mitigated.” I do not think that much practical difficulty would be experienced in giving effect to this view.

Let there be attached to every police station or lock-up a male and female vagrant ward, properly fitted and provided with means for setting vagrants to work. Union officers, as I have said, have no difficulty in distinguishing between professional tramps and casual poor. Let the former be relieved by the police in the police wards, and the latter by the union officers in improved casual wards of the workhouses.

To this plan an objection, already anticipated, has been made, which has, no doubt, a good deal of force. It is urged that it will be impossible to distinguish between the undeserving claimant of relief and the really destitute poor, and that it would be an intolerable hardship upon the latter to make it a condition of relief that they should be placed, as it were, under the *surveillance* of the police. So undoubtedly it would be, and if such a result were likely to follow, the objection would be conclusive ; for bad as the present system is, it would certainly be better to adhere to it than to turn the deserving poor from the workhouse to the police station. But it is to be observed, in the first place, that under the present system, the deserving poor can hardly be said to be relieved at all. They rarely apply as “ casuals,” preferring to do the best they can in low lodging houses, or under any shelter they can find, rather than enter the vagrant wards. Now, if only in justice to that class, some attempt ought to be made to discriminate between them and professional vagrants. Whether a classification which would secure to the deserving poor more liberal treatment than guardians could be induced or indeed ought to be asked to provide for tramps, should be made by separate wards in the workhouse, or by sending tramps to police wards, the classification ought at all events to be made. I believe, as I have said, that it can only be made by placing the tramps or cadgers, if they must be relieved, wholly under the care of the police. And I repeat that there is not the least reason to apprehend that the union officers would be unable to discriminate between the two classes, or that the deserving wayfarer in search of work would run any risk of being confounded with the “ Yankey Bens,” and “ Bow Streets,” and the rest, who constitute fully 75 per cent. of those who are now relieved as “ casuals.” An officer of ordinary intelligence, and with a little experience, can always distinguish between them. I have put the question to officers over and over again, and am invariably assured that they can easily tell the difference. But in the Minute to which I refer, the President suggested the adoption of a system by which the “ deserving class ” of poor might be furnished with “ such “ evidence of their character and circumstances as might afford

" a fair presumption of the truth of their plea of destitution " A wayfarer of this class might, at the place where the cause of " destitution occurs, be enabled by those who are cognizant of " it, to obtain a certificate from some proper authority, setting " forth his name, the cause of destitution, and the object and " destination of his journey. On his presenting this certificate " at any workhouse the master, on finding that it was satisfac- " tory, that the applicant was on the road to his destination, " and that he was without money or other means, might at once " admit him, and supply him with the usual accommodation of " the inmates. In this way the honest but destitute wayfarer, " possessed of such credentials, would obtain the advantage of " being admitted into the workhouse without reference to the " relieving officer, and also of receiving better accommodation " than that at present afforded to him in the vagrant ward."

No better suggestion, so far as I am aware, has ever been offered, or indeed can be offered as a security against imposture. Until some such change from the present system is adopted I do not think that any effectual check can be put upon vagrancy, or that reasonable facility for obtaining relief can be given to the deserving casual poor.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

ANDREW DOYLE,
Poor Law Inspector.

To
The Right Hon. C. P. Villiers,
President of the Poor Law Board.

VAGRANCY. - - - -

UNIONS. (1.)	Are the Vagrant Wards in the Workhouse sufficient? (2.)	What Number of Vagrants will the Vagrant Wards accommodate? (3.)	The average Number each night of Vagrants relieved during the Year ended Michaelmas 1865. (4.)	The average Age of the Vagrants relieved. (5.)	The largest Number of Vagrants relieved upon any one night during the Year ended Michaelmas 1865. (6.)	The smallest Number of Vagrants relieved upon any one night during the Year ended Michaelmas 1865. (7.)	Has the Number of Applications from Vagrants for Relief ever exceeded the Accommodation afforded in the Wards? If so, what steps were taken for their Relief? (8.)	Whom the Guar empld to relieve Vagran (9.)
ALTRINCHAM	Yes - -	50	7	Years. Ages not recorded.	20	1	No - - -	They are mitted l master night as
ST. ASAPH -	Yes - -	10	Rather under 3.	About 30	10	1	No - - -	Police an lieving cers.
ATCHAM - -	Yes - -	24	$1\frac{21}{105}$	32	5	- -	No - - -	Relieving cers an sistant sceers.
BALA - -	Yes - -	About 12	Nearly 1	About 30	9	- -	Yes, when the house was being whitewashed. Lodgings were provided for them.	The polic cer.
BANGOR AND BEAUMARIS.	Yes - -	12	$1\frac{302}{305}$	From 17 to 29.	11	- -	No - - -	The polic cer.
BIRKENHEAD	Yes - -	34	8	31	23	2	No - - -	Relievin cer and ter.
GT. BOUGHTON.	The medical officer has reported them insufficient.(*a*)	10	3	30	11	- -	A few nights vagrants were refused for want of room.	Police of
BRIDGNORTH	Yes - -	18	3	Between 30 and 40.	10	- -	No - - -	Workho master.

(*a*) The guardians have recently agreed to provide better accommodation for vagrants.

- - - - VAGRANCY.

re Tickets for Admission the Vagrant Wards given ll Applicants? If not, te what Cases are sed, and why? (10.)	Is a Task of Work exacted in each Case in return for the Relief afforded? If so, state the kind of Work. (11.)	Are there any other Means adopted to test the Destitution of Vagrants in each Case? (12.)	State the Nature and Quantity of Food given to the Vagrants. (13.)	Have you [the Master of the Workhouse] found it necessary to take any Vagrants before the Magistrates? [*See* Ans. marked *]. If so, was there any difficulty in getting them convicted? [*See* Ans. marked †]. (14.)	If Police Officers are employed as Assistant Relieving Officers for the Relief of Vagrants, what is the Effect of that Arrangement? (15.)
- - -	None - -	They are searched by the police.	About ½ lb. of bread	Yes.* No† -	The serjeant of police issues tickets of admission. The effect is good; the number has been reduced.
gings provided of the house er workhouse urs of admission—9 p.m.	Generally pumping	A strict search -	Bread and water and any spare gruel to those who work willingly.	Yes; frequently.* No.†	The arrangement works satisfactorily.
- - -	Yes; picking oakum, wheeling or digging in the garden, wheeling clay, cleaning the privy, and stone-breaking.	They are required to have their tickets countersigned by the police constable.	The same as to able-bodied paupers in the house.	Yes.* No† -	The officer who examines the vagrants and countersigns their tickets considers them, with very few exceptions, persons of very bad character.
s; except those pon whom money is found.	No; but the able-bodied vagrants get no food; they have generally plenty of food with them.	They are searched by the police.	1½ pt. of porridge with ½ oz. of treacle, or 8 oz. of bread and 3 oz. of cheese for supper; and 7 oz. of bread with 1½ pt. gruel, and ½ oz. of treacle for breakfast.	Once or twice when having torn their clothes or broken the windows.	Applications greatly increased, as they do not now try to get other lodgings.
s; except those pon whom money is found.	Three hours at the pump or to pick 1 lb. of oakum.	No - -	5 oz. of bread, boiling water, pepper, salt, and dripping. When there is spare porridge it is given instead of the water, &c.	Yes.* No† -	It prevents many from applying, especially those who are "wanted" elsewhere.
s; except those pon whom money is found.	Yes; stone-breaking.	No - -	Supper, 2 pts. thick gruel and milk; breakfast, 2 pts. thick porridge and ½ pt. of milk.	No - -	No police officers employed.
s; except when money is found pon them.	¾ lb. of oakum to pick.	None - -	1½ pt. of gruel with 5 oz. of bread. If bread is found upon them no bread is given. Some have had as much as 3 lbs. of bread with them.	Yes; several.* No.†	A large reduction in the number of vagrants.
applicants admitted.	No - - -	No -	Males, 6 oz. of bread in the morning; females, 5 oz. of bread night and morning.	Yes.* No† -	Police officers not employed.

UNIONS. (1.)	Are the Vagrant Wards in the Workhouse sufficient? (2.)	What Number of Vagrants will the Vagrant Wards accommodate? (3.)	The average Number each night of Vagrants relieved during the Year ended Michaelmas 1865. (4.)	The average Age of the Vagrants relieved. (5.)	The largest Number of Vagrants relieved upon any one night during the Year ended Michaelmas 1865. (6.)	The smallest Number of Vagrants relieved upon any one night during the Year ended Michaelmas 1865. (7.)	Has the Number of Applications from Vagrants for Relief ever exceeded the Accommodation afforded in the Wards? If so, what steps were taken for their Relief? (8.)	Whom the Guard employ to relieve Vagrant (9.)
BURTON-UPON-TRENT.	Women's ward sufficient; men's ward not sufficient. (*a*)	20	7	Years. 33	21	- -	Yes, in the men's ward only. On a few occasions some have sat up in the ward.	The workl officers.
CARNARVON -	Yes - -	10	$1\frac{94}{365}$	From 25 to 30.	7	1	No - - - -	Police offic
CHEADLE -	Yes - -	18	4	From 20 to 30.	17	- -	No - - - -	The relie officer.
CHESTER -	Yes - -	22	14	From 20 to 35.	35	1	Not lately. Formerly, when it was so, the police paid for a bed and gave them bread.	The police cer.
CHURCH STRETTON.	Yes - -	12	2	From 18 to 30.	11	- -	No - - - -	The assist overseer.
CLEOBURY MORTIMER.	Yes - -	20	$2\frac{45}{365}$	From 18 to 40.	12	1	No	The relie officer.
CLUN - -	Yes; except the night before a fair.	10	$3\frac{34}{365}$	29	15	1	Yes, they were put in the receiving ward.	The police cers.

(*a*) The subject of accommodation for vagrants has been for some time, and is now, under the consideration of the guard

re Tickets for Admission to the Vagrant Wards given to all Applicants? If not, state what Cases are used, and why? (10.)	Is a Task of Work exacted in each Case in return for the Relief afforded? If so, state the kind of Work. (11.)	Are there any other Means adopted to test the Destitution of Vagrants in each Case? (12.)	State the Nature and Quantity of Food given to the Vagrants. (13.)	Have you [the Master of the Workhouse] found it necessary to take any Vagrants before the Magistrates? [*See* Ans. marked *]. If so, was there any difficulty in getting them convicted? [*See* Ans. marked †]. (14.)	If Police Officers are employed as Assistant Relieving Officers for the Relief of Vagrants, what is the Effect of that Arrangement? (15.)
rants are admitted without a ticket, and none are refused who are found to be destitute.	Those who stay for breakfast and able to work are put to field work for two hours.	Searching their Persons.	½ lb. of bread and 1 pt. of porridge.	Yes, for tearing their clothes, having housebreaking implements in their possession, assaulting the master and porter, &c.* No.†	Police officers not employed.
s - - -	Pumping water for two hours.	No - -	The usual house diet.	Yes.* No† -	There was a considerable decrease in the number of vagrants for some time after the police officer was appointed, but the vagrants are now on the increase.
s; except those upon whom money is found.	Able-bodied men break 1 bushel of stones and the women pick 3 oz. of oakum and clean the rooms in which they sleep.	They are searched by the porter.	4 oz. of bread and 1½ pt. of oatmeal porridge night and morning.	Yes.* No† -	Police officers not employed.
o. In cases where the applicant has means of procuring a lodging; and when, as is frequently the case, the applicant is here too often.	No - - -	None - -	½ lb. of bread night and morning; women and children have gruel in addition.	Not often.* No†	Very good. It acts as a check to imposition to a certain extent, as they are searched at the police office, and prevents abuse and annoyance should it be necessary to refuse relief to the applicant.
one refused -	When they accept food they have to work for four hours breaking or wheeling stones. For the last six years none required food after knowing the conditions.	None - -	6 oz. of bread (*See* reply to col. 11.)	No. When I find anything like insubordination, I immediately apply to the police station, which is close to the workhouse, and the presence of an officer very soon puts all quiet.	The guardians have recently authorized the police to issue tickets to such vagrants as apply to them; but they nearly all go to the assistant overseer.
es - - -	Stone breaking for the males: females, none.	No - -	6 oz. of bread and 1 pt. of gruel night and morning.	Yes.* No† -	—
es - -	One hour pumping for males; one hour picking oakum for females.	They are searched by the police.	6 oz. of bread or 1 lb. of potatoes at night; and if they work, 6 oz. of bread for males, and 5 oz. for females in the morning.	Yes.* No† -	It may cause a guilty person not to apply for ticket.

UNIONS.	Are the Vagrant Wards in the Workhouse sufficient?	What Number of Vagrants will the Vagrant Wards accommodate?	The average Number each night of Vagrants relieved during the Year ended Michaelmas 1865.	The average Age of the Vagrants relieved.	The largest Number of Vagrants relieved upon any one night during the Year ended Michaelmas 1865.	The smallest Number of Vagrants relieved upon any one night during the Year ended Michaelmas 1865.	Has the Number of Applications from Vagrants for Relief ever exceeded the Accommodation afforded in the Wards? If so, what steps were taken for their Relief?	Whom do the Guardians employ to relieve the Vagrants?
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)
CONGLETON -	Yes -	30	4½	From 16 to 40.	23	- -	No - - -	The police officers.
CORWEN -	Yes - -	16	2	From 16 to 36.	12	1	No - - -	The serjeant of police.
DOLGELLEY -	Yes - -	16	$2\frac{17}{365}$	From 18 to 40.	13	- -	Not since the wards have been altered.	The police.
ELLESMERE -	Yes - -	30	4	34	19	1	No - - -	The relieving officer.
FESTINIOG -	No (*a*) -	4	$1\frac{7}{73}$	25	7	- -	Yes. Straw provided with rugs for them on the floor.	Police officers.
HAWARDEN -	No - -	8	$\frac{122}{365}$	No record kept of the age, but they are generally young able-bodied men.	10	- -	Yes. They were told we were full and they passed on.	Workhouse master and relieving officer.
HOLYWELL -	No (*b*) -	9	3	30	12	1	Yes. They were placed in the receiving wards.	Police officer -
LEEK - -	Yes - -	18	$3\frac{2}{3}$	About 32	17, on the night preceding the May fair.	1	Very seldom. Extra beds have been placed upon the floors of the entrance rooms.	Workhouse master and relieving officer.

(*a*) The guardians have recently agreed to enlarge the vagrant wards in this workhouse.
(*b*) New vagrant wards will, if necessary, be built in the Spring.

Are Tickets for Admission to the Vagrant Wards given to all Applicants? If not, state what Cases are refused, and why? (10.)	Is a Task of Work exacted in each Case in return for the Relief afforded? If so, state the kind of Work. (11.)	Are there any other Means adopted to test the Destitution of Vagrants in each Case? (12.)	State the Nature and Quantity of Food given to the Vagrants. (13.)	Have you [the Master of the Workhouse] found it necessary to take any Vagrants before the Magistrates? [*See* Ans. marked *.] If so, was there any difficulty in getting them convicted? [*See* Ans. marked †.] (14.)	If Police Officers are employed as Assistant Relieving Officers for the Relief of Vagrants, what is the effect of that Arrangement? (15.)
Yes - - -	2 cwt. of stones per man.	No - -	3½ pts. of gruel and ½ lb. of bread.	Yes.* No† -	A reduction of 45 per cent. since May 1863 to the present time.
Those upon whom money is found are refused.	No - - -	None - -	1½ pt. of thick porridge at night; 1½ pt. milk porridge and no bread, unless in urgent cases, in the morning.	Yes.* No† -	A reduction in the number of vagrants.
If money is found upon them they are refused.	Breaking stones for not less than two hours if food is given, and for not less than one hour if lodging only is given for men; and picking wool for the same period for women.	No - -	Supper, 1½ pt. porridge; breakfast, 7 oz. of bread and 1¼ pt. of broth.	Yes; often.* No†	Good.
Able-bodied men are generally refused.	Stone breaking and pumping water by males according to their ability, and bed-making and scouring by females.	No - -	8 oz. of bread for men and 7 oz. for women, with broth or gruel, night and morning.	Yes.* No† -	Police officers have just been appointed to relieve vagrants.
If money is found upon them they are refused.	Digging, &c. -	No - -	1½ pt. of porridge at night; 4 oz. of bread and 1¾ pt. of gruel in the morning.	No - -	Good.
All, until wards are full.	No - - -	No - -	7 oz. of bread -	Yes.* No.†	——
No; having money in their possession when searched by the police.	Breaking three barrow loads of stones, or picking oakum, if weather unfavourable.	All searched by the police.	6 oz. of bread and 1½ pts. of broth or porridge night and morning.*	Yes.* No†	Several during the year applied at the workhouse for lodgings, but when informed they were to obtain tickets from the police, they objected to go and left without further request.
Vagrants are admitted without tickets.	When they accept food they are required to work two hours for each meal, pumping water, breaking gravel, and pounding old mortar and red sandstone for use in the garden.	They are searched and required to take a tepid bath, and to give up for the night all articles found in their possession.	Men, 7 oz. of bread and 2 pts. of milk porridge; women, 6 oz. of bread and 1½ pts. of milk porridge.	Yes.* No† -	The police are not employed.

UNIONS. (1.)	Are the Vagrant Wards in the Workhouse sufficient? (2.)	What Number of Vagrants will the Vagrant Wards accommodate? (3.)	The average Number each night of Vagrants relieved during the Year ended Michaelmas 1865. (4.)	The average Age of the Vagrants relieved. (5.)	The largest Number of Vagrants relieved upon any one night during the Year ended Michaelmas 1865. (6.)	The smallest Number of Vagrants relieved upon any one night during the Year ended Michaelmas 1865. (7.)	Has the Number of Applications from Vagrants for Relief ever exceeded the Accommodation afforded in the Wards? If so, what steps were taken for their Relief? (8.)	Whom do the Guardians employ to relieve the Vagrants? (9.)
LICHFIELD	The vagrants are sent to lodging-houses in the town with ample accommodation.		10⅓	Years. 30½	27	1	No	The relieving officers.
LLANFYLLIN	Yes	4	1	23	4	1	Yes. The police officer would provide lodgings for them.	Police officers
LLANRWST	Not quite	4	¼	About 30	4	-	Yes. Lodgings are found for them.	The inspector of police.
LUDLOW	Yes	16	1¼	About 30	11	-	No	Superintendent of police.
MACCLESFIELD	Yes	40	9	About 30	25	-	No	The police
MACHYNLLETH	Yes	7	2	From 25 to 28.	8	-	Yes, several times, when they were sent to some lodging-houses in the town.	Relieving officers and police officer.
MADELEY	Yes	6	2	About 30	6	-	Sometimes sent to lodging-houses.	Relieving officer and assistant overseer
MARKET DRAYTON.	Yes	30	$3\frac{7}{100}$	30	21	-	Not since the wards have been enlarged.	The relieving officer.
NANTWICH	Yes	40	12	-	36	3	No	-
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME.	Yes	31	5	About 28	22	-	No	The police officer.

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No. They are searched and sufficient money found on some of them to pay their lodging.	None	No	None; except in cases of sickness.	Yes.* No.†	—
Yes	Breaking stones	No	6 oz. of bread and water for males; 6 oz. of bread and gruel for females.	Yes.* No†	The number of vagrants has been reduced since the police have been employed.
No. When sufficient money to pay for their lodgings is found upon them they are refused.	Breaking stones	They are searched by the superintendent of police.	One meal of bread and milk.	Yes.* No†	It acts as a check to imposition.
Those upon whom money is found, and those who were relieved the preceding night, are refused.	Breaking stones, or picking oakum for 2½ hours.	They are searched.	5 oz. of bread night and morning.	No	It has the effect of bringing people of suspicious character under the notice of the police.
Those who apply after 8 p.m. are refused, except cases of sickness, or urgent necessity.	No	No	None	Yes.* No†	It has the effect of deterring known bad characters from applying.
Yes	Breaking stones	No	The same as to able-bodied paupers in the workhouse.	Yes.* No.†	—
Yes	No	They are searched.	Sometime ago they had 7 oz. of bread and 1½ oz. of cheese night and morning, when the number averaged 32 a week. They now get only 7 oz. of bread once, and the averge number per week is 14.	Yes.* No†	There is great difficulty in getting some of the vagrants to go before the police. Some of them will not go.
Yes	No	They are searched, and if money is found on them they are refused.	4 oz. of bread, and oatmeal gruel for supper only.	Yes, and magistrates are very reluctant to commit.	—
Yes	No	No	4 oz. of bread and 1 qt. of gruel for men; and 3 oz. of bread and 1½ pt. gruel for women, night and morning.	Yes.* No.†	—
Yes; except money is found in their possession.	No	No	No food given	Not for many years.* No.†	The number of vagrants has increased since the police have been employed.

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				Years.				
Newport	Yes	32	5	About 30	21	-	Occasionally; scarcely once in twelve months, when a lodging is provided for them.	The relieving officer.
Newtown and Llanidloes.	Yes	12	¾	30	7	1	No	Relieving officers.
Northwich	Yes	30	5	25	14	-	No	Police officers.
Oswestry	Yes	20	3 9/16	30	16	-	No	Serjeant of police.
Penkridge	-	18	8	From 30 to 38.	24	-	Upon a few nights the numbers have exceeded the accommodation; when they were placed in a "spare building."	The relieving officer.
Pwllheli	No	8	140/365	About 31	5	1	Yes. They were placed to sleep in some part of the house.	The relieving officer and overseers.
Runcorn	Yes	30	12	About 26	25	2	No	Workhouse master and police officer.
Ruthin	Yes	18	2	From 22 to 25.	8	1	No	The police officers.
Seisdon	Yes	12	273/365	31	8	-	No	The relieving officers and assistant overseers.

Are Tickets for Admission to the Vagrant Wards given to all Applicants? If not, state what Cases are refused, and why? (10.)	Is a Task of Work exacted in each Case in return for the Relief afforded? If so, state the kind of Work. (11.)	Are there any other Means adopted to test the Destitution of Vagrants in each Case? (12.)	State the Nature and Quantity of Food given to the Vagrants. (13.)	Have you [the Master of the Workhouse] found it necessary to take any Vagrants before the Magistrates? [*See* Ans. marked *]. If so, was there any difficulty in getting them convicted? [*See* Ans. marked †]. (14.)	If Police Officers are employed as Assistant Relieving Officers for the Relief of Vagrants, what is the Effect of that Arrangement? (15.)
Yes - - -	Males: pumping water for from one to two hours according to their number and strength. Females: clean out the vagrant wards.	Suspicious characters are searched.	Adults and children above 9 years, 1 lb. of bread after their work is done in the morning. Women suckling, 5 oz. of bread and ½ oz. of butter for supper, and 5 oz. of bread and 1½ pt. of gruel for breakfast.	Yes.* No.†	——
No. Able-bodied men applying before noon.	None - -	No - -	None - -	Yes.* Not† -	They are not.
No. Refused when sufficient money to pay for lodgings is found in their possession.	Picking 2 lb. oakum	They are searched by the police.	6½ oz. of bread and 1½ pt. of gruel for men, and 6 oz. of bread and 1½ pt. gruel for women.	Yes.* Not† -	It prevents impostors from applying, and the number of vagrants has been very materially reduced.
No. Those having money are refused. Those who apply after 8.40 p.m. are also refused, but they are locked up in the police cells, which, however, seldom occurs.	When the men accept food they are required to break one barrowfull of stones, or to pump for two hours. They invariably leave without food.	No - -	Males, 7 oz. of bread and 1½ pt. of gruel for supper, and the same for breakfast when they work. Females, 6 oz. of bread and 1½ pt. of gruel.	Yes.* Not† -	The vagrants are searched at the police station, by which means sometimes stolen property is discovered, and many of the worst characters evade the town altogether.
The relieving officer exercises a discretion.	Breaking 3 cwt. of stones.	None - -	5 oz. of bread and 1½ pt. of broth or porridge.	Yes.* Not† -	The police are not employed.
Yes - - -	Breaking stones -	The vagrants are searched.	The same as the inmates.	No.	——
Yes. Some are relieved in lodgings at Runcorn, five miles from the workhouse.	Males pick 1½ lb. of oakum; females 1 lb. of oakum.	No - -	7 oz. of bread and 1¼ pt. of milk porridge in the morning.	Yes.* Not† -	The workhouse being five miles from Runcorn a police officer is employed there, who is a great check to imposition, having sent several of the applicants to gaol for theft.
Yes - - -	Stone breaking and field work.	No - -	8 oz. of bread night and morning.	Yes.* Not† -	Beneficial as regards reducing the number of vagrants.
Yes - - -	The question is now before the guardians.	They are all searched.	6 oz. of bread night and morning.	Yes.* No.†	——

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SHIFFNAL	Yes	24	4	Years. From 20 to 48.	19	-	No	Workhouse master.
SHREWSBURY	Yes	30	About 5	From 28 to 30.	19	1	No	Police officer
STAFFORD	Yes	28	8	From 17 to 30.	22	1	Only on four occasions, when they were lodged in the police cells. Vagrants applying too late for the workhouse are also lodged in the police cells.	The police officer.
STOKE-UPON-TRENT.	Yes	29	5	27	20	-	No	The superintendent of police.
STONE	The male ward is not; the female ward is.	20	Nearly 9	About 27	20	2	Yes, as regards the males; but it has happened when the female ward was unoccupied.	Workhouse master.
TAMWORTH	Yes	From 25 to 30.	10	From 16 to 25.	23	1	No	Workhouse porter.
UTTOXETER	Yes	20	3¼	30	17	-	No	The inspector of police.

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Yes - - -	Men are required to break 1 bushel of pebble stones before leaving.	None - -	4 oz. of bread and 1 pt. of gruel or soup night and morning.	Yes.* Not when a magistrate was at home. In many cases I have had to travel five or six miles from home for the purpose.†	—
To all that apply, except men that are "wanted" by the police for some offence.	Breaking stones for men, and picking oakum for women.	No - -	Bread and broth, or bread and milk.	Not since I have been appointed.	—
Persons applying under the influence of drink, which has occurred upon several occasions, and persons having sufficient money to pay for lodgings, are refused.	Able-bodied vagrants are required to work three hours for breakfast, generally in digging in the field and cleaning the vagrant wards.	They are searched by the police.	4 oz. of bread and 1½ pint of milk porridge.	Yes.* No † -	The police officer, in his duties, may see some of the vagrants lounging and idling about during the day, and can examine them better than an union officer could do.
Yes - - -	The able-bodied pick 1 lb. of oakum, or pump water, break stones, remove rubbish, &c.	They are questioned; and in that way two acknowledged that they had sufficient money to pay for lodgings, and were therefore refused relief.	8 oz. of bread and 1 qt. of milk porridge for men, and 6 oz. of bread and 1½ pt. of milk porridge for women.	Yes.* No † -	The master does not think that it has much effect upon the regular wayfarer, as he is disposed to think that the police do not take the trouble to investigate the cases, as it is an imposed duty without remuneration.
They are all admitted without tickets.	Oakum picking -	No - -	4 oz. of bread and 1½ pt. of milk gruel.	Yes.* No.†	—
All applicants are admitted without tickets.	No - - -	No - -	Able-bodied have nothing but lodgings. Children and old people have 1½ pt. of gruel.	Yes.* No † -	No police employed. Vagrants ten years ago consisted of old men and women; but now they consist of men from 16 to 25 years of age.
Refused when the applicants have food, money, or goods for which they could realize sufficient to pay for lodgings; when the applicant is drunk; and in some cases when they have been frequently relieved before.	No - - -	They are closely questioned, and occasionally searched.	6 oz. of oatmeal made into porridge for each meal.	Yes.* No † -	It is supposed to have a discouraging effect, and the master believes it proves so in many instances.

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				Years.				
WALSALL -	The master does not consider them sufficient.	12, allowing 300 cubic feet to each vagrant.	5	About 30	17	- -	Yes, many times, if 300 cubic feet be allowed for each individual.	Workhouse master.
WELLINGTON	Yes - -	16	3	About 34	10	- -	No - - -	The relievi officer.
WEM - -	Yes - -	20	5	About 25	13	1	Yes; but new vagrant wards have been built.	Workhouse porter.
WEST BROMWICH.	Yes - -	36	9	34	28	-	Yes, twice. They were accommodated in the receiving ward.	The super tendent police.
WHITCHURCH	Not large enough at all times.	15	5	23	16	- -	Yes, before the police were appointed as assistant relieving officers.	The police cer.
WIRRAL -	No - -	16	4¼	45	22	1	Yes. They are allowed to remain in the receiving ward.	The relieving officer, police offi and the w house mas
WOLSTANTON and BURSLEM.	They are found to be so.	From 28 to 32.	4 141/182	33	14	- -	No - - -	The relieving officer.

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Admitted without tickets.	Men, picking 1 lb. of oakum or breaking 5 cwt. of stones; women, picking ½ lb. of oakum. Some prefer going without food than do the work.	- - -	6 oz. of bread and 1 pt. of gruel. As a rule they do not get supper, and very seldom ask for it.	Yes.* No.† -	The police are not now employed.
Yes - - -	Breaking 4 cwt. of stones.	No - -	6 oz. of bread and 1 oz. of cheese for supper if required, and 6 oz. of bread and 1 qt. of oatmeal porridge for breakfast; 5 oz. of bread and 1 pt. of oatmeal porridge for women for breakfast.	Yes.* No.†	—
They are admitted without tickets. Some time ago the tramps broke up the platform on which they sleep. Soon after they broke the water closet. The guardians now decline to relieve idle young men.	Stone breaking -	No - -	8 oz. of bread and 1½ pt. of oatmeal porridge for men, and 6 oz. of bread and 1½ pt. of oatmeal porridge for women.	Yes.* No.†	—
- - -	Males break 5 cwt. of stones, or pick 3 lb. of oakum; females pick 2 lb. of oakum.	No - -	5 oz. of bread for supper, and 5 oz. of bread and 1½ pt. of gruel or pea soup for breakfast.	Yes.* No.† -	The best that can possibly be.
No. Some that were relieved a few nights previous, and are regular tramps.	Pump water, clean the yards, take in coals, &c.	They are searched.	6 oz. of bread and 1 qt. of oatmeal gruel for breakfast if they work; if not, they have nothing.	Frequently.* No.†	Not so many vagrants as there were before they were employed; there was before double the number.
Yes - - -	Stone breaking -	No - -	1½ pt. of thick oatmeal porridge, with ½ pt. of milk or treacle; or 6 oz. of bread and ½ pt. of milk.	Frequently.* No.†	No good.
As a rule they are so given.	They are now required to pump in return for food; but the work is so light, that since food has been given the number of vagrants has considerably increased.	No, except a search.	1½ pt. of oatmeal and flour gruel and 7 oz. of bread night and morning to *not* able-bodied men, women, and youths. The same quantity in the morning only to able-bodied.	Yes.* No.† -	Nil.

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WOLVERHAMPTON.	Yes - -	22	9¾	Years. 31	29	1	Occasionally in the race and fair week, and on two or three nights during the last 14 years. The receiving wards adjoining the tramp wards have been given up for the use of tramps.	The supe tendent out-door bour, wh also tra master.
WREXHAM -	The female ward is; the male ward is not at times.	From 15 to 20.	11	35	33	- -	The number of males has frequently exceeded the accommodation, and then they have been put into the female ward; but if any female vagrants were in, they have been crowded into the proper ward, there being no other place to accommodate them.	The police cer.

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All that apply are admitted.	Breaking 3 cwt. of ragstone.	No - -	8 oz. of bread night and morning.	Yes.* No.†	——
Yes, except to those who present themselves drunk, and persons from the immediate neighbourhood, if they are known to be *not* destitute.	They were formerly required to break a quantity of stones, which, as it incurred a loss, was discontinued. They now work at the pump for two hours; but this is objectionable, as several of the inmates who follow them at the pump have had itch, &c.	No - -	1 qt. of oatmeal porridge at night, and 7 oz. of bread with the above quantity of porridge in the morning.	Frequently.* No.† *Offences.* Breaking locks and windows, assaulting the porter, tearing their clothes, attempting to get to the female vagrants, splitting the benches and burning them, &c.	The superintendent of police states that the number has greatly decreased.

VAGRANCY.

REPORT OF N. EDWARD HURST, ESQ., POOR LAW INSPECTOR, TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE POOR LAW BOARD.

To the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P., President of the Poor Law Board.

Richmond, Yorkshire,
20th November 1865.

Sir,

In reference to Mr. Thornely's letter of the 25th ultimo, directing my attention to the resolution relative to Vagrancy passed by the Select Committee on Poor Relief, and requesting me to furnish certain particulars therein mentioned, as to the several unions under my superintendence, I have the honour to inform you I have been in communication with the clerks of the unions in my district in regard to the points upon which information is desired, and the tabular statement annexed, marked (A.) exhibits the result of my inquiries; from which it will be observed that of the 45 unions in my district, there are—

1. Thirty-one unions in which the Vagrant wards are considered to be sufficient, viz.:—

1. Alnwick.
2. Alston with Garrigill.
3. Bedale.
4. Belford.
5. Berwick-upon-Tweed.
6. Carlisle.
7. Chester-le-Street.
8. Darlington.
9. Durham.
10. Easington.
11. East Ward.
12. Glendale.
13. Haltwhistle.
14. Hartlepool.
15. Hexham.
16. Houghton-le-Spring.
17. Kendal.
18. Lanchester.
19. Leyburn.
20. Newcastle.
21. Penrith.
22. Reeth.
23. Richmond.
24. Rothbury.
25. Sedbergh.
26. Sedgefield.
27. South Shields.
28. Teesdale.
29. Tynemouth.
30. Weardale.
31. Whitehaven.

2. Five unions in which such wards are insufficient, viz. :—

1. Brampton.
2. Gateshead.
3. Morpeth.
4. Stockton.
5. Sunderland.

3. Nine unions in which there are no Vagrant wards, viz. :—

1. Auckland.
2. Bellingham.
3. Bootle (receiving wards used at present).
4. Castle Ward.
5. Cockermouth.
6. Longtown (stable used at present).
7. Ulverstone.
8. West Ward.
9. Wigton.

4. Twenty-five unions in which a task of work, generally stone-breaking, is exacted in return for the relief afforded, viz. :—

1. Alston with Garrigill.
2. Berwick-upon-Tweed.
3. Bootle.
4. Chester-le-Street.
5. Durham.
6. Easington.
7. East Ward.
8. Gateshead.
9. Glendale.
10. Haltwhistle.
11. Hartlepool.
12. Hexham.
13. Houghton-le-Spring.
14. Kendal.
15. Lanchester.
16. Reeth.
17. Richmond.
18. Rothbury.
19. Sedgefield.
20. South Shields.
21. Sunderland.
22. Teesdale.
23. Tynemouth.
24. Weardale.
25. Whitehaven.

5. Twenty-seven unions in which the police act as assistant relieving officers, or in giving tickets for a night's lodging to Vagrants, viz. :—

1. Alston with Garrigill.
2. Auckland.
2. Bedale.
4. Belford.
5. Bellingham.
6. Bootle.
7. Brampton.
8. Carlisle.
9. Castle Ward.
10. Chester-le-Street.
11. Cockermouth.
12. Darlington.
13. Durham.
14 East Ward.
15. Haltwhistle.
16. Hexham.
17. Kendal.
18. Leyburn.
19. Perith.
20. Richmond.
21. Rothbury.
22. South Shields.
23. Stockton.
24. Teesdale.
25. Tynemouth.
26. Whitehaven.
27. Wigton.

6. Thirty-five unions in which food, generally less than the allowance to the ordinary inmates, is given to this class in addition to a night's lodging, viz. :—

1. Alnwick.
2. Alston with Garrigill.
3. Auckland.
4. Bedale.
5. Belford.
6. Bellingham.
7. Berwick.
8. Bootle.
9. Carlisle (food given to the sick and to women only).
10. Chester-le-Street.
11. Darlington.
12. Durham.
13. Easington.
14. East Ward.
15. Gateshead.
16. Glendale.
17. Haltwhistle.
18. Hartlepool.
19. Hexham.
20. Houghton-le-Spring.
21. Kendal.
22. Lanchester.
23. Leyburn.
24. Morpeth.
25. Newcastle-on-Tyne.
26. Reeth.
27. Richmond.
28. Rothbury.
29. Sedgefield.
30. South Shields.
31. Sunderland.
32. Teesdale.
33. Tynemouth.
34. Weardale.
35. Whitehaven.

7. And nine unions in which a night's lodging only is granted, viz. :—

1. Brampton.
2. Castle Ward.
3. Cockermouth.
4. Longtown.
5. Penrith (on Sundays only a breakfast of porridge and milk is allowed).
6. Stockton.
7. Ulverstone.
8. West Ward.
9. Wigton.

In regard to the question mentioned in his letter by Mr. Thornely, "whether I have been enabled from time to time to take any "steps to establish a uniform system of dealing with Vagrants, and "what obstacles have prevented that object being carried out;" I am not aware of any uniform system of dealing with Vagrants beyond what I have stated; but, in accordance with Mr. Buller's minute of 4th August 1848, I have frequently urged upon boards of guardians the adoption of its leading principles, *i.e.* the exercise of a "sound and vigilant discrimination in respect of the objects "of relief," and where practicable the employment of the police to act as assistant relieving officers, with suitable wards for the reception of Vagrants, and the requirement of a task of work from the able-bodied.

The unwillingness of boards of guardians to incur expense I believe constitutes the principal obstacle to the erection of Vagrant

wards and a uniform system of management in reference to Vagrancy.

In regard to the last clause of Mr. Thornely's letter, requesting a report on the present state of Vagrancy, I find that in some unions Vagrancy is on the increase, as in—

Brampton,	Glendale,	Stockton,
Cockermouth,	Kendal,	Tynemouth,
East Ward,	Lanchester,	Ulverston,
Gateshead,	Morpeth,	Wigton;

and slightly so in—

Bellingham,	Durham,	Hartlepool,
Bootle,	Haltwhistle,	Sunderland;

whilst in others there has been either a diminution in the numbers, as in—

Carlisle,	Darlington,	Richmond,
Castle Ward,	Leyburn,	Teesdale;
Chester-le-Street,	Longtown,	

or the average has been about the same. In some cases the numbers fluctuate considerably.

In the Brampton union, "Vagrancy is increasing very much; "they cost the union about 10*s.* per week for lodgings alone at "3*d.* a head each night."

In the Cockermouth union "there is no check upon Vagrancy, "unless the fact of the applicants having to apply to the police "officer for tickets can be considered one, and if they had a proper "task of work to perform and were made to cleanse themselves "thoroughly in return for the food and lodging afforded them, "and proper Vagrant wards established, the cost of relief to "Vagrants would materially decrease and a considerable saving be "effected."

In the East Ward union, Vagrancy is increasing, "notwith-"standing" the clerk adds, "that every effort is made by the "guardians and relieving officers to repress it." The numbers relieved during the last four years ended at Michaelmas, are—

——	Workhouse.	Lodging-houses.	Totals.
1862 -	843 -	799 -	1,641
1863 -	808 -	1,675 -	2,573
1864 -	905 -	1,746 -	2,651
1865 -	1,165 -	1,535 -	2,697

In the Kendal union the number has steadily increased; and the clerk adds, "the greatest number appear in the year when "the distress in Lancashire was the greatest; the number has ever "since continued large. Probably this may be accounted for by

"the fact that many of the operatives during the cotton famine got "into a rambling habit, which they have not yet abandoned. The "guardians of this union have for some time past been in the habit "of circulating notices similar to the one which I send herewith,* "which have had a good effect in preventing the indiscriminate "relief of Vagrants by private individuals, and to this fact may be "attributed in some measure the increase of the number of appli- "cants for relief to the proper authorities. I am not aware of any "instance since my connexion with the union in which relief to "Vagrants has been refused in consequence of insufficient accom- "modation."

In the Lanchester union, "Vagrancy has much increased of "late years. Most of the applicants are young able-bodied men; "there are not many females; most of the females allege they are "in search of their husbands. The present system of relieving "Vagrants ought to be by some means remedied, as the greater "portion of the applicants are able-bodied, and they make a practice "of travelling from one workhouse to another without any intention "of seeking employment; they are sure of a night's lodging and "breakfast next morning, and where they have a chance they beg "the remainder. If by any means work could be offered them on "their application, and should they refuse next morning, then they "might be punished. I should also recommend that each able-bodied "man on his admission for the night be washed and cleaned, as "invariably they appear as dirty as possible to obtain charity."

In the Tynemouth union the numbers were—

In	1863	2,060
„	1864	1,674
„	1865	2,205

but there does not appear to be any data on which to found a reason for the fluctuation.

And in the Ulverstone union, Vagrancy has increased greatly since 1860, which the clerk states is "attributable to the great "increase of the population in consequence of mining operations "and the establishment of iron and other works." The numbers of Vagrants since 1860 are given as follows:—

In	1860	112
„	1861	133
„	1862	779
„	1863	1,869
„	1864	2,310
„	1865	3,161

Among the unions which have shown a decrease in Vagrancy may be mentioned Teesdale, in which I understand the number

* See printed handbill annexed, marked (B.)

of Vagrants is fully a third less weekly since the appointment of the police to act as assistant relieving officers of this class, and in the Castle Ward, Chester-le-Street, and Richmond unions from a similar cause the number of Vagrants has diminished.

I am not aware that there has been any material change in the mode of dealing with Vagrants in the different unions in my district since my report to you of the 26th January 1864. I then stated that Vagrancy was very unevenly scattered, partly no doubt arising from the fact that the police act as relieving officers in some unions and not in others, and partly in consequence of the different modes of affording relief. It is admitted where Vagrants are most indulged there they congregate, and that they diverge from the main road for the sake of the comforts and independence of a lodging-house, and to avoid a policeman, Vagrant ward, and a task of work. Where the police have been appointed assistant relieving officers for Vagrants, the practice of searching the applicants for relief affords them an excellent opportunity of becoming acquainted with all tramps and Vagrants, and on whom suspicion may fall as to the perpetration of any crime or outrage in the neighbourhood. Their appointment in every union throughout the country appears to me indispensable to secure not only better management but uniformity of system, and which uniformity of system should include the employment of the police as assistant relieving officers, with instructions to search each Vagrant prior to giving an order to the Vagrant ward, or where not available a licensed lodging-house. That on their admission to the Vagrant ward, these parties should be washed and cleansed in accordance with article 95 of the General Consolidated Order, and in the morning required to perform a task of work, pursuant to 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, sec. 5, in return for a night's lodging alone, and without reference to food, as by the present practice, where no food is given the task of work is generally evaded. These precautions cannot fail to detect the difference between real and simulated destitution. The board, I believe, have already full power to give effect to them, except as to the co-operation of the chief constables, which on their part should be imperative. By these means not only would uniformity of management be secured, but I am satisfied their general adoption would be followed by a diminution of Vagrancy throughout the country.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
N. Edward Hurst.

(A.)

TABULAR STATEMENT showing the Arrangements existing in the several UNIONS in MR. HURST'S DISTRICT for the RELIEF of VAGRANTS.

Unions.	Whether there are Vagrant Wards attached to the W. H.	Whether such Wards are sufficient.	Whether a Task of Work is required in return for the Relief afforded; and the kind of Work exacted.	Nature and Quantity of the Food given as Relief to Vagrants.	Whether Police Constables are employed as Assistant Relieving Officers of Vagrants.
CUMBERLAND.					
Alston with Garrigill.	Yes	Yes	Each able bodied male vagrant to break one-eighth of a yard of stones.	1 pint of milk porridge and 1 gill of milk for breakfast.	Yes, each Vagrant is required to produce a ticket from the inspector of police at Alston.
Bootle	The receiving wards are used as such.	..	Stone breaking for the able-bodied males.	Supper and breakfast same as supplied to the able-bodied paupers in the workhouse.	Yes.
Brampton	Yes	No	No	Nil	The police are employed to search Vagrants and see them to their lodgings.
Carlisle	Yes	Yes	No	Only the sick or wearied are allowed food on admission; women and children if they require it. All women are allowed some food on leaving in the morning.	All Vagrants first apply to the police for their ticket of admission to the workhouse. Those who apply after 10 o'clock at night receive an order for a bed at some licensed lodging-house.
Cockermouth	No	No	No	Nil	Yes, at Cockermouth, Maryport, Workington, and Keswick.
Longtown	The stable is used as such.	Yes	No	Nil	No.
Penrith	Yes	Yes	No	Food is given on Sundays only, and then a breakfast of porridge and milk.	Yes.
Whitehaven	Yes	Yes	Each able-bodied male is required to break a bushel of stones.	1 pint of oatmeal porridge and 1 pint of milk, or ½ lb. bread and 1 pint of milk for supper; and 1 pint of porridge and 1 pint of milk for breakfast.	Yes.
Wigton	No	..	No	Nil	Yes, to distribute tickets for lodgings.
DURHAM.					
Auckland	No	..	No	1 pint oatmeal gruel	The police give an order on a lodging-house keeper, who finds the Vagrant a bed and a pint of gruel.
Chester-le-Street	Yes	Yes	Males to break stones for two hours; females to clean out their wards.	1¼ pint boiled milk and oatmeal, and 4 oz. bread for supper; and 1 pint oatmeal porridge and ½ pint milk for breakfast.	Yes.

Unions.	Whether there are Vagrant Wards attached to the W. H.	Whether such Wards are sufficient.	Whether a Task of Work is required in return for the Relief afforded; and the kind of Work exacted.	Nature and Quantity of the Food given as Relief to Vagrants.	Whether Police Constables are employed as Assistant Relieving Officers of Vagrants.
DURHAM—*cont.*					
Darlington	Yes	Yes	No	Oatmeal porridge and treacle.	Yes.
Durham	Yes	Yes	Stone-breaking	5 oz. bread and 1 pint gruel for supper; and 1 pint porridge and treacle for breakfast.	Yes, tickets are given by the police.
Easington	Yes	Yes	Yes, to tease one pound oakum.	1½ pint oatmeal gruel and 4 oz. bread.	No.
Gateshead	Yes	Yes, at present.	Males to break stones for two hours; females to clean the wards.	1½ pint of porridge and 1 gill of milk for breakfast.	No.
Hartlepool	Yes	Yes	Males to break 1½ cwt. of stones; females to tease 1½ lb. of oakum.	Food of the same quality and quantity as supplied to able-bodied in the house.	No. Tickets of admission can be got at the police station, but they are also admitted without a ticket.
Houghton-le-Spring.	Yes	Yes	Males to work 1½ hour at the pump; females to clean the vagrant wards, or tease oakum 1½ hour.	5 oz. bread at night, and in the morning.	No.
Lanchester	Yes	Yes	Usually stone-breaking, but at present there is no employment.	8 oz. bread and 1 pint milk for supper; 1 pint of hasty pudding and 1 gill of skimmed milk for breakfast.	No.
Sedgefield	Yes	Yes	Stone-breaking, digging in the garden, or pumping water.	½ lb. bread and 1 pint oatmeal porridge.	No.
South Shields	Yes	Yes	Males to break 2 cwt. stones; females to tease 2 lbs. of oakum.	7 oz. bread at night, and a basin of porridge and milk in the morning.	Yes.
Stockton	Yes	No	No	None	Yes.
Sunderland	Yes	Scarcely so for males.	Able-bodied males to pump water for 1 hour, to break a cubic foot of stones, to dig 18 superficial yards of ground, or to pick 1 lb. of oakum.	7 oz. bread for supper; ditto for breakfast.	No.
Teesdale	Yes	Yes	To tease ½ lb. of oakum.	3 gills of soup for supper, 6 oz. of bread for breakfast.	Yes.
Weardale	Yes	Usually found sufficient.	To break 16 stones weight of limestone.	No separate dietary for Vagrants, but the allowance is limited.	No.
NORTHUMBERLAND.					
Alnwick	Yes	Yes	Stone-breaking	6 oz. of oatmeal and 1 oz. of treacle	No.
Belford	Yes	Yes	Stone-breaking for three hours.	1 pint of porridge or brose, made of 4 oz. oatmeal and 1½ oz. treacle.	Yes.
Bellingham	No	..	No	Bread 1*d.*, tea 1*d.*, bed 3*d.*	Yes.
Berwick on Tweed	Yes	Yes	Males break stones, females beat sand.	Porridge and milk for supper and breakfast, being the same as the ordinary house dietary.	No.
Castle Ward	No	..	No	Nil	Yes, at Stamfordham.
Glendale	Yes	Yes	Yes, if they come in time at night to allow of it; but generally they are too late. Stone-breaking is the work required.	4 oz. oatmeal made into porridge with milk or treacle.	No.

Unions.	Whether there are Vagrant Wards attached to the W. H.	Whether such Wards are sufficient.	Whether a Task of Work is required in return for the Relief afforded; and the kind of Work exacted.	Nature and Quantity of the Food given as Relief to Vagrants.	Whether Police Constables are employed as Assistant Relieving Officers of Vagrants.
NORTHUMBERLAND—*cont.*					
Haltwhistle	Yes	Yes	Able-bodied to do spade work in the garden.	Evening: 6 oz. bread to men and women; 4 oz. to children 5 to 9 years old; and 3 oz. to children 2 to 5. Morning: 1 pint porridge and 1 oz. treacle to men; ⅔ pint porridge and ⅔ oz. treacle to women and children 5 to 9 years old; and ½ pint of porridge and ½ oz. treacle to children 2 to 5.	Yes,
Hexham	Yes	Yes, generally.	Stone-breaking	Pottage and milk or beer for supper and breakfast.	Yes.
Morpeth	Yes	No	Stone-breaking, but no specific task of work is required.	1 pint porridge with treacle for breakfast and supper.	No.
Newcastle-on-Tyne.	There are Vagrant wards separate from the W. H.	Yes	No	Evening: 7 oz. bread and 1 pint of tea for men; 6 oz. bread and 1 pint of tea for women. Morning: 3½ oz. oatmeal made into porridge for men; 6 oz. bread and 1 pint of tea for women.	No; but a regular paid superintendent is engaged.
Rothbury	Yes	Yes	Water carrying and garden work.	¼ lb. oatmeal for breakfast.	Yes.
Tynemouth	Yes	Yes	Males to break 4 cwt. of stones; females to pick 1 lb. of oakum.	4 oz. bread and 1 pint broth for supper, and 1 pint porridge with dripping for breakfast.	Yes.
WESTMORELAND.					
East Ward	Yes	Generally so.	Adult males to break ¼ of a cubic yard of stones; adult females to wash and clean the vagrant wards.	1½ pint of pea soup and 8 oz. bread, or 1 pint porridge and ¾ pint of milk.	Yes, at Appleby, Kirkby Stephen, Brough, and Orton stations.
Kendal	Yes	Yes	Stone-breaking for two hours.	4 oz. of oat-bread for supper, 1 pint water-porridge and 1 pint milk for breakfast.	Yes.
West Ward	No	..	No	Nil	Up to June last the police supplied Vagrants with tickets for a night's lodging at a lodging house at Shap, which has since been closed.
YORKSHIRE.					
Bedale	Yes	Yes	No	An allowance of bread according to age and sex. In winter a little soup will be added.	Yes.
Leyburn	Yes	Yes	No	8 oz. bread and water for supper.	Yes.
Reeth	Yes	Yes	Males to break 4 bushels limestone; females to pick one yard oakum.	Same dietary as ordinary inmates.	No.
Richmond	Yes	Yes	Stone-breaking	1 lb. of hasty pudding with 1 gill of milk.	Yes.
Sedbergh	A new ward lately finished.	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
LANCASTER.					
Ulverstone	No	..	No	Nil	Police officers examine Vagrants for the relieving officers.

(B.)

NOTICE TO THE CHARITABLE.

The Guardians of the Poor of the Kendal Union respectfully request that promiscuous relief be not given to

TRAMPS AND VAGRANTS.

They beg to inform the public that all proper applicants will be admitted into the Vagrant wards, annexed to the workhouses at Kendal and Milnthorpe. Bread will be supplied at night to all who arrive in destitution, and breakfast given to all the following morning.

The police constables have been appointed assistant relieving officers for the relief of Vagrants for the following stations, viz. :—

Kendal.	Barbon.
Milnthorpe.	Bowness.
Kirkby Lonsdale.	Ambleside.
Burton.	Staveley.

The police are empowered to give orders to the wards for a night's lodgings, and will attend to any destitute strangers who apply to them.

By Order,

Board Room, Kendal,
July 4th, 1863.

C. GARDNER THOMSON,
Clerk of the Guardians.

VAGRANCY.

REPORT OF R. B. CANE, ESQ., POOR LAW INSPECTOR, TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE POOR LAW BOARD.

To the Right Hon. C. P. VILLIERS, M.P., &c., the President of the Poor Law Board.

DEAR SIR, Ealing, 27th Nov. 1865.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Thornely's letter of the 25th ult., conveying your request to be furnished with a Report from me on the subject of the relief of Vagrants in my district.

The Reports which I have made from time to time during the last year, after visiting each union in my district, will have shown that my attention has been specially directed to the means that existed for affording relief to Vagrants and casual poor persons, and to the arrangements made at each workhouse for providing shelter, food, warmth, beds or sleeping accommodation, as well as employment for this class of destitute p oor.

Having thus described in detail what prevails in each union, I will now, in accordance with your request, take a more general view of this subject, and refer to its state in the district at large.

It may, however, be well to premise that although the Poor Law Commissioners laid down very exact and even minute regulations for the management of the permanent inhabitants of a workhouse, they issued no regulations providing for the treatment of Vagrants when admitted to Vagrant wards. The regulations prescribe the classification, the hours of rising and rest, the time for religious services, the periods for labour, the dress, the food, the education, and the punishment when necessary of these permanent inmates, and provide also in many ways for their constant supervision and care. But "Vagrants" and others of that class, are expressly exempted from these regulations, and it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that the guardians have been left to treat the "casual poor" admitted to the Vagrant wards in any manner that seemed most expedient in the judgment of each separate Local Board.

It is true that many circulars and letters assuming the form of instructions have been issued since 1834 from the office of the Poor Law Commissioners and of the present Board. They, however, in fact contained suggestions and advice merely, sometimes in one form and sometimes in another; advocating at times a

system of "certificates," the interference of the police, and the removal of the relief of the poor to this extent from the hands of the union officers entirely. At times those letters have recommended the most careful issue of orders for admission to the wards; they even suggested the absolute and unvarying refusal of such orders unless upon the clearest evidence of urgent want, whilst at other times those letters have stimulated the officers to grant such orders with all the readiness and promptitude with which they could be supplied. Nevertheless no general regulations for the care and management of this class of poor, when once they have been received into a workhouse, have been issued in a form which renders them legally binding on the guardians or upon their officers. In these respects Vagrants have been left, and are, legally speaking, still left to be dealt with in any manner that may be determined upon, either according to the expedients devised and the opinions held by the guardians, or solely by their subordinate servants, into whose hands the discharge of this duty has often been suffered exclusively to fall.

It is not surprising, therefore, that when I entered upon my present duties, I found that no system, nor even any approach to a system, had been acted upon for giving relief to, and for managing this class of poor.

In 25 out of the 68 unions in my district relief was administered to Vagrants wholly or in part by the police; and constables were appointed to be assistant relieving officers for this purpose.

In almost all these unions orders were given for admission either to the Vagrant wards of the workhouse, or to some other building specially provided by the guardians, and the persons producing such orders were received by the officers of the guardians in charge of those wards or places, and relieved there temporarily at the cost of the union.

In some of the unions, where applications were made so late in the day as to render it undesirable or nearly impracticable to send Vagrants to the workhouse, they were kept and relieved at the police station.

In some parts of unions situated at considerable distances from the union workhouses Vagrants were relieved by the issue of orders for admission to lodging houses or other places unsuitable for this class of poor.

When lodging or food was provided by the police, or at a lodging house unconnected with any establishment for the relief of the poor, the cost was (with one exception) defrayed at stated periods by the relieving officers, who produced the necessary vouchers to the guardians, and took credit in their accounts for what they had paid.

In the remaining 43 unions Vagrants were relieved by the masters of the workhouses, by relieving officers, and, in urgent cases, by a churchwarden or an overseer.

In some few of these unions, however, relief was for the most part nearly, and in one it was (and is) actually and absolutely

withheld by the union officers, acting under the guardians' order, unless under circumstances of extremity or of most serious illness.

In some unions "all comers" were received without hesitation or demur; they remained for the night, and left the next morning when they chose.

In some unions an ample supply of food was given at night as well as in the morning; in one or two it was as a rule entirely refused; in some no food was given at night unless in cases of sickness, or of urgent necessity and exhaustion; in others it was given to women and children and aged persons, but withheld from able-bodied men. In some no bedding was provided, and in summer no covering was allowed. In a few the beds were of so superior a kind that they were unsuitable to the general habits of the persons using them. In many unions (and still in some) there were no means for affording a moderate degree of warmth, even in the most inclement weather; there were no means for drying clothes in wet weather, or for washing the persons of those who sought refuge in these wards should it so happen at any time that washing was desired. Not a few of these wards were unprovided with such ordinary requisites as decency and cleanliness imperatively required. Some workhouses were (and some are still) unprovided with Vagrant wards at all. Vagrants were (and are still) received into outhouses and stables, where they occupied the stalls which on board days were used by the guardians' horses.

Work, even for the strongest men, had generally been abandoned. In some few places, however, the "task" that had been established was still kept up, and in some it was so severe that it could not possibly be performed within the four hours during which it is lawful to detain a Vagrant to labour. In others the labour imposed or attempted to be imposed was of a kind that could be performed only by a small portion of those relieved; it was moreover necessarily interrupted by the weather, and often, owing to the imperfect construction of the premises, the Vagrants could decamp and thus easily evade a task of work altogether. In many unions it had been left to the Vagrants themselves to decide whether they would work or not,—whether they would perform a task and take a breakfast, or whether they would leave without food and without labour in the morning.

Such was generally the condition in which I found this branch of "relief" in the 68 unions in the seven counties into which my district extends.

It need hardly be said that such a state of things operated in many instances harshly and even cruelly upon the really destitute wanderer, that in others it encouraged vagrancy and mendicancy, whilst as between union and union its effect was most unequal and unfair.

In the unions where the more rigorous treatment had been adopted, a person in the extremity of want, if he were regarded as "casual poor," might have been, and doubtless occasionally was,

wholly refused the asistance which he urgently needed, or if he gained admission within the workhouse walls the relief he obtained was of the most scant and inadequate kind.

In other unions, where no discretion was exercised, where all attempts to discriminate between simulated and real want had been abandoned, where in short (to repeat the terms that were used to me) the Vagrants "had completely beaten the officers," mendicants and tramps of all description had lodging and even food provided for them if they applied for it, and no restrictions or conditions were imposed in return. The Vagrant wards served the purpose of the lowest and the most common of lodging houses, and beggars and idlers swarmed into and out of those wards without let, or hindrance, or control.

Where such a state of things existed, (for they certainly did exist, and I have given no fanciful account of what prevailed,) the union in which Vagrants were rigorously treated was avoided by those who seemed to be spending their lives in passing in their desultory and wandering manner from one workhouse to another, and the numbers, and of course the cost for the most part fell upon the unions where the least vigilance was shown, and the most lenient treatment bestowed.

I have not thought it expedient to interfere with the existing means through which Vagrants can obtain admission to a workhouse or a Vagrant ward, except in those few instances in which extreme difficulty in procuring orders of admission prevailed, or where no discrimination of any kind had been exercised; Vagrants still gain access to these places through the ordinary channels as well as through the police, in the places hereafter mentioned, and these sources of relief now exist in nearly the same proportions as before.

It is of course highly important that due facilities should exist for gaining prompt access to the place where relief is to be obtained; but it is no less important to prescribe and regulate what that relief is to be, and on what conditions it is to be granted.

The question how Vagrants and others of that class should be managed when they had actually been admitted to the workhouse seemed more urgently in the first place to call for revision in my district, and to that question therefore I have more particularly given my attention.

I have made some efforts to remove the anomalies described, to assimilate the practice of the various local authorities, to bring the administration of relief more nearly towards uniformity, and to establish some approach to system in relieving this class of poor.

All boards of guardians have readily listened to the suggestions which I have made, and have generally given me their assistance in effecting the object desired. It has only been when an expenditure of some magnitude was involved, and fears were entertained that the numbers of applicants for temporary relief would

be largely increased by better treatment, that I have encountered serious difficulty in endeavouring to attain the object in view.

Food is now always given. It is of a kind, and is supplied at such hours as not greatly to vary in the majority of unions in one workhouse from another, although the quantities have by no means yet been reduced to one uniform scale. Wards and sleeping places, although of a bare and humble character, are now for the most part sufficient in size. The beds and coverings, regard being had to the peculiar habits and general condition of Vagrants, though scant, are of proper and suitable material. Requisite conveniences have been provided, and there are now not so many Vagrant wards which cannot be warmed in cold, or where clothes cannot be dried in wet weather. In several unions new or other Vagrant wards have been established; although, owing mainly to the expense, there are yet some workhouses in which no proper wards have been erected, and where casual poor are still lodged in sheds and outhouses and stables.

Such modifications and ameliorations in the treatment of Vagrants, that have been made in some unions, would probably have been followed by the consequences feared, and the improved, though still moderate accommodation afforded in some places, would perhaps have led to a large increase of the numbers admitted to the wards, had not some counteracting measures been at the same time adopted.

The "*check*" imposed was *work*.

Nothing appears to be more distasteful to the habitual mendicant and Vagrant than labour. In those unions in which it had been left to the decision of the Vagrants themselves, whether they would perform a task and take a breakfast, or whether they preferred to leave without food and without labour in the morning, it rarely happened that food was accepted, and sooner than labour, or be detained to labour, "sturdy" Vagrants would almost invariably reject the food that was offered to them.

Moreover, I was assured by those masters in a few unions where work was uniformly imposed, that more Vagrants presented themselves for admission on Saturday nights, because no work was performed on Sunday morning.

For these, and for other reasons, it appears that a task of work suitable to the age, the strength, and the sex of those relieved ought to be exacted, that such work should as far as possible be uniform in its kind and duration, and that no one should be excused from it if bodily able to perform it. In selecting that task it was most desirable to choose such as would least interfere with any trade, or with the ordinary kind of employment performed by labourers and artizans for hire, and such as might be undertaken without a money loss to the union. It was further desirable that the work would allow of the Vagrants being kept wholly separate from the ordinary inmates of the workhouse, such as could be performed without interruption by a change of weather, with the least amount of supervision by the officers, and such as

would not call for any material alteration in the construction of the wards. It was important that the work could be performed by both sexes, and by a large proportion of those relieved, and essential that it should be neither unwholesome nor offensive to those engaged in it. Above all it was requisite that the work, when required in moderate quantity, would tend effectually to check the idle and habitual mendicant and Vagrant, whilst it would not deter those who were really in want, and who were willing to perform some task in return for the relief afforded to them.

The picking of "junk" (old rope) into "oakum" is the work which most nearly answers these conditions; and it is this kind of work for Vagrants therefore that has been most extensively introduced to and established in my district.

Wherever labour had heretofore been resorted to in any of my unions, the task was revised; where it had been abandoned, it was revived; where it had not been resorted to, it was, with few exceptions, adopted.

Fifty-eight new orders prescribing work were made within a few months in as many unions; the total number of unions in the district being 68.

Work has been prescribed in 64 unions out of that total number of 68. Oakum-picking is the task exclusively adopted in a majority of them, and it is also used extensively in combination with other labour in the remainder of the other of those 64 unions.

The order imposing the task of work is made on the following terms:—

TASK OF WORK.

" Union.
"Ordered: By the Guardians of the Union, at a
" meeting of the Board, held this day of
" One thousand eight hundred and sixty- ."
" That the Master of the workhouse of the Union
" do set every adult person not suffering under any temporary or
" permanent infirmity of body, being an occasional poor person
" who shall be relieved in the said workhouse, in return for the
" food and lodging to such person, to perform the following task
" of work, that is to say:—

" *Males*—

" *Females*—

" Provided that no such person shall be detained against his
" or her will for the performance of such task of work for any
" time exceeding four hours from the hour of breakfast on the
" morning next after admission."

" And provided also, that such amount of work shall not be " required from any person to whose age, strength, and capacity " it shall appear not to be suited."

" Signed

" Clerk to the Guardians."

" We, the Poor Law Board, consent to, and approve of the " above order of the Board of Guardians of the " Union."

" Dated, &c.

" Signed

" President."

I have always advised that every Vagrant on seeking admission should be informed of the conditions on which relief would be afforded to him.

A copy of the order prescribing work should be always suspended at the workhouse gates, or in the wards, and in addition the following Notice should be appended to it.

" Notice."

"Any such person as above who shall, while in such workhouse, " *refuse* or *neglect* to perform such task of work suited to the " age, strength, and capacity of such person, will be deemed " an *idle* and *disorderly* person, and be liable to be *imprisoned* " in the House of Correction, with hard labour, for one calendar " month."

The order and the notice should be made known to the applicants.

No exception can then reasonably be taken to the terms on which relief is offered by any one in want; no one can then be surprised when required to work in the morning, and the applicant has the option of refusing the relief if the terms on which he can obtain it are not agreeable to him. The policy of this is shown by the fact that many applicants, when they find that they will have to work in the morning, decline to enter the wards, thereby clearly showing that they are not urgently in need of assistance, and are in a position to take care of themselves.

Some Vagrants, however, occasionally accept the conditions, but subsequently refuse to comply with them; in the morning they refuse to perform the work assigned to them. The numbers that do so are not large, and I have not advised that in every instance the person refusing should be taken before a magistrate. It is only in extreme cases of outrageous conduct that it is expedient to resort to such a course. The *detention* in the ward for the four hours allowed by the law is generally a sufficient protection in such cases, especially when it is known that the main object of the Vagrant in refusing to work, as well as in tearing up his clothes, not unfrequently is to get sent to a prison, especially for such a term as would ensure his obtaining the fullest diet which prisoners are allowed.

Having effected thus much, having prescribed the "task," one of the remaining, and not the least, of the difficulties that beset this question at every turn, is to ensure that the work shall be steadily and perseveringly exacted from all who can perform it.

It will be seen that the *master* is the officer responsible for carrying out of the order. Practically, and as a rule, the master merely keeps up a general supervision, and the actual execution of the order devolves upon one of the subordinate officers (generally the porter), acting under the master's directions.

The early hour at which the work begins, and the comparatively short time which it lasts, render it very difficult for the guardians to see that it is properly attended to. An Inspector who, as a rule, can only visit each union once in six months, is almost powerless in the matter. The duty is most onerous and irksome; it is at times almost revolting, and the temptations to shirk it are great in proportion. It is perfectly easy to admit any Vagrant who applies, to supply him with the ordinary allowance of food, to permit him to remain during the night, and to go away in the morning, but immediately any attempt is made to subject him to discipline, to "search," and to set him to work, then all the perseverance and self-control that an officer possesses are tested to the utmost. It will be apparent, therefore, how much must be confided to the officers, and how much that protection from imposition which depends upon work, depends also upon the trustworthiness and degree of attention which the officers, always under strong temptation to evade this duty, will really pay to it.

The conviction that his position is thoroughly understood, that his energy and activity will be apparent by their results, and that his perseverance under such discouraging circumstances will be recognized and appreciated by the guardians and the Inspector of the district, act as stimulants to a master, and afford him some satisfaction in fulfilling the trust confided to him. I readily recognize and bear testimony to the zeal and constancy with which a very large proportion of the masters and other officers in my district have acted in unison and have discharged these very disagreeable duties in the several workhouses under their charge. The services they have thus rendered, and the length of time which the changes introduced have been in operation in many of the unions, now enable a comparison to be made, and some deductions may be drawn from the results apparent therefrom.

It is satisfactory to find that the apprehensions that the number of Vagrants relieved would considerably increase have not been realized. There has been no increase in the total number of Vagrants relieved in the entire district. Taking the entire district throughout, and comparing the numbers relieved during the half-year ended at Michaelmas 1864, *before* these changes were introduced, with the numbers relieved during the half-year ended at Michaelmas 1865, *after* those changes were made, it will be seen on referring to Table A. annexed to this Report that the number of Vagrants relieved has very considerably diminished.

During the half-year ended at Michaelmas 1864, *before* any modifications in the mode of relieving Vagrants were made, 55,571 Vagrants were admitted to the Vagrant wards.

During the half-year ended at Michaelmas 1865, *after* the modifications referred to had been established, 49,304 Vagrants were admitted to the wards.

During the last six months, therefore, 6,267 less Vagrants have accepted relief on the terms on which it has been offered to them in this district.

The bare statement of these numbers will not clearly show the operation of the changes made, and in order to place the matter more clearly in view, it is necessary to examine the returns in detail, and observe the results, when some unions are contrasted with others.

The total number of Vagrants relieved in the four unions, in which *no work* is exacted has *increased* in three of those unions, whilst the diminution in the fourth, as will be seen on referring to the following table, is inconsiderable :—

Union or Parish.	Numbers relieved.	
	Half Year ended Michaelmas 1864.	Half Year ended Michaelmas 1865.
Battle - - -	1,269	1,481
Brighton - - -	1,997	2,503
Lewes - - -	1,483	1,494
Reading - - -	1,753	1,738
Totals -	6,502	7,216

In the following unions the task of work during the six months has either been occasionally interrupted, imperfectly carried out, or relaxed, or partially abandoned.

Unions.	Numbers relieved.	
	Half Year ended Michaelmas 1864.	Half Year ended Michaelmas 1865.
Cookham - - -	1,939	1,963
Hailsham - - -	321	327
Henley - - -	364	853
Oxford - - -	1,141	1,052
Cuckfield - - -	571	602
Ticehurst - - -	471	498
Windsor - - -	1,278	1,191
Totals -	6,085	6,486

It will be observed that the numbers relieved have increased in six of these unions, whilst the numbers have diminished, though moderately, in one of them only.

The effect of the general introduction and establishment of a task of work for Vagrants will appear in another point of view if a further comparison be made of the numbers of Vagrants relieved

in some of the few unions in which work in some form or another has always, or has occasionally, hitherto been enforced.

Unions.	Numbers relieved.	
	Half Year ended Michaelmas 1864.	Half Year ended Michaelmas 1865.
Abingdon - - -	466	535
Bradfield - - -	62	70
Newbury - - -	675	655
Hungerford - -	495	492
Newport Pagnell - -	1,199	1,357
Winslow - - -	125	143
Brentford - - -	3,451	3,301
Staines - - -	1,267	1,451
Godstone - - -	795	992
Faringdon - - -	323	307
West Firle - - -	306	333
Totals -	9,164	9,636

In seven out of the eleven unions compared in the foregoing table, there has been an increase in the numbers of Vagrants relieved, whilst in the four others there has been a small decrease only.

The increase of the number of Vagrants relieved in such unions has been thus explained. Formerly these unions were avoided by many Vagrants, who knew that if they obtained relief in them they would have to perform a task of work in return for what they received. Vagrants, therefore, avoided these unions, and shaped their route so as to visit the next nearest unions, in which no labour was imposed. Now, however, that work is, with hardly an exception, universally required in this district, Vagrants have no special motive for avoiding one union more than another. The union in which work was always required has ceased to enjoy the comparative immunity which it had secured; the equality has been restored, and the number of Vagrants has either not diminished to any important degree, or has actually increased. Such, at any rate, is the explanation offered to me by workhouse masters of experience and intelligence, and I do not reject the solution given by them.

A further comparison of the numbers of Vagrants relieved in the two half years remains to be made. It is one which is best calculated of all to show how far the actual exaction of labour keeps in check applications for relief from those who do not really require it.

From this last comparison it will be proper to exclude the four unions in which no work is performed. It will also be right to exclude the unions in which work has always been performed, and those in which it has been either so very recently established that no appreciable results could be reasonably looked for. It will further be fair to exclude from the comparison those unions where the work has been interrupted, the exaction of it relaxed, or partially abandoned.

The following table contains the list of unions after such exclusions as those above indicated have been made, showing the numbers of Vagrants relieved in each during the half years ending Michaelmas 1864 and Michaelmas 1865 :—

Unions.	Numbers relieved. Half Year ended Michaelmas 1864.	Half Year ended Michaelmas 1865.
Berks.		
Easthampstead	219	179
Wallingford	1,021	888
Wantage	123	162
Wokingham	290	233
Totals	1,653	1,462
Bucks.		
Amersham	265	358
Aylesbury	735	350
Eton	1,318	1,868
Wycombe	425	155
Totals	2,743	2,731
Kent.		
Ashford, East	76	109
Bromley	1,427	1,265
Cranbrook	524	548
Elham	404	303
Hollingbourn	692	377
Maidstone	4,952	2,784
Malling	1,066	810
Sevenoaks	563	454
Tenterden	368	274
Tonbridge	1,136	1,015
Totals	11,208	7,939
Middlesex.		
Uxbridge	1,552	1,021
Oxfordshire.		
Banbury	1,727	1,367
Bicester	330	280
Chipping Norton	618	521
Headington	50	60
Witney	624	546
Woodstock	736	655
Totals	4,085	3,429
Surrey.		
Chertsey	1,270	932
Dorking	484	254
Guildford	218	166
Hambledon	292	182
Kingston	3,258	1,991
Reigate	925	728
Totals	6,447	4,253
Sussex.		
Chailey	240	232
Eastbourne	630	599
East Grinstead	536	519
Hastings	678	646
Horsham	762	759
Newhaven	392	410
Rye	655	539
Uckfield	569	539
Totals	4,462	4,243

Counties.	Numbers relieved. Half Year ended Michaelmas 1864.	Half Year ended Michaelmas 1865.	Decrease.
Berks	1,653	1,462	191
Bucks	2,743	2,731	12
Kent	11,208	7,939	3,269
Middlesex	1,552	1,021	531
Oxfordshire	4,085	3,429	656
Surrey	6,447	4,253	2,194
Sussex	4,462	5,253	209
Totals	32,150	25,088	7,062

In making the comparison contained in the foregoing tables, I by no means wish to exclude from view the possibility that the numbers of Vagrants may to some extent have increased or diminished in some unions or counties, either from local or general causes unconnected with the mode in which they are relieved in workhouses. Indeed, I have purposely excluded from comparison two unions in which there is good reason to suspect that the reduced number of Vagrants is partly or wholly unconnected with a task of work. But on looking at these tables, and taking into consideration all the circumstances, no one I think can fail to come to the conclusion that the very considerable diminution in the numbers of Vagrants relieved may be mainly ascribed to the exaction of labour, and to the nearer approach to uniformity in the treatment they receive.

The reduction of numbers would not afford any gratification if it had arisen from increased difficulty in obtaining relief, from harsh or improper discipline, or were it caused by over rigorous treatment in the Vagrant wards. But when this reduction has taken place whilst at the same time no further obstacles, at least, have been raised to the admission of Vagrants to these wards, and whilst their treatment has in various respects been ameliorated and improved, the diminished numbers cannot but be a source of much satisfaction to all those who give their attention to this subject.

My Report would be more imperfect than it is if I were to conclude without further reference to the employment of police officers as assistant relieving officers for the purpose of affording relief to Vagrants.

The services of police officers are at the present time engaged for that purpose, and Vagrants, casual poor persons, and others of the class, are either wholly or in part relieved by means of the police in the under-mentioned unions in my district.

Berkshire.

1. Hungerford Union.
2. Newbury Union.
3. Reading Union.
4. Wallingford Union.
5. Windsor Union.

Buckingham.

1. Amersham Union.
2. Buckingham Union.
3. Newport Pagnell Union.
4. Winslow Union.

Kent.

1. Elham Union.
2. Malling Union.
3. Sevenoaks Union.
4. Tenterden Union.
5. Tonbrid Union.

Oxford.

1. Bicester Union.
2. Chipping Norton Union.
3. Henley Union.
4. Oxford Corporation.
5. Witney Union.
6. Woodstock Union.

Surrey.

1. Chertsey Union.
2. Guildford Union.

Sussex.

1. Chailey Union.
2. Ticehurst Union.
3. Uckfield Union.

It will thus be seen that Vagrants and casua poor persons receive relief through the police in 25 out of the 68 unions in the district committed to my charge.

The results of thus employing police officers, as shown by the opinions expressed by the Guardians in reply to special inquiries which I made *last year*, were by no means of an uniform character.

In the Amersham, Buckingham, and Newport Pagnell Unions in Buckinghamshire ; in the Elham, Malling, Tenterden, and Tonbridge Unions in Kent; in the Bicester, Chipping Norton, and Woodstock Unions in Oxfordshire.; in the Chertsey and Guildford Unions in Surrey; and in the Ticehurst and Uckfield Unions in Sussex,—the results appeared to be regarded in some with much, and in other instances with entire, satisfaction by the Guardians, as in their opinion the intervention of the police had either directly greatly diminished, or had more or less tended to diminish vagrancy.

In some of the other unions but little and in others no satisfaction was expressed, and but little or no real advantage had attended upon the intervention of the police.

(1864.) In the Hungerford Union (Berkshire) it was difficult " to say that the intervention of the police had at all diminished " vagrancy." " The number of Vagrants relieved in that union " seemed to have steadily and largely increased for several years " past."

(1865.) The task of work has been modified, and the increase, it will be seen, of Vagrants has been checked in this union during the last half year.

(1864.) In the Newbury Union (Berkshire) " the agency of " the police was thought to have had a good effect in suppressing " vagrancy, and had doubtless kept Vagrants by trade out of the " town of Newbury ; but great complaints had then (1864) been " made of the number of beggars in the vicinity of the town, and " numerous commitments had been made by the justices at the " instance of the county police."

(1865.) In the Newbury Union there has been a slight decrease in the numbers of Vagrants relieved during the last half year.

(1864.) In the Wallingford Union (Berkshire), where the Vagrants had been relieved by the police for the last two years, " the guardians did not consider that the number of applicants " had been at all diminished."

(1865.) Work has been established, and during the last half year there has been a marked decrease in the number of Vagrants relieved in this union.

(1864.) In the Sevenoaks Union (Kent), where, however, the police had only acted for a few months, " no perceptibly different " effect seemed to have been produced."

(1865.) The task of work has been modified, the system of relief revised, and there has been a marked decrease in the

number of Vagrants relieved in this union during the last half year.

(1864.) In the Chailey Union (Sussex), "the agency of the "police had not apparently had the effect of suppressing or "diminishing vagrancy, as the numbers relieved since those "officers were employed had materially increased."

(1865.) The task of work has been revised, and this increase has been checked. There has been a small decrease in the number of Vagrants relieved in this union during the last half year.

In the Newport Pagnell Union, where the power of giving orders for relief is almost exclusively exercised by the police, a considerable increase has taken place in the number of Vagrants relieved during the last half year.

The foregoing statements apply to the unions in which the police act as relieving officers for the Vagrants at the present time. In some of the other unions in this district the police were formerly employed for the purpose, but their services were, for various reasons, discontinued.

In the Wycombe Union (Bucks), "the police were intrusted "with the power of relieving Vagrants for six months in 1862, "but no consequent diminution took place in the number of "Vagrants relieved. The system was not, however, abandoned "on that account, but because it interfered with the efficient "performance of the ordinary duties of the police when thus "employed."

(1865.) Work has been established at the union workhouse, and there has been a large decrease in the numbers of Vagrants relieved in this union during the last half year.

In the Faringdon Union (Berkshire), "the plan of giving relief "to Vagrants by the police was tried and abandoned. The "arrangement did not work satisfactorily, as, owing to the fre- "quent absence of the superintendent on other duty, the relief "was in a great degree administered by his wife."

(1865.) There has been a decrease in the number of Vagrants relieved in this union during the last half year.

In the Dorking Union (Surrey), "the guardians employed the "superintendent of police to relieve Vagrants, in the hope that "the increase of vagrancy might be checked, but they did not "find that any marked result ensued, and the plan was therefore "abandoned."

(1865.) Work for Vagrants has been established at the workhouse, and there has been a very large decrease in the number of Vagrants relieved in this union during the last half year.

In the Banbury Union (Oxfordshire), "the services of the "police were employed by the guardians about two years ago. "The guardians were, however, obliged to relinquish those ser- "vices, as it was found that more Vagrants were relieved by the "police than had been previously relieved by their own officers. "The disagreeable nature of the duty, and the absence of any

" additional payments to the police for their services, are thought " to have contributed in some degree to this result."

(1865.) The system of giving relief in the Banbury Union has been revised, and there has been a considerable decrease in the number of Vagrants relieved during the last half year.

The guardians of the Horsham Union, in Sussex, " have " declined to employ the police to relieve Vagrants, being of " opinion that the number of applicants would not be diminished " thereby."

(1865.) In the Horsham Union the system has been revised, work has been resumed, and there has been a decrease in the numbers of Vagrants relieved during the last half year.

In the Cookham Union, the employment of a police officer as an assistant relieving officer for Vagrants has lately ceased. I believe, however, that it ceased owing to the disinclination of the police officer employed any longer to discharge duties which he found to be most irksome and disagreeable, and which he could not carry out satisfactorily in other respects.

At Henley, the police have only been employed for about a month, and at West Ashford for a short time, and therefore no experience of the change has been gained, and no comparison of its effects can yet be made in these unions.

Police constables also continue to give relief to Vagrants in various other ways, and through other means than such as exist at union workhouses.

In various unions, owing to the distance at which the workhouses are situated from some of the larger towns and other places frequented by Vagrants, the police still give relief, either at common lodging houses, at some building hired by the parish, or in disused gaols or "lock-ups," appropriated to the purpose. Some of these places I have visited. None that I have seen are in a satisfactory state; some are utterly unsuitable, do not admit of the separation of sexes, and are otherwise unfit for the reception of any one in need of shelter even for one night. No proper discipline nor uniformity of treatment is established in these places. They are beyond the supervision of the guardians, are subject to no regulations, and those who manage them do not incur the obligation and responsibilities of union officers.

And yet these places are daily gaining in importance. Owing to the greater care with which relief is administered in workhouses, the places where such vigilance is not exercised present increased attractions to Vagrants, who show a marked preference for them. Vagrants now purposely delay applying for relief until they know it is too late to send them to a workhouse, and when, as they know also, owing to that circumstance admission to these places to which they give the preference cannot be refused.

No effective system can, I think, be established until such places as I have described are brought under direct control, nor unless relief is given in them in the same form, and on the same conditions, as it is given in the wards of the union workhouses.

When, Sir, I had the honour of laying before you some observations upon this question in February 1864, I submitted to you the following conclusions:—

"The successful treatment of vagrancy as connected with the "relief of the poor, depends not upon the intervention of the police, "but upon the judicious firmness with which relief to that class "is refused, upon the system under which when given it is ad- "ministered, and especially upon the extent to which officers are "upheld and encouraged in the careful discharge of a most onerous "and irksome duty. If an officer of even moderate discretion and "firmness should have such a system of relief to afford, if he "should be duly countenanced and supported by the local "authorities and the Poor Law Board, if the same principles "and practice were to be established and permanently adhered to "in all unions alike, then I should hope that not only would the "numbers relieved and the burdens of relieving be greatly dimi- "nished, but that vagrancy would indeed meet with an effective "check, a check, however, which cannot be fully and lastingly "effective unless at the same time the vagrancy laws be steadily "put in force."

The longer experience and the fuller information I have obtained convince me even more strongly of the necessity for uniformity of action and uniformity of treatment in relieving Vagrants and casual poor. How and by what authority an order for relief in Vagrant wards is issued or obtained is a matter of less importance than the kind of relief that is given, and the conditions on which it is afforded. I believe that Vagrant wards may be so constructed and managed that relief may be so carefully but sufficiently given on the one hand, and so fairly counterbalanced by work and proper discipline on the other, as to constitute those wards self-acting tests of destitution, as well as efficient means for its relief. Those who would be willing to accept relief therein on the terms on which it would be extended to them, might, with but few exceptions, be safely deemed to require it; whilst it might with equal safety be held that those who rejected it on the terms on which they could obtain it, were not suffering from urgent want, and were not in need of the food, the bed, the rest, and the warmth and shelter held out to them.

The Houseless Poor Acts of the last and previous sessions, which are now only metropolitan in their effect, might be adapted to the country at large.

The building, maintaining, and keeping in repair of Vagrant wards might be made a "county charge," subject to conditions somewhat similar to those which the Acts referred to contain.

Proper wards would then, I anticipate, be more readily provided, and when provided they might be certified and placed under such regulations and control as were deemed expedient by the Poor Law Board.

The fourth section of the Houseless Poor Act of last session might then also be made operative in all parishes and unions.

Mendicants might then fairly be looked upon either as imposters or persons in want; in the one case dealt with as Vagrants under the existing Vagrant Laws; in the other conducted by the police to the nearest certified place at which their wants could be relieved.

But without some such legal assistance as this, without the support of some binding and imperative regulations from the Poor Law Board, without the aid of their authority and the more ready acquiescence which their formal sanction would ensure on the part of the guardians and their officers, I feel that I could not secure a much nearer approach to uniformity of system, or keep alive and sustain even the present degree of unity of action in my district in administering relief to casual poor.

I have, &c.

R. Basil Cane,
Poor Law Inspector.

TABLES APPENDED TO THIS REPORT.

A.—Comparative Statement of the Number of Vagrants relieved in each Union Workhouse during the Half Years ended at Michaelmas 1864 and Michaelmas 1865.

Unions.	Number of Vagrants admitted. Half Year ended Michaelmas 1864.	Number of Vagrants admitted. Half Year ended Michaelmas 1865.	Unions.	Number of Vagrants admitted. Half Year ended Michaelmas 1864.	Number of Vagrants admitted. Half Year ended Michaelmas 1865.
Berks.			*Kent.*		
Abingdon	466	535	Ashford, East	76	109
Bradfield	62	70	Ashford, West	779	437
Cookham	1,939	1,963	Bromley	1,427	1,265
Easthampstead	219	179	Cranbrook	524	548
Faringdon	323	307	Elham	404	303
Hungerford	495	492	Hollingbourn	692	377
Newbury	675	655	Maidstone	4,952	2,784
Reading	1,753	1,738	Malling	1,066	810
Wallingford	1,021	888	Romney Marsh	456	346
Wantage	123	162	Sevenoaks	563	454
Windsor	1,278	1,191	Tenterden	368	274
Wokingham	290	233	Tonbridge	1,136	1,015
Totals	8,644	8,413	Totals	12,443	8,722
Decrease	—	231	Decrease	—	3,721
Bucks.					
Amersham	265	358			
Aylesbury	735	350			
Buckingham	30	44	*Middlesex.*		
Eton	1,318	1,868			
Newport Pagnell	1,199	1,357	Brentford	3,451	3,301
Winslow	125	143	Staines	1,267	1,451
Wycombe	425	155	Uxbridge	1,552	1,021
Totals	4,097	4,275	Totals	6,270	5,773
Increase	178	—	Decrease	—	497

A.—Comparative Statement of the Number of Vagrants relieved in each Union Workhouse, &c.—*continued.*

Unions.	Number of Vagrants admitted. Half Year ended Michaelmas 1864.	Half Year ended Michaelmas 1865.
Oxford.		
Banbury	1,727	1,367
Bicester	330	280
Chipping Norton	618	521
Headington	50	60
Henley	364	853
Oxford	1,141	1,052
Thame	405	61
Witney	624	546
Woodstock	736	655
Totals	5,995	5,395
Decrease	—	600
Surrey.		
Ash	—	—
Chertsey	1,270	932
Dorking	484	254
Epsom	—	—
Godstone	795	992
Guildford	218	166
Hambledon	292	182
Kingston	3,258	1,991
Reigate	925	728
Totals	7,242	5,245
Decrease	—	1,997

Unions.	Number of Vagrants admitted. Half Year ended Michaelmas 1864.	Half Year ended Michaelmas 1865.
Sussex.		
Battle	1,269	1,481
Brighton	1,997	2,503
Chailey	240	232
Cuckfield	571	602
Eastbourne	630	599
East Grinstead	536	519
Hailsham	321	327
Hastings	678	646
Horsham	762	759
Lewes	1,483	1,494
Newhaven	392	410
Rye	655	539
Ticehurst	471	498
Uckfield	569	539
West Firle	306	333
Totals	10,880	11,481
Increase	601	—
Counties.		
Totals for Berks	8,644	8,413
„ Bucks	4,097	4,275
„ Kent	12,443	8,722
„ Middlesex	6,270	5,773
„ Oxford	5,995	5,395
„ Surrey	7,242	5,245
„ Sussex	10,880	11,481
Totals for District	55,571	49,304
Decrease	—	6,267

B.—Statement of the Quantity and Kind of Food given to Vagrants whilst in Vagrant Wards.

Unions.	Food. Males. Night.	Males. Morning.	Females. Night.	Females. Morning.
Berks.				
Abingdon	No fixed allowance.	7 oz. bread, 1½ pint of porridge.	No fixed allowance.	5 oz. bread.
Bradfield	8 oz. bread	8 oz. bread	8 oz. bread	8 oz. bread.
Cookham	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread.
Easthampstead	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread.
	Other food is given if there is apparent need of it.			
Faringdon	7 oz. bread	7 oz. bread	5 oz. bread	5 oz. bread.
Hungerford	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread.

B.—Statement of the Quantity and Kind of Food given to Vagrants, &c.—*continued.*

Unions.	Food.			
	Males.		Females.	
	Night.	Morning.	Night.	Morning.
Newbury	4 oz. bread	4 oz. bread	4 oz. bread	4 oz. bread.
Reading	5 oz. bread	5 oz. bread	5 oz. bread	5 oz. bread.
Wallingford	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread	5 oz. bread	5 oz. bread.
Wantage	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread	5 oz. bread	5 oz. bread.
Windsor	No fixed allowance.	6 oz. bread	No fixed allowance.	5 oz. bread.
Wokingham	7 oz. bread	7 oz. bread	7 oz. bread	7 oz. bread.
Bucks.				
Amersham	6 oz. bread and 1 pint of tea or milk and water.	6 oz. bread and 1 pint of porridge.	5 oz. bread and tea or milk and water.	5 oz. bread and 1 pint of porridge.
Aylesbury	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread.
Buckingham	6 oz. bread, 1½ pint of tea.	8 oz. bread, 1½ pint of porridge.	6 oz. bread, 1½ pint of tea.	6 oz. bread, 1 pint of porridge.
Eton	6 oz. bread	8 oz. bread	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread.
Newport Pagnell	No fixed allowance.	House diet	No fixed allowance.	House diet.
Winslow	8 oz. bread	6 oz. bread, 1½ pint of porridge.	6 oz. bread. If over 60, 1 pint of tea.	5 oz. bread, 1½ pint of porridge.
Wycombe	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread, and tea or porridge.	6 oz. bread, and tea or porridge.
Kent.				
Ashford, East	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread.
Ashford, West	- - -	16 oz. bread	- - -	16 oz. bread.
Bromley	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread.
Cranbrook	8 oz. bread	8 oz. bread	8 oz. bread	8 oz. bread.
Dover	6 oz. bread, 1 oz. of cheese.	6 oz. bread, 1 oz. cheese.	5 oz. bread, 1 oz. cheese.	5 oz. bread, 1 oz. cheese.
Elham	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread	5 oz. bread	5 oz. bread.
Hollingbourn	No fixed allowance.	5 oz. bread	No fixed allowance.	5 oz. bread.
Maidstone	5 oz. bread	5 oz. bread	5 oz. bread	5 oz. bread.
Malling	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread	5 oz. bread	5 oz. bread.
Romney Marsh	6 oz. bread, 1 oz. of cheese, or ½ oz. of butter.	6 oz. bread, 1 oz. of cheese, or ½ oz. of butter.	5 oz. bread, ½ oz. of butter.	5 oz. bread, ½ oz. of butter.
Sevenoaks	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread	5 oz. bread	5 oz. bread.
Tenterden	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread	5 oz. bread	5 oz. bread.
Tonbridge	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread.
Middlesex.				
Brentford	8 oz. bread	8 oz. bread	8 oz. bread	8 oz. bread.
Staines	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread.
Uxbridge	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread	5 oz. bread	5 oz. bread.
Oxford.				
Banbury	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread and 1½ pint porridge.	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread, 1½ pint porridge.
Bicester	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread, 1 pint of porridge.	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread, 1 pint of porridge.
Chipping Norton	5 oz. bread	5 oz. bread	4 oz. bread	4 oz. bread.
Headington	7 oz. bread, 2 oz. cheese.	7 oz. bread, 1½ pint porridge.	5 oz. bread, 1½ oz. cheese.	5 oz. bread, 1½ pint of porridge.

B.—Statement of the Quantity and Kind of Food given to Vagrants, &c.—*continued.*

Unions.	Food.			
	Males.		Females.	
	Night.	Morning.	Night.	Morning.
Henley	7 oz. bread	7 oz. bread	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread.
Oxford	7 oz. bread	7 oz. bread	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread.
Thame	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread	5 oz. bread	5 oz. bread.
Witney	No fixed allowance.	7 oz. bread, 1½ pint porridge.	House diet	House diet.
Woodstock	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread.
Surrey.				
Ash	—	—	—	—
Chertsey	5 oz. bread	5 oz. bread	5 oz. bread	5 oz. bread.
Dorking	5 oz. bread	5 oz. bread, 1½ pint porridge.	5 oz. bread	5 oz. bread, 1½ pint of porridge.
Epsom	—	—	—	—
Godstone	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread.
Guildford	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread.
Hambledon	No fixed allowance.	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread.
Kingston	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread.
Reigate	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread.
Sussex.				
Battle	Bread	Bread	Bread and cheese.	Bread and cheese.
Brighton	6 oz. bread	4 oz. bread	6 oz. bread	4 oz. bread.
Chailey	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread, 1 quart of porridge.	5 oz. bread	5 oz. bread, 1½ pint of porridge.
Cuckfield	5 oz. bread	5 oz. bread, 1½ pint of porridge.	5 oz. bread	5 oz. bread and 1½ pint of porridge.
Eastbourne	7 oz. bread, 1 oz. cheese.	7 oz. bread and 1 oz. cheese.	5 oz. bread, 1 oz. cheese.	5 oz. bread and 1 oz. cheese.
East Grinstead	No fixed allowance.	6 oz. bread and 1½ pint of porridge.	No fixed allowance.	6 oz. bread and 1½ pint of porridge.
Hailsham	5 oz. bread	5 oz. bread	5 oz. bread	5 oz. bread.
Hastings	No fixed allowance.	6 oz. bread, 2 oz. of cheese.	No fixed allowance.	6 oz. bread, 2 oz. of cheese.
Horsham	4 oz. bread	4 oz. bread	4 oz. bread	4 oz. bread.
Lewes	10 oz. bread	10 oz. bread	10 oz. bread	10 oz. bread.
Newhaven	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread.
Rye	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread	5 oz. bread	5 oz. bread.
Ticehurst	6 oz. bread	6 oz. bread	5 oz. bread	5 oz. bread.
Uckfield	7 oz. bread	7 oz. bread and 1 pint of porridge.	7 oz. bread	7 oz. bread and 1 pint of porridge.
West Firle	8 oz. bread	8 oz. bread, 1 pint of porridge.	8 oz. bread	8 oz. bread, 1 pint of porridge.

Note.—The above Statements relate to the diet of adults and able-bodied Vagrants only.

Children and aged and infirm people have generally a modified diet, suitable to their particular cases.

Sick persons are dieted according to the directions of the Medical Officer.

If Vagrants remain more than one day they are admitted into the workhouse, and are supplied with the diet provided for the ordinary inmates.

C.—A List of Unions showing the State of Accommodation for Vagrants, and of the Vagrant Wards in each Workhouse.

Unions.	State of Vagrant Wards.
Berks.	
Abingdon	Moderately sufficient, but defective in means for warmth and convenience.
Bradfield	Moderately sufficient, but defective in the means for affording warmth.
Cookham	Not sufficient for the present large number, and defective in various ways.
Easthampstead	Sufficient.
Faringdon	Sufficient.
Hungerford	Sufficient.
Newbury	Sufficient.
Reading	Not effectively constructed. New wards will be provided.
Wallingford	Moderately sufficient.
Wantage	Moderately sufficient, but defective in the means for warmth.
Windsor	Sufficient, but defective in the means for warmth.
Wokingham	Moderately sufficient.
Bucks.	
Amersham	Moderately sufficient, but defective in the means for warmth.
Aylesbury	Moderately sufficient.
Buckingham	Sufficient.
Eton	Sufficient.
Newport Pagnell	Insufficient, and defective in proper accommodation.
Winslow	Sufficient.
Wycombe	Sufficient.
Kent.	
Ashford, East	Sufficient, though defective in means for warmth.
Ashford, West	Sufficient. New wards have been built.
Bromley	Moderately sufficient.
Cranbrook	Moderately sufficient, but defective in means for warmth.
Dover	Sufficient, but defective in means for warmth.
Elham	No wards. Vagrants admitted to stables. The accommodation here, at Folkestone, and at Hythe is wholly insufficient.
Hollingbourn	Moderately sufficient, but defective in means for warmth.
Maidstone	No wards. Vagrants admitted to stables and outhouses. Wards are to be provided here.
Malling	Very defective in all respects.
Romney Marsh	Moderately sufficient, and are being improved.
Sevenoaks	Sufficient.
Tenterden	Sufficient generally, but defective in means for warmth and convenience.
Tonbridge	Sufficient.
Middlesex.	
Brentford	Sufficient generally.
Staines	Sufficient, but defective in means for warmth.
Uxbridge	No wards. Vagrants admitted to stables and outhouses. New wards are being built.
Oxford.	
Banbury	Sufficient.
Bicester	Sufficient.
Chipping Norton	Sufficient.
Headington	Barely sufficient, and defective otherwise.
Henley	Sufficient.
Oxford Incorporation	Sufficient.
Thame	Sufficient generally.
Witney	Sufficient generally. The means for warming them are being provided.
Woodstock	Sufficient.
Surrey.	
Ash Incorporation	No wards.
Chertsey	Sufficient for women, insufficient for men, and otherwise defective.
Dorking	Proper wards are to be provided.
Epsom	No wards.
Godstone	Sufficient. The wards have lately been improved.
Guildford	Sufficient for the very small number relieved, but somewhat defective.
Hambledon	Sufficient.
Kingston	Inconveniently situated, and barely sufficient for the large number relieved.
Reigate	Moderately sufficient.
Sussex.	
Battle	No wards at the workhouse. A house engaged in the town of Battle.

C.—List of Unions, showing the State of Accommodation, &c.—*cont.*

Unions.	State of Vagrant Wards.	Unions.	State of Vagrant Wards.
Brighton Parish	Insufficient. A new house is being built.	Newhaven -	Sufficient, but defective as regards warmth, and imperfectly constructed.
Chailey - -	Sufficient.		
Cuckfield -	Moderately sufficient, but out of repair.	Rye - -	Sufficient, but somewhat defective in construction.
Eastbourne -	Sufficient.		
East Grinstead -	Sufficient.		
Hailsham -	Barely sufficient, but out of repair, and otherwise defective.	Ticehurst - -	Sufficiently proper wards in the room of "stable" accommodation has been provided.
Hastings -	Sufficient.		
Horsham - -	Barely sufficient.	Uckfield - -	Ordinarily sufficient, but still defective, although some improvements have been effected.
Lewes - -	No wards. Vagrants lodged in some old premises hired by the guardians.		
		West Firle -	Ordinarily sufficient.

Note.—This table (C.) relates to the state of the Vagrant wards at my last visit previous to the date of this Report.

D.—Table showing the Nature of the Work required at each Workhouse.

Unions.	Nature of Work.	Unions.	Nature of Work.
Berks.		Cranbrook -	Oakum picking.
Abingdon - -	Oakum picking, pumping, wheeling gravel.	Dover - -	Oakum picking.
		Elham - -	Oakum picking.
Bradfield - -	Oakum picking.	Hollingbourn -	Oakum picking, stone breaking.
Cookham - -	Oakum picking,		
Easthampstead -	Oakum picking.	Maidstone -	Oakum picking.
Faringdon -	Oakum picking.	Malling - -	Oakum picking.
Hungerford -	Oakum picking, pounding flints.	Romney Marsh	Oakum picking.
		Sevenoaks -	Oakum picking.
Newbury - -	Oakum picking.	Tenterden -	Oakum picking.
Reading - -	No work.	Tonbridge -	Oakum picking.
Wallingford -	Oakum picking.		
Wantage - -	Oakum picking, pumping, pounding flints.	*Middlesex.*	
		Brentford -	Oakum picking, turning circular saw, breaking stones, bark wood.
Windsor - -	Oakum picking.		
Wokingham -	Oakum picking, pounding flints, and gypsum.	Staines - -	Oakum picking, sawing wood.
		Uxbridge - -	Oakum picking, breaking stones.
Bucks.			
Amersham -	Oakum picking, pounding flints.	*Oxford.*	
Aylesbury -	Oakum picking.	Banbury - -	Oakum picking, pumping.
Buckingham -	Oakum picking.		
Eton - -	Oakum picking.	Bicester - -	Oakum picking, pumping, breaking stones.
Newport Pagnell	Oakum picking.		
Winslow - -	Oakum picking.	Chipping Norton - -	Oakum picking.
Wycombe -	Oakum picking.		
		Headington -	Oakum picking.
		Henley - -	Oakum picking, pounding stones.
Kent.			
Ashford, East -	Oakum picking, pounding stones.	Oxford Incorporation -	Oakum picking, breaking stones.
Ashford, West -	Oakum picking.		
Bromley -	Oakum picking.	Thame - -	Oakum picking.

D.—Table showing the Nature of the Work required at each Workhouse—*continued.*

Unions.	Nature of Work.	Unions.	Nature of Work.
Witney - -	Oakum picking, breaking stones.	*Sussex.*	
Woodstock -	Oakum picking.	Battle - -	Oakum picking.
		Brighton Parish	No work.
		Chailey - -	Oakum picking, pumping, wheeling earth, &c.
Surrey.		Cuckfield -	Oakum picking.
Ash Incorporation - -	No work.	Eastbourne -	Oakum picking.
Chertsey - -	Oakum picking.	East Grinstead -	Oakum picking.
Dorking - -	Oakum picking.	Hailsham - -	Oakum picking.
Epsom - -	Vagrants are not admitted to workhouse.	Hastings - -	Oakum picking.
		Horsham - -	Oakum picking.
Godstone -	Oakum picking, fibre picking, breaking stones, pumping.	Lewes - -	No work.
		Newhaven -	Oakum picking.
		Rye - - -	Oakum picking.
Guildford -	Oakum picking.	Ticehurst - -	Oakum picking.
Hambledon -	Oakum picking.	Uckfield - -	Oakum picking, pumping, wheeling earth, &c.
Kingston -	Oakum picking.	West Firle -	Oakum picking, stone breaking.
Reigate - -	Oakum picking.		

VAGRANCY.

REPORT OF U. CORBETT, JUN., ESQ., POOR LAW INSPECTOR, TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE POOR LAW BOARD.

To the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P., President of the Poor Law Board.

Duffield House, Derby,
8th January 1866.

Dear Sir,

I think that the most complete and at the same time most convenient form in which I can supply the information asked for in Mr. Thornely's letter of the 25th of October last, is to furnish you with the enclosed statements, in which I have endeavoured to show the present arrangements for the relief of Vagrants and the state of Vagrancy in each union in my district, under the following heads:—

1. The numbers of male and female Vagrants respectively which the Vagrant wards are calculated to accommodate, the nature of the accommodation, and the average number nightly relieved in them during the 12 months ended at Michaelmas last.

2. Whether this average exhibits an increase or decrease on preceding years, and, where such increase or decrease admits of reasonable explanation, the cause to which it is attributed.

3. Whether a task of work is required in return for the relief afforded, and if so, the kind and amount of the work exacted.

4. Whether food is given to all persons admitted, and if so, the nature and quantity of the food given.

5. Whether the police are or are not employed as assistant relieving officers of Vagrants.

6. Whether the present Vagrant wards have been at any time found insufficient, and, if so, the arrangements which have been made or are contemplated for supplying the deficiency.

By arranging the above information as nearly as possible in the same order in each instance, and upon a separate sheet for each union, I have hoped to make these statements convenient for reference, and I at the same time enclose a tabulated summary or index of their contents, which will, I trust, enable you to see at a

glance the general outline of the arrangements which exist in each union of my district in respect of the several points adverted to in Mr. Thornely's letter.

These arrangements exhibit, I regret to say, no approach to uniformity, and are in many respects of a very unsatisfactory character.

Out of 52 unions comprised in the district you will find but 18 in which a prescribed task of work is uniformly exacted in return for relief, and only seven in which the police can be said to be effectively employed as assistant relieving officers for Vagrants.

Happily the best arrangements are to be found in the more important centres of industry within the district, such as Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, and Bradford, in all of which the provision made for this class is generally ample, while at Leeds it is of a very superior character; and although in the parish of Liverpool and the townships of Leeds and Manchester the guardians do not avail themselves of the services of the police, the arrangements (which were in force before I came into the district) for the superintendence and useful employment of the able-bodied Vagrants—food being supplied both night and morning—are, I think, deserving of attention, and of imitation in other large parishes or unions. In Bradford (and likewise in the Wakefield and Bakewell unions), the police have, on my recommendation, been recently employed as assistant relieving officers, and with good effect, and the guardians of Halifax union would willingly have adopted a similar course, but the watch committee of the corporation declined to allow the borough police to be thus employed. In six of the 18 unions in which a fixed task of work is now enforced the guardians have, in introducing it, acted on my suggestion; but although I have, as opportunities offered from time to time, recommended boards of guardians both to employ the police as assistant relieving officers for Vagrants, and to set all able-bodied Vagrants to work, you must be aware that from the time I took charge of this district in September 1863, until within the last few months, the guardians of the cotton manufacturing unions have had their time too fully occupied with the administration of relief to their settled poor, and the additional duties and anxieties which the recent distress has in so many places entailed upon them, for it to have been a propitious moment to ask them to take in hand the reorganization of their previous system of dealing with the casual poor.

You will find that in 35 of my 52 unions the Vagrant wards are generally sufficient; in 7 they are insufficient; and in 10 there are not any. These last are the unions of Belper, Burnley, Garstang, Haslingden, Prestwich, Todmorden, and West Derby, the townships (under boards of guardians) of Toxteth Park and Saddleworth, and the Gilbert incorporation of Caton. In these, either no arrangements have been made for the relief of Vagrants, or the system of giving them tickets for a night's lodging at a common lodging-house has been long in force, which I need scarcely say acts as a direct encouragement to and premium on vagabondage.

The Vagrant wards of the parish of Liverpool have hitherto, doubtless, received all of this class who would otherwise have applied for shelter and relief to the officers of the West Derby and Toxteth Park guardians, and in the same way the Vagrant wards of the Manchester guardians have sufficed to prevent applications in the Prestwich union. But I am happy to say that the West Derby guardians have recently pledged themselves to me to provide adequate accommodation for Vagrants at their new workhouse, which will be opened in the course of the year, and to endeavour to arrange for the employment of the police in their relief, while the guardians of the Prestwich, Haslingden, and Burnley unions have all undertaken to build new workhouses, in connexion with which proper Vagrant wards will be provided. At Toxteth Park you will see the guardians decline "to make "any provision for this class until compelled to do so;"* and at Belper the question of erecting Vagrant wards is still under consideration.

Although the details of the information asked for in Mr. Thornely's letter are to be found in the enclosures sent herewith, I cannot dismiss the subject of the present state of Vagrancy in my district without expressing my conviction that the uniformity of management in the relief of Vagrants, which is recommended by the Select Committee on Poor Relief (and which is of the first importance), can alone be attained *and maintained* throughout the country generally by the transfer of the whole administration of Vagrant relief from the guardians to the police, and that thus only can we hope to see any effectual check put upon the continually growing evil of professional Vagrancy.

That such a proposal would provoke much hostile criticism, and that there might be at first some difficulties to encounter in carrying out the working details, I am prepared to admit, but I do not think there are any obstacles which may not be satisfactorily overcome, and if a well-matured plan be devised and submitted to Parliament, I believe it would not be difficult to reconcile public opinion to the change.

I do not hesitate to say that such a measure, far from operating harshly on the honest and really destitute wayfarer, would, by thinning the ranks of the regular professional tramps, open to the former that shelter and relief from which he is now too often practically debarred.

That the latter class at present greatly outnumber the former, and that they have usurped almost a monopoly of that provision which was originally intended for those who by misfortune and not choice find themselves homeless and destitute wanderers, hardly admits of doubt; but "as the habitual Vagrant," to adopt the words of Mr. C. Buller's minute of August 1848, "has gene-

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* Since the above was written the guardians of "Toxteth Park" have, at my request, reconsidered this resolution, and at a meeting at which I was present on the 1st of February last it was resolved "to provide proper accommodation for Vagrants "as soon as their financial arrangements will permit."

" rally rendered himself amenable to the law by criminal acts, " he dreads being confronted with the police," and the effect of appointing the police in some unions to act as assistant relieving officers for Vagrants has been, in almost every instance which has come under my observation, to deter the impostor and professional tramp, while the really necessitous wayfarer, who has once made up his mind to apply for that shelter, which, from the companionship it forces on him, he is so reluctant to endure, has no more hesitation in seeking his order for admission at the police office than he would have at the house of the relieving officer or the door of the workhouse. I particularly questioned the master of the Bradford (Yorkshire) workhouse on this point last week, and his answers entirely confirmed the opinion I had previously formed. In that union you will see the employment of the police as assistant relieving officers for Vagrants dates only from the 25th March last, and consequently the majority of the applicants, unaware of the new regulation, have in the first instance resorted to the workhouse lodge to seek admission. These have, except when unwell or obviously incapacitated from walking so far, been referred to the police station to obtain an order for admission ; and although in numerous instances where the applicants were well known as habitual tramps, the result has been that they have not returned, the master assures me that in no instance has he found any reluctance on the part of those who have appeared real objects of compassion to proceed (when able) to the police office to obtain the requisite order.

Although the reduction in the numbers relieved at the Vagrant wards of this workhouse during the six months subsequent to the employment of the police, is not so great as I should from previous experience have anticipated, yet in the Wakefield union, where the police were first employed in the same capacity on the 18th May last, you will find that the number of Vagrants fell from 2,195 admitted in the 18 weeks ended on that day, to 824 in the 18 following weeks which terminated on the 13th October last.

Again, in the Tonbridge union in Kent, which was one of the unions under my inspection for the 18 months prior to Michaelmas 1863, and where the number of Vagrants relieved at the workhouse had risen from 1,522 in the year ended Lady-day 1861 to 2,744 in the year ended Lady-day 1862, the introduction of the police as assistant relieving officers for Vagrants early in 1863 resulted in a reduction of 412 in the number admitted in the quarter ended at Midsummer 1863, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1862, and this reduction continued to proceed at the same rate during the time I continued in charge of that district.

The advantages, however, of placing this duty in the hands of the police have been so conclusively shown in the reports furnished annually to the Home Office by Her Majesty's Inspectors of Constabulary for England and Wales, and especially in those of Major General Cartwright, the inspector for the Midland district, that I

need not enlarge upon the instances which have fallen under my own observation.

That there are, however, difficulties in the working of this system is shown by the extract from the report of General Cartwright, which is quoted at page 40 of the "Report from the Select "Committee on Poor Relief," and there is a further difficulty arising from jealousy of the police on the part of boards of guardians and their officers, which does, I know, exist in many unions, and which would militate very much against the general employment of the force as "assistant relieving officers" only. Such a feeling has already detracted from their usefulness in some instances, and led (as at Barnsley, in this district) to their services being dispensed with; and, supposing their employment by the guardians to be made compulsory, there would be a still greater risk of inharmonious action, and the police would I fear in too many instances meet with discouragement or at least cold support from their employers.

All these difficulties would disappear were the administration of Vagrant relief entirely transferred to the police authorities throughout the kingdom, and Vagrant wards established in connexion with such of the principal police stations as may be deemed necessary.

The necessity for having recourse to common lodging-houses would then cease, shelter and relief would be promptly available on the spot where application must be made, and much hardship thus spared to the really broken-down and destitute wayfarer;—while such, I believe, would be the reluctance of the professional tramp to passing the night under the immediate surveillance of the police, that "the profession of Vagrancy would" (in General Cartwright's words) "be so crippled that it would be all but annihi-"lated." The new wards would in that case be occupied almost solely by those who really stood in need of them, and the existing Vagrant wards of our workhouses at once be set at liberty for the reception of those applicants, who, being sick or unfit to travel, it would be the duty of the police inspector to have conveyed to the workhouse of the union within which they might be found.

No doubt the cost of erecting Vagrant wards at certain police stations, and the possibly requisite increase of the police force, would be a heavy addition in the first instance to the county or borough rate, but bearing in mind that nothing can tend more to reduce police expenses than the efficient relief of the really destitute, and the discouragement of professional Vagrancy, I do not think the investment would be found so bad a one as it may at first appear, while the benefit to society, and especially to the Vagrant classes themselves, would, if my anticipations are only partially realized, be indisputable.

I confess I have much more faith in the deterring influence of the police on the idle and dissolute but sturdy vagabonds who now infest the country, and are the general occupants of our workhouse Vagrant wards, than I have inthe nominal imposition of a task of work; for useful as this undoubtedly is where it can be

strictly enforced under due superintendence, as at Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, and in other large workhouses, it becomes valueless as a test when no such control and supervision can be exercised, as is the case in the majority of country workhouses. Few of these have any enclosed yards or sheds attached to their Vagrant wards in which such persons can be set to work with any probability of their remaining to complete the task required. In scarcely one will you find any officer to overlook the male Vagrants when at work except the master or the porter; in several there is no paid porter, and even if there be, he cannot always be on the spot, and the practical result is (of which evidence, which might have been multiplied, will be found in the returns enclosed herewith), that the moment the officer's back is turned they make their escape, and frequently do so much damage to the tools supplied to them that the guardians have in disgust abandoned the attempt to exact the task prescribed.

Unless, therefore, the board are prepared to ask for powers to compel guardians to provide enclosed yards or worksheds in connexion with sufficient Vagrant wards at *every* workhouse, and to require a paid superintendent of Vagrants at each, I believe the imposition of an uniform labour test will be found to exercise no general influence throughout the country at large, however well it may found to work in the metropolis and other large towns.

Nothing, it is true, can work much better than the system does at Leeds (even without the intervention of the police), but there the supervision by a Vagrant master and mistress is excellent, the work,—grinding corn by men and washing clothes and cleaning the wards by women—strictly exacted, and not only is each person required to go through a warm bath, which to the professional tramp is no less distasteful than work, but his clothes are taken from him for the night, which he dislikes if possible still more, when he is furnished with the unwonted and unappreciated luxury of bed linen. In spite therefore of a good bed to sleep on, and a sufficiency of plain food, fewer of the true vagabond class frequent the wards of this workhouse than could have been expected in a manufacturing town of such magnitude, and during the recent distress in the cotton district a proportionately greater number of bonâ fide wayfarers in search of work sought and obtained the shelter of these wards; but even here many old and well-known hands, I am assured, continually present themselves. At Manchester, notwithstanding the good discipline and very inferior accommodation to that offered at Leeds, the proportion of habitual Vagrants is far greater. I there found, on looking over the books kept by the superintendent of the Vagrant department (a slip containing the heads of which will be found in the Manchester statement), that in one week (ended the 24th of June last) out of 338 tramps admitted, exclusive of the Manchester cases, 60 had been admitted *more than* 15 times each since these wards were opened in 1850. One name occurs 17 times between the 14th of March and 23rd of November in last year, and the last occasion appears to have been the 164th time he had been admitted

since 1850; another 10 times between the 14th of May and 6th of October, the last-named date being the 218th night of his reception within the same period. Other names I found within a few pages entered for the 150th, the 164th, 171st, and 208th times, and these instances might be multiplied almost ad infinitum; and I here purposely exclude the "Manchester" cases, which, like those belonging to "Liverpool," are entered separately at each place, and form a class by themselves, being not strictly "Vagrants," but persons who have been residing in those towns and who, being without shelter through having been turned out of lodgings, or from some other cause, are repeatedly admitte l for the night. In Liverpool the Vagrant superintendent told me that he was sure he was speaking within the mark when he said that he recognized one in every three of the whole numbers admitted, exclusive of those belonging to Liverpool, as old hands who were periodically in the habit of coming there.

But it is in the country unions, where the Vagrants are of the worst type, that the aid of the police is most loudly called for, and though I believe nothing would be so effective as leaving the Vagrant classes to be dealt with wholly by the police, I would, if this suggestion be rejected, gladly see their employment as assistant relieving officers for Vagrants rendered general throughout the country, in which case one ought always to be stationed near to the workhouse or wherever the Vagrant wards may be established, and except in cases of sudden and urgent necessity, admission should be obtainable only through their medium, and the accommodation provided in each union should be such as to leave no excuse open for having recourse to relief by ticket on the common lodging-house.

I have, &c.
U. CORBETT, Jun.,
Poor Law Inspector.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF U. CORBETT, JUN., ESQ.

MY DEAR SIR, Duffield House, March 16, 1866.

I RETURN you the corrected proof of the report upon the state of vagrancy in my district, which I addressed to the President of the Poor Law Board on the 8th of January last, and I take this opportunity of submitting to the President, through you, some further details from Liverpool and Manchester, which, as illustrative of the practice pursued and the results observed in relieving "casuals" in those places, it may perhaps be desirable to attach to my report by way of appendix.

The letter from the superintendent of the vagrant wards at Liverpool describes the course of practice on the admission of vagrants, and the arrangements for their supervision during the

night, &c., of the correctness of which I can speak from my own previous personal observation, and the table marked A. accompanying that letter was prepared by him at my request with a view of giving some idea of the proportion of this class who are in the habit of *frequently* availing themselves of the shelter of these wards.

The enclosures in the letter from Mr. Harrop, the clerk to the Manchester guardians, are as follows:—

1. A table marked B. which has been prepared, although in a different form, with the same object as the preceding one.
2. The return marked C., which is a copy of the form in which a memorandum is kept each night of the applicants refused admission to the Manchester vagrant wards, with the cause of such refusal, and which is made up each week and submitted to the guardians for their information.
3. A copy of the rules and regulations issued for the guidance of the superintendent of the same wards, marked D.
4. A memorandum, marked E., made by Dalton, the superintendent, of some particulars which he mentioned to me one night when I was inspecting these wards early in January last, and which I asked him to commit to writing, if upon reflection he felt satisfied of their accuracy. Thinking that he might have overstated the per-centage of habitual tramps and bad characters, I requested him to be especially careful not to do so, and to refresh his memory before committing himself to any definite statement, and I mentioned this afterwards to Mr. Harrop, from whose note it will be seen that Dalton is at least corroborated by the only other officer who has had anything like equal means of forming a correct opinion.

I might multiply evidence in the shape of letters from masters of workhouses and others in confirmation of the view I have taken in my report of the large proportion of disreputable characters who frequent the vagrant wards of workhouses generally throughout the kingdom, but I think it is unnecessary to do so after the exhaustive manner in which this part of the subject has been treated by Mr. Doyle, whose very able report I have had the pleasure of reading since sending in my own, and I therefore only desire to add that nothing can more effectively portray the character and conduct of the great majority of this class throughout the country unions in my district than the extracts from letters and other evidence from the writings of the vagrants themselves with which Mr. Doyle's report abounds.

I am, &c.

U. Corbett, Jun.,
Poor Law Inspector.

To H. Owen, Esq.,
&c. &c.
Poor Law Board, Whitehall.

SUMMARY of the annexed STATE-

Union.	Vagrant Wards, and if sufficient.	Accommodation in Vagrant Wards for		No Vagrant Wards, and how otherwise relieved.	Average Number of Vagrants relieved per Night for the Year ended at Michaelmas 1865.	No Task of Work or Test optional only.
		Males.	Females.			
Ashbourne	Generally sufficient	10	10	..	4 to 5	Task of work optional.
Ashton-under-Lyne	Sufficient	15	12	..	6	..
Bakewell	Sufficient for all applicants at Bakewell, but not for the whole area of this union.	6	4	The police are empowered to give tickets for lodgings at certain points of this union.	2 to 3 at the workhouse.	Optional
Barnsley	Generally sufficient	14	14	..	7 to 8	..
Barton-upon-Irwell	Sufficient	10	10	..	6	..
Belper	None	..	..	By the relieving officers and assistant overseers with tickets for lodgings and occasionally for food also.	..	None
Blackburn	Sufficient	30	30	..	11	..
Bolton	Sufficient, but not conveniently situate.	17	17	..	18	None
Bradford (York)*	Generally so, but not always sufficient for males.	14	14	..	11	..
Burnley	None	..	..	By a ticket for a night's lodging at a common lodging-house.	19	None
Bury	Sufficient, but not conveniently situate.	10	12	..	6	None
Caton, G. I.	None	..	..	No arrangements for relief to this class.	..	None
Chapel-en-le-Frith	Generally, but not always sufficient for males.	8	8	..	5	Optional

* Since the above was in type, it has been resolved by the Bradford guardians to increase the accommodation for at the vagrant wards at night, and to direct the medical officer of the workhouse to

MENTS referred to in my REPORT.

Task of Work exacted from able-bodied		Hours of Labour.		Nature and Quantity of Food when given.		Nature and Quantity of Food when given.		Whether Police Constables are wholly or partially employed as Assistant Relieving Officers for Vagrants.
				Males.		Females.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Night.	Morning.	Night.	Morning.	
Stone-breaking or pumping.	Nil - -	2	..	None - -	If work performed 3½ oz. of bread and ½ pint of porridge.	3½ ounces of bread and ½ pint of porridge.	The same -	They are not.
Pumping -	Picking ¼ lb. oakum.	2	2	None - -	2 lbs. porridge and ½ pint of new milk.	None - -	2 lbs. porridge and ¾ pint new milk.	They are.
Practically none.	None -	..	..	4 ounces of bread, and if unwell ½ of a pint of milk or tea in addition.	The same, but the able-bodied always elect to go without, and without work.	4 ounces of bread and ¾ pint of milk.	The same for children; women, bread only.	Ditto.
Break stones or pump.	Clean the Vagrant wards.	3	..	7 ounces of bread and 1½ pint of milk porridge.	The same -	6 ounces of bread and 1½ pint of milk porridge.	The same -	They are not.
Breaking stones.	Nil - -	2	..	Oatmeal porridge and milk.	The same -	Oatmeal porridge and milk.	The same -	Ditto.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
Breaking stones and working on the land.	None -	1	..	1 pint of porridge and 1 pint of milk.	The same -	The same as for the males.	The same -	They are.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	They are not.
Breaking stones.	None -	2	..	..	2¼ lbs. of oatmeal porridge.	..	The same as for the males.	They are.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Only partially.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	They are not.
Stonebreaking, 2 cwt.	None -	..	..	..	6 ounces of bread.	6 ounces of bread.	The same -	Partially.

the male vagrants, and to provide means of classification, to take steps to secure the attendance of a police officer attend at those wards from 9 to 10 p.m. to inspect the vagrants admitted up to that time.

Union.	Vagrant Wards, and if sufficient.	Accommodation in Vagrant Wards for		No Vagrant Wards, and how otherwise relieved.	Average Number of Vagrants relieved per Night for the Year ended at Michaelmas 1865.	No Task of Work or Test optional only.
		Males.	Females.			
Chesterfield	Sufficient	15	15	..	6	None
Chorley	Sufficient	15	15	..	5	Optional
Chorlton	Sufficient at the workhouse.	15	15	..	3	..
	Ditto at the offices.	35	15	..	21	..
Clitheroe	Sufficient for applicants at the Holden workhouse, but not for the whole union.	4	4	The police and relieving officers give tickets for lodgings at Clitheroe and other points of this union.	1 at the Vagrant wards at the workhouse.	None
Derby	Sufficient	30	6	..	19	..
Dewsbury	Sufficient	14	14	..	7	..
The Fylde	Sufficient	10	10	The police are also empowered to give tickets for lodgings at Blackpool and Fleetwood.	2	None
Garstang	None	..	..	By ticket on a common lodging-house.	..	None
Glossop	Sufficient	10	10	..	2	None
Halifax	Generally sufficient	16	16	..	22	Optional
Haslingden	None	..	..	By ticket on a common lodging house.	..	None
Hayfield	Sufficient	8	8	..	5	None
Huddersfield	Not sufficient for males	12	38	At the Vagrant office in the town of Huddersfield, and by ticket for lodgings in two outlying townships.	30	None
Keighley	Sufficient	17	17	..	10	None
Lancaster	Sufficient	20	6	..	13	..
Leeds	Sufficient	32	32	..	15	.
Leigh	Sufficient	18	18	..	2	..

Task of Work exacted from able-bodied		Hours of Labour.		Nature and Quantity of Food when given. Males.		Nature and Quantity of Food when given. Females.		Whether Police Constables are wholly or partially employed as Assistant Relieving Officers for Vagrants.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Night.	Morning.	Night.	Morning.	
..	..	..	..	4 ounces of bread.	The same -	4 ounces of bread.	The same -	They are.
Break stones or clean the yards.	None -	1	..	..	1 pint of oatmeal porridge and 3 oz. of bread.	..	The same as the males.	They are not.
Picking oakum	Picking oakum.	2	2	4 ounces of bread.	The same -	The same as the males.	The same -	Ditto.
Do. - -	Do. - -	2	2	Ditto - -	The same -			
..	..	..	..	..	5 ounces of bread and 2 pints of milk porridge.	..	4 ounces of bread and 1½ pint of milk porridge.	Partially.
To break half a quarter of a yard of stone.	None -	..	..	4 ounces of bread and 1 pint of porridge.	The same -	The same as the males.	The same -	Ditto.
To break 5 cwt. of dross or scoria.	None -	..	..	5 ounces of bread and 1 pint of milk.	The same -	Ditto - -	The same -	They are not.
..	..	..	..	Porridge and bread.	The same -	Ditto - -	The same -	Partially.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Food is given to such as appear to require it, but no specified quantity.		They are not.
Break dross or scoria.	None -	3	..	..	5 ounces of bread and 1 pint of coffee.	..	The same as the males.	Ditto.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Partially.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Food is given occasionally to women and children, but no specified quantity.		They are not.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Partially.
..	..	.	..	..	..	..	1 pint of oatmeal porridge and ½ pint of milk.	They are not.
Oakum picking.	Cleaning the wards.	2 to 4	2 to 4	..	1 quart of oatmeal porridge.	..	Same as the men.	Partially.
Grind 30 lbs. of wheat.	Wash clothes and clean the wards.	..	..	6 ounces of bread and ½ pint of milk.	The same -	The same as the males.	The same -	They are not.
Oakum picking.	Oakum picking.	3	3	1 pint of oatmeal porridge and ½ pint of buttermilk.	1 pint of milk porridge and 4 ounces of bread.	Ditto - -	The same -	Ditto.

Union.	Vagrant Wards, and if sufficient.	Accommodation in Vagrant Wards for		No Vagrant Wards, and how otherwise relieved.	Average Number of Vagrants relieved per Night for the Year ended at Michaelmas 1865.	No Task of Work or Test optional only.
		Males.	Females.			
Liverpool	Sufficient	90	60	..	100	..
Manchester	Sufficient	60	50	..	51	..
North Bierley	Sufficient	24	24	Relieving officers give tickets for lodgings in two districts.	Less than 1	None
Oldham	Sufficient	18	9	..	14	None
Ormskirk	Generally sufficient	12	12	..	8	None
Penistone	Sufficient	18	6	..	10	None
Prescot	Scarcely sufficient for males.	15	12	..	20	None
Preston (at Preston workhouse.)	Sufficient	25	20	..	9	None
„ (at Ribchester workhouse.)		18	6	..	5	Optional
Prestwich	None	..	..	None	..	None
Rochdale	Insufficient	9	6	Vagrants *also* relieved by tickets on lodging-houses.	13	..
Saddleworth	None	..	..	By ticket on a lodging-house.	4	None
Salford	Sufficient	24	12	..	22	None for men.
Settle	Sufficient	6	4	..	4	..
Shardlow	Sufficient	7	7	..	3	Optional
Skipton	Insufficient	6	4	Vagrants *also* relieved by tickets for lodging-houses in the town	3½ at workhouse wards. 10½ in lodgings out of the workhouse.	..

* The police are not employed at Liverpool in giving orders for admission to the vagrant wards, nor are the applicants night, and renders the superintendent of the vagrant wards any assistance he requires.

Task of Work exacted from able-bodied		Hours of Labour.		Nature and Quantity of Food when given.		Nature and Quantity of Food when given.		Whether Police Constables are wholly or partially employed as Assistant Relieving Officers for Vagrants.
				Males.		Females.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Night.	Morning.	Night.	Morning.	
Grind 30 lbs. of corn at night and the like quantity in the morning.	Not exceeding 20 lbs., but this rarely resorted to.	..	..	6 ounces of bread and 1 pint of milk gruel.	The same -	The same as for males.	The same -	They are not.*
Grind 45 lbs. of corn in a handmill.	Wash floors of vagrant wards.	3½	3½	8 ounces of bread.	The same	Ditto - -	The same -	Ditto.
..	..	..	..	No specified quantity, and none except to infirm men, women, and children.				Ditto.
..	..	..	..	None, except in cases of emergency.	None - -	None, except in cases of emergency.	Oatmeal porridge, but no specified quantity.	Ditto.
..	..	..	..	None - -	None - -	None - -	None - -	Ditto.
..	..	..	..	..	4 ounces of bread and ½ pint of porridge.	..	Same as the males.	Ditto.
..	..		..	4 ounces of bread and ½ pint of buttermilk.	4 ounces of bread.	Same as the males.	Ditto - -	Ditto.
..	..	..	..	..	..	5 ounces of bread.	The same -	
Break stones	Wash the wards.	..	..	1 quart of milk porridge.	The same -	Same as the males.	Same as the males.	They are.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	They are not
Pound sandstone.	None -	1½	..	1 pint of milk or porridge.	..	Same as the males.	..	Ditto.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
..	Clean the wards.	..	..	2 pints of oatmeal porridge, or the same quantity of pea soup.	..	Same as the males.	..	Ditto.
Break stones -	None -	2 in winter, 3 in summer.	..	2 pints of oatmeal porridge.	The same -	Same as the males.	The same -	Ditto.
Break 3 cwt. of granite.	None -	..	..	6 ounces of bread and 1½ pint of oatmeal porridge.	The same -	Ditto - -	The same -	Ditto.
Break stones -	None -	4	..	¾ of a quart of soup and 4 oz. bread.	The same -	Ditto - -	The same -	Ditto.

in any way referred to them *previous* to admission, but a police officer is always on duty at the workhouse through the

Union.	Vagrant Wards, and if sufficient.	Accommodation in Vagrant Wards for		No Vagrant Wards, and how otherwise relieved.	Average Number of Vagrants relieved per Night for the Year ended at Michaelmas 1865.	No Task of Work or Test optional only.
		Males.	Females.			
Stockport - - -	Sufficient - - -	20	20	..	17	None -
Todmorden - -	None - - - -	..	..	By ticket for a night's lodging at a lodging-house.	11	None -
Toxteth Park - -	None - - - -	..	..	None - - - -	..	None -
Wakefield - - -	Sufficient - - -	18	18	..	20	..
Warrington - -	Sufficient - - -	36	10	..	22	..
West Derby - -	None - - - -	..	..	None at present, but vagrant wards will be shortly provided.	..	None -
Wigan - - -	Sufficient - - -	15	18	..	..	..

Task of Work exacted from able-bodied		Hours of Labour.		Nature and Quantity of Food when given. Males.		Nature and Quantity of Food when given. Females.		Whether Police Constables are wholly or partially employed as Assistant Relieving Officers for Vagrants.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Night.	Morning.	Night.	Morning.	
..	..	..	..	None - -	None - -	None - -	None - -	They are not.
..	..	..	..	None - -	None - -	None - -	None - -	Partially.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	They are not.
Picking oakum.	Picking oakum.	4	4	None - -	7½ ounces of bread and 1½ pint of milk porridge.	None - -	6 ounces of bread and 1½ pint of milk porridge.	They now are.
Break stones or pick oakum.	None -	4 summer, 3 winter.	..	6 ounces of bread.	The same -	Same as the males.	The same -	They are not.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	They are not, but it is intended that they shall be.
Pick ¾ lb. of oakum.	None -	..	..	3 half pints of milk porridge.	The same -	Same as the males.	The same -	They are not.

Ashbourne.

1. The male and female Vagrant wards are each capable of accommodating 10 Vagrants. The bedding consists of a rug or blanket for covering. The average number of Vagrants relieved during the 12 months ended at Michaelmas 1865, very little exceeded 4 per night.

2. The number of Vagrants has slightly decreased during the last 12 months as compared with the year ended Michaelmas 1864.

3. The able-bodied male Vagrants have to perform a task of work for their breakfast, viz., either stone-breaking or pumping for two hours, but they have the option of leaving without working and without food.

4. The breakfast given in return for such work and to women and children is 3½ ounces of bread and ½ pint of porridge. No supper is given to healthy Vagrants, except women and children.

5. The police do not act as assistant relieving officers.

6. When the Vagrant wards are full, which has occasionally but rarely been the case, any additional applicants are put into a spare room in the infirmary, which is a building detached from the workhouse.

Ashton-under-Lyne.

1. The Vagrant wards will accommodate 15 men and 12 women, the sleeping accommodation for whom consists of boarded partitions, each furnished with a rug. The wards are heated with hot-water pipes. Average number of Vagrants relieved during the last 12 months 6 per night.

2. Vagrancy has been here latterly on the increase, especially since June last, when the guardians first commenced giving breakfast to able-bodied Vagrants.

3. A task of work is now uniformly exacted from the able-bodied applicants, and is as follows:—Two hours pumping by males, and ¼ lb. of oakum ropes to be picked by females. This system has only been adopted since the 22nd of June in the present year.

4. No food is given at night except in cases of illness and to young children. For breakfast, 2 lbs. of oatmeal porridge and ¾ of a pint of milk in return for the above task of work.

5. No Vagrant is admitted, except in case of illness, without first procuring a ticket from the police office.

6. The Vagrant wards in this union have (it is stated) always proved sufficient.

Bakewell.

1. The ward for male Vagrants will accommodate 6, and the ward for females 4. The males have a wooden platform to sleep on, and each has a rug. The females have a straw mattrass on an iron bedstead, with blankets and counterpanes. The average number relieved at the workhouse during the 12 months ended at Michaelmas last has been rather less than 3 per night.

2. The number of Vagrants applying for relief within this union was on the increase until Lady-day 1865, probably arising from destitute applicants from manufacturing towns in search of work or begging, but from Lady-day to Michaelmas 1865, the number has decreased.

3. Male Vagrants have the option of leaving without breakfast, or doing a task of work with breakfast, and they are said invariably to leave without breakfast. The reason assigned for not making the task of work (which would be stone-breaking) imperative, is that there is no separate yard for them to be set to work in; but see my report on this workhouse after a visit on the 29th of December last.

4. Women have bread, and children bread and milk for breakfast, and at night each able-bodied male Vagrant has 4 ounces of bread unless unwell, when he has in addition ¾ of a pint of milk or bread and tea. All the females have then 4 ounces of bread and ¾ pint of milk or bread and tea.

5. Police constables are now employed in this union in the relief of Vagrants, and the clerk reports, "upon the whole with good effect."

6. The applicants at the workhouse not having exceeded the accommodation, no other provision has been considered necessary at Bakewell; but the area of this union is so large that it has been found requisite to empower the police constables since the end of 1863 to give tickets for one night's lodging to each Vagrant, who upon search is found destitute within the union, at points remote from the workhouse. The desirability of providing additional Vagrant wards at Stoney Middleton and Cromford to remedy this evil has been under discussion, but hitherto without results.

Barnsley.

1. Each ward is capable of accommodating 14 Vagrants. Sleeping accommodation, a raised wooden platform, with loose straw and rugs. The average number of Vagrants relieved per night during the 12 months ended at Michaelmas 1865 was from 7 to 8.

2. Vagrancy has been latterly on the decrease here, which the clerk attributes to the master giving *in open weather* a steady refusal to admit such *able-bodied* tramps as have been accustomed *habitually* to resort to these wards.

3. A fixed task is uniformly exacted, able-bodied men being required to break stones or pump until 11 o'clock a.m., and women to clean their own wards in return for their food and lodgings.

4. The food supplied to men is 7 ounces of bread and 1½ pint of milk porridge for supper, and the same for breakfast; and to women the same quantity of milk porridge with 6 ounces of bread at each meal.

5. The services of the police constables as assistant relieving officers of Vagrants were discontinued about a year ago, the guardians not being satisfied with the result of their employment, and conceiving that orders of admission to the Vagrant wards at the workhouse were given without due discrimination.

6. In the event of the Vagrant wards being full, which very rarely occurs, notice to the relieving officers of such being the case is given, who procure lodgings for any further applicants at the common lodging-houses in the town.

Barton-upon-Irwell.

1. The male Vagrant ward will accommodate 10 persons. The female Vagrant ward the same number. The sleeping accommodation consists of a wooden platform divided into compartments by upright ledges. Average number of Vagrants relieved per night during the 12 months ended at Michaelmas 1865 was 6.

2. Vagrancy stationary.

3. Vagrants have hitherto had the option of leaving without work and without food, or of performing a task of work in return for breakfast.

4. The task of work required of able-bodied men, when exacted, is to break stones for two hours; women and children are not required to work. The food consists of oatmeal porridge and milk.

5. The police are not employed in this union.

6. The present Vagrant wards have been, it is stated, always found sufficient.

Belper.

No Vagrant wards in this union. Vagrants are relieved by the relieving officer at Wirksworth, the assistant overseer of Belper, and the overseers of the poor at Alfreton and Ripley, which are respectively distant from Belper, eight and five miles. In almost every case an order is given for a night's lodging only.

Police constables are not employed, the guardians having by a large majority refused to appoint them as relieving officers for Vagrants.

The number of Vagrants thus relieved in the 12 months expiring at Michaelmas 1865 was 3,449; ditto, 1864, 2,237; ditto, 1863, 3,578; ditto, 1862, 3,925.

At the last meeting of the guardians of this union, I succeeded in inducing them to take into consideration the propriety of erecting Vagrant wards, and special notice has been sent to every guardian that a resolution to carry this into effect will be brought forward at their next meeting on the 6th of January instant. The further consideration of this question was on that day adjourned for another month.

Blackburn.

1. The Vagrant wards at this workhouse will accommodate 30 males, 30 females. The males have only boards to sleep on, but females and children have mattrasses and rugs. The average number has been about 11 each night for the last 12 months.

2. Vagrancy appears on the decrease in this union.

3. Able-bodied Vagrants are now compelled to break stones, or work on the land for one hour, but this system has only been in operation about four months.

4. Each Vagrant receives a supper on admission, and a breakfast after the required labour is actually performed. Each meal consists of 1 pint of meal porridge and 1 pint of milk.

5. The police issue all orders for admission into the Vagrant wards. This regulation has been in operation for about four years, through which the bad characters have been considerably reduced.

6. The present wards have been found quite adequate, but Vagrants applying after 10 o'clock p.m. are provided with accommodation for the night in a warm cell at the police station.

Bolton.

1. The Vagrant wards of this workhouse are capable of accommodating 34 persons, 17 of each sex. The sleeping accommodation consists of a raised boarded platform, with rugs for covering, and the wards are warmed by a stove. The average number admitted per night during the 12 months ended at Michaelmas last appears to have been about 18.

2. The above average is in excess of former years, the average for the year ended 1864 being 16 per night; for 1863, 15 per night; and for 1862, 12 per night.

3. No work is now exacted from any of the Vagrants, the reason assigned by the clerk for this being as follows:—"Many years ago a task of work was required in return for relief; but it was not found by any means to have the effect of diminishing vagrancy, but if anything the contrary. The guardians then adopted the plan at present carried out of providing shelter and giving no food, and the number of applicants was soon found to lessen. I see in 1849, the number of tramps reported at the same time of the year as at present was at the rate of 200 per week; on 6th December 1848, it was 220, and at no time of the year was it less than 150. The numbers appear in May 1849, to have been 180 per week or so. I take this period because it was a time of great distress, like the past has been, but not so bad. Food was then given, and stone and sand broken in return."

4. No food is given to Vagrants in this union, either at night or morning, except in cases of extreme necessity, and then at the discretion of the workhouse master, who says he finds it very rarely requisite to give food.

5. Police constables are not formally appointed or employed as assistant relieving officers for Vagrants here, although they very readily and willingly give occasional assistance.

6. The Vagrant wards at the new workhouse have never, the clerk says, been found inadequate for the number seeking shelter there, but the guardians instruct the relieving officers to avoid sending to the workhouse (on account of its distance, 2½ miles from the town) persons whose appearance may indicate fatigue and bodily inability to get there, especially in the case of women and children, and to deal with such cases "by giving relief if necessary, and lodgings in the town." Recently it has been proposed to establish a trampward in the town of Bolton, to meet the difficulty arising from the position of the workhouse at Farnworth, but the proposal was negatived at the meeting of the guardians on the 6th of December, and the further consideration of the question postponed until after the election of the next board of guardians.

Bradford (Yorkshire).

1. The Vagrant wards at the workhouse of this union are calculated to accommodate 28 adults, viz., 14 of each sex. The men sleep on a raised boarded platform, with one rug each. Women and children on a similar plat-

form, upon which are made up for them beds consisting of a straw mattrass and two rugs each. There is a guarded fire-place in each ward. During the half year ended at Michaelmas last 2,000 persons, viz., 1,432 men and 568 women and children, received accommodation in these wards, being an average per night of about 11 persons, viz., 8 males and 3 women and children.

2. The number relieved in the corresponding period of the previous year was, I am told, 2,147; and I have taken six months instead of 12 in this union on which to base my comparison, because the system of employing the police as assistant relieving officers for Vagrants in this union only came into operation on the 25th of March last.

3. Every person admitted, if in full health, is required to take a bath, and every able-bodied male to break limestone for two hours in the morning if he remains for his breakfast, but not otherwise. The task used to be exacted in all cases, but it being found that the men constantly made their escape, and there being no specially appointed superintendent of labour, the guardians subsequently determined it should be optional; but they have since at my request re-considered this resolution, and it has now been determined to build an enclosed shed where they can be set to work without risk of their escape, when the above task of work will be made imperative on all able-bodied males.

4. The only food hitherto given has been breakfast, which consists of a quart can full of thick oatmeal porridge and milk, weighing 2¼ lbs. I have recommended that supper be also given, which will, I have no doubt, be adopted.

5. Since the 25th of last March admission to the Vagrant wards can now only be obtained by an order signed by or on behalf of the chief constable of the borough police, but as the workhouse is a mile distant from the police station in Bradford, the master of the workhouse has a discretionary power to admit persons who through illness, exhaustion, or any other cause he may consider unable to go as far as the police station to obtain an order. Of the 2,000 admitted between Lady-day and Michaelmas last, I find that 1,935 were admitted by orders from the chief constable and 65 by the master on his own authority.

6. Vagrants in this union are not relieved anywhere except at these wards, but they have occasionally been overcrowded, and the guardians have had under discussion more than once the propriety of enlarging them, but no plan has yet been decided on.

N.B.—I extract from a letter of Mr. Darlington, the very able and experienced clerk to the guardians of this union, his observations on the result obtained by the adoption of my recommendation to the guardians to employ the police:—"Previous to the employment of "the police the guardians were very particular in giving admission "to the Vagrant wards of the proper class of persons, and this may "in part account for the fact that the decrease in the number "relieved since the police were employed has not been so great as "may have been anticipated, the decrease during the six months "was 147; nevertheless, I am (and even had there been an increase, "I should have still remained) of opinion that the police are the "proper persons to grant admission to the Vagrant wards. I am "assured that frequent applications are now made for admission "without an order, and when the applicants are informed that they "must apply at the police office for an order of admission, they "walk away declaring that they will not go near the police office, "and we never see them more."

Burnley.

Relief to Vagrants is administered in this union in common lodging-houses upon orders given by the relieving officers. As a rule no food is given, but at times there are exceptions, when bread and butter and tea or coffee is given, to the value of about 3*d.* for each person. The average number of Vagrants nightly relieved during the last 12 months appears to have been 19, and such average as compared with the previous 12 months is said to show a nightly decrease of about 14.

The police are only employed at late hours of the night in giving orders to the lodging-houses after the relieving officers have gone from their offices.

Bury.

1. The Vagrant wards at this workhouse are calculated to accommodate 10 men and 12 women and children. Both the male and female wards are warmed by steam, and supplied with wooden bench bedsteads, with straw for beds and bed ticks for covering, The number relieved during the year ended 31st October last was 2,042 males, 193 females, and 99 children, or an average of rather more than 6 nightly.

2. The numbers for the preceding year were 1,918 males, 156 females, and 73 children, so that the increase has not been quite 10 per cent.

3. No task of work is imposed, but I have requested the guardians to consider the propriety of determining on a suitable one, and giving food in all cases, but they have not as yet come to any decision.

4. Food is not now given as a general rule, but bread and butter, or bread and milk is given to the children.

5. The police are only employed, I understand, to this extent,—that in Bury they are authorized to send Vagrants to the workhouse (which is nearly two miles out of the town) until 9 or half-past 9 p.m., according to their age and capacity, the workhouse gates being kept open till 10 at night, after which hour they give tickets for lodgings in the town.

6. The wards at the workhouse have not, I understand, under these circumstances been at any time found insufficient.

Caton, G. I.

No Vagrant wards, and no arrangements made for the relief of this class.

The clerk to the Lancaster union informs me that Vagrants applying at the Lancaster Vagrant wards not unfrequently say that they have come on from townships in the Caton incorporation, where they have been told to apply at the Lancaster workhouse.

Chapel-en-le-Frith.

1. The male and female Vagrant wards are capable of accommodating 8 males and 8 females. The sleeping accommodation consists of 4 wooden beds, with large woollen rug covers. Average number of Vagrants per night, 5.

2. The number of Vagrants has increased during the last 12 months as compared with preceding years.

3. The able-bodied Vagrants have the option of leaving without work and without food, or performing a task of work in return for their breakfast, but nearly all prefer leaving without food. The task of work, when exacted, is breaking 2 hundredweight of limestone to go through a 2-inch riddle.

4. Six ounces of bread given in the morning for breakfast to able-bodied men who work. Women suckling babes and also young children have food given them without work both night and morning, if asked for, or if they seem to require it.

5. The police constables have been employed as assistant relieving officers for Vagrants since the year 1858, but no further than by leaving with them tickets of admission to the Vagrant wards at the workhouse to be given to all applicants.

6. When there are more male Vagrants than the beds will accommodate, a fire is made for them in the day Vagrant ward, round which they sit and sleep on the floor, any spare rugs from the female Vagrant ward, which is rarely full, being furnished to them.

Chesterfield.

1. The male and female Vagrant wards will accommodate 15 persons each; the sleeping accommodation consists of wooden boxes or beds filled with clean straw, and raised high enough to be free from the damp of the stone floor. From Michaelmas to Lady-day a good fire is kept burning in each ward all

night, and each tramp is supplied with a rug for covering. The average number relieved per night during the year ended Michaelmas last has been 6.

2. The number of Vagrants applying for relief has been latterly on the increase as compared with preceding years, attributable in some degree to the frequent strikes in the coal and iron trades.

3. No work is required from Vagrants in return for the relief afforded them. The only reason assigned for not requiring it being that the guardians are short of the necessary accommodation, and desire to get rid of the Vagrants with as little trouble as possible. The trial of washing Vagrants previous to admitting them into the Vagrant wards has been resorted to, but this did not at once realize the expectations of the guardians, and was soon abandoned.

4. Each Vagrant is allowed 4 ounces of bread for supper and 4 ounces of bread for breakfast, with cold water.

5. The superintendent of police has been employed for many years as the assistant relieving officer for Vagrants, and it is thought many Vagrants are deterred from applying in consequence.

6. The Vagrant wards have never yet been found insufficient. If they were, the guardians could easily enlarge them.

N.B.—The clerk to the guardians of this union states it to be his own private opinion that if Vagrancy is to be diminished, the exaction of a task of work must be rendered imperative; and he also "inclines "to placing the relief to Vagrants altogether into the hands of the "police."

Chorley.

1. Each of the Vagrant wards (male and female), which are at the Chorley workhouse, there being none at the other small workhouse of this union, will accommodate 15 persons. The sleeping accommodation is a wooden platform extending along the whole length of each ward. Average number, 5 per night during the last 12 months.

2. The number has been latterly nearly stationary, but on the increase since the commencement of the cotton distress, which is nearly coincident with the time when the police ceased to act as assistant relieving officers for Vagrants in this union. (See observation 5).

3. There is no fixed task of work, but male adults have the option of working for their breakfasts or leaving without food, the work required being merely to sweep the yard, &c., or break stones for an hour.

4. No food is given at night except to women and children in special cases, such as sickness or exhaustion, &c. The breakfast (when given) consists of 1 pint of oatmeal porridge and 3 ounces of bread.

5. The police are no longer employed as assissant relieving officers for Vagrants, and ceased to be so some four years ago (before I had charge of this district), when owing, I am informed, to their taking Vagrants up to the workhouse at all hours of the night, the guardians resolved not to give admission to Vagrants who did not apply for an order before 8 o'clock p.m., of which resolution a public notice was placarded in Chorley, and a copy is constantly kept hung up in the waiting room at the union offices. This resolution is said to have been the means of causing the Vagrants to apply in due time, but it has not diminished their number. The police have not since interfered with the relief of Vagrants.

6. As the Vagrant wards up to the present time have been found sufficient for the number of applicants, the guardians have made no further provision for their accommodation.

Chorlton.

1. There are Vagrant wards to this union, both at the union offices in the town of Manchester, and at the workhouse, which is about four miles distant, in the township of Withington. Those at the offices will accommodate 35 males and 15 females, and those at the workhouse 15 of each sex. The wards are well lighted and warmed by hot-water pipes, and fitted with raised and partitioned wooden platforms by way of bedsteads, which are furnished with rugs, and a raised ledge runs the whole length of each platform for the head to rest on. The numbers relieved at the office wards during the 12 months

ended at Michaelmas last were, on an average, 21 per night, of whom rather more than 17 per night were men, and not quite 4 per night women. At the workhouse wards, in the whole of the same period, there were but 661 men and 213 women relieved.

2. The above figures show a slight decrease in the numbers relieved at the workhouse and a considerable increase on those relieved at the office wards over those in the 12 months ending at Michaelmas 1864, but during the last quarter the latter returns show a slight decrease.

3. A fixed task of work, viz., to pick ½ lb. of oakum, for two hours in a morning, has been exacted at the offices, and all applicants have been required to go through a warm bath since June last, which has, as above noted, had some slight effect already in diminishing the numbers.

4. Four ounces of bread at night and 8 ounces in the morning given to each Vagrant.

5. The police are not employed.

6. The number of applicants has, I am assured, never exceeded the accommodation since the present Vagrant wards were provided.

Clitheroe.

1. The Vagrant wards at one of the workhouses in this union (that at Holden) are capable of accommodating 4 males and 4 females. The sleeping accommodation consists of beds and bedding the same as for the inmates. The average number of Vagrants relieved here for the last 12 months has not exceeded 1 per night; the total number relieved here during the last 12 months having been but 331. At the other workhouses of the union (that at Bighton Bailey) there are no Vagrant wards, and I am assured not two applicants in a year, but both these workhouses lie at a consideration distance from the town of Clitheroe, or from any main thoroughfare; and in Clitheroe and other parts of the union remote from Holden workhouse, tickets are given for a night's lodging and food when the cases appear to require it.

2. Vagrancy is on the increase, but at "Chipping" and in the Yorkshire portion of the union, where the police have been employed about five years, the effect has been to diminish Vagrancy, notwithstanding the want of proper Vagrant wards in those places.

3. No task of work required.

4. Each Vagrant admitted at the Holden workhouse is allowed before leaving in the morning: males, 5 ounces of bread and 2 pints of milk porridge; females, 4 ounces of bread and 1½ pint of same porridge. No food is given at night except in cases of sickness or of real necessity.

5. Police officers are employed as above mentioned in the Yorkshire part of the union and at Chipping, but at Clitheroe they are only partially employed in the absence of the relieving officers, to whom application for relief is made in the first instance.

6. In this union there ought, undoubtedly, to be Vagrant wards in or near the town of Clitheroe.

Derby.

1. The present Vagrant wards are capable of accommodating 30 men and 6 women. In two wards, which are calculated to accommodate 14 men, straw only with a rug for each is provided in the way of bedding. The remainder of the men, and the female Vagrants, have beds and bedding in other wards. It is usual to put the worst characters on the straw. The average number of Vagrants per night relieved during the year ending Michaelmas 1865, was 19.

2. The number of Vagrants appears to have been gradually on the increase until this year, during which the numbers have been somewhat less than in the year preceding.

3. A fixed task of work is exacted as far as practicable from the able-bodied men, viz., to break half a quarter of a yard of boulders after rising in the morning.

4. The food allowed is 8 ounces of bread and a quart of porridge, half of which they receive for supper, and the remaining half when they have completed their work in the morning. All who are admitted to the Vagrant wards receive breakfast and supper.

5. A police constable is and has been employed as assistant relieving officer for about two and a half years, but it does not appear to have had any material effect in diminishing Vagrancy.

6. All Vagrants in this union have hitherto been accommodated at the Vagrant wards at the workhouse without having recourse to lodging-houses, but the accommodation has not been sufficient to allow of the task of work required from each Vagrant being strictly exacted, and plans for alterations of this workhouse, embracing the Vagrant wards, in which this defect will be remedied, have already received the sanction of the Poor Law Board.

Dewsbury.

1. The Vagrant wards of the workhouse are capable of accommodating 14 males and 14 females. The wards are fitted up with raised wooden frames or platforms partly round the wards, and the males have each a rug, and the females rugs and straw beds to sleep on. Average number of Vagrants releived per night during the last 12 months, 7. Formerly the male Vagrants had straw beds same as the females, but they set fire to them, and burned them, and they have not been supplied since.

2. The number of Vagrants applying for relief has been on the decrease since the able-bodied were required to perform a fixed task of work, which was approved by the Poor Law Board, and came into operation on the 17th of July 1863.

3. The task of work exacted from each able-bodied male Vagrant is to break 5 cwt. of dross or scoria, in such a manner that when broken it will pass through a 2-inch riddle.

4. The quantity of food given to each Vagrant is 5 ounces of bread and a pint of milk night and morning.

5. Police constables are not employed in this union as assistant relieving officers for Vagrants.

6. The Vagrant wards have hitherto been found sufficient for all applicants.

The Fylde.

1. The Vagrant wards of the workhouse are capable of accommodating 10 males and 10 females. A large wooden bed or settle is fixed the length of each ward, upon which a quantity of straw is placed, and each occupant is furnished with a rug. The average number of Vagrants relieved at the workhouse for the past 12 months has been about 2 per night.

2. As compared with the three preceding years, the total number of Vagrants relieved within the union has decreased about 6 per cent.

3. No work is exacted for the relief afforded.

4. Supper as a rule is almost uniformly given, and breakfast also in exceptional cases. The food given is porridge and bread, but no specific quantity is fixed.

5. The police constables at Blackpool and Fleetwood afford relief to the Vagrants at those places, the cost of which is repaid by the relieving officers. This plan has been in operation some time, and found to work satisfactorily.

6. The wards at the workhouse have not been found insufficient, and consequently no other provision has been made by the guardians except at Blackpool and Fleetwood, as before mentioned.

Garstang.

No Vagrant wards.

One of the county police has, since June 1862, acted in the Garstang district as assistant relieving officer for Vagrants. He attends for the purpose at the town hall, Garstang, from 6 to 8 o'clock, p.m. every night, and gives tickets for a night's lodging at a common lodging-house to such as are destitute, but before giving a ticket, each applicant is searched, and occasionally considerable sums have been found upon some of them. The police officer at present employed, lately found upon one man two half-crowns and a sixpence concealed in an apple. He was committed by the magistrates, and the 5*s.* 6*d.* found on him was applied to defray expenses. In the other relief district the overseers relieve Vagrants by ticket for lodgings in the villages of Great Eccleston and Pilling.

Food and nourishment are only given to the sick.

The number of Vagrants relieved during the 12 months ended at Michaelmas last, was 4,098; at ditto, 1864, 4,422; ditto, 1863, 4,828; and ditto, 1862, 5,005; thus showing a regular decrease since the appointment of the police constable as assistant relieving officer at Garstang, which decrease would have doubtless been greater had other constables been appointed to act instead of the overseers in the outlying district of St. Michael's, and to a still greater extent were Vagrant wards erected and a task of work required in return for relief. The police officer keeps a record of the names, ages, description, and other particulars of each applicant and their families.

Glossop.

1. The Vagrant wards at the workhouse are capable of accommodating 10 males and 10 females; they sleep on wooden bench bedsteads, and are furnished with a rug each. The average number relieved during the last year only fractionally exceeded 2 per night.

2. On the increase during the last six months, the cause assigned for which is the cotton mills having recommenced work and the operatives passing from one place to another in search of employment.

3. No task of work is exacted and no food is given at any time, except to women or children, or casual sick, and then only in cases of necessity.

4. Police constables are not employed.

5. The Vagrant wards have always been found sufficient, but if the applicants exceed the accommodation, the guardians would send them to a lodging-house, and pay for their beds.

Halifax.

1. The male and female Vagrant wards of this workhouse will each hold 16 persons. The females have wooden box bedsteads with straw. A fire is kept burning through the night. The males have a guard-room bedstead without either straw or rugs, and the ward is heated by hot water. The average number relieved per night during the 12 months ended at Michaelmas was 22.

2. The number of Vagrants applying for relief has been on the increase when compared with 1864, but on the decrease as compared with 1863 and 1862. Vagrants are said to find Halifax "a very good begging place."

3. No fixed task of work is exacted, but if male Vagrants remain for breakfast they are expected to break dross for three hours, but there is not the requisite accommodation for enforcing the performance of it, and the men having the option given them almost invariably elect to go away without breakfast. The women and children are not required to work.

4. Breakfast is given to all women and children, and consists of 5 ounces of bread and 1 pint of coffee. No food is given at night.

5. Police constables are not employed as assistant relieving officers. The guardians endeavoured, on my recommendation, to make arrangements with that object, but the watch committee of the corporation declined to allow their officers to be thus employed.

6. The master of the workhouse tells me that in the event of a really destitute wayfarer or decent woman, with or without children, applying for shelter for the night, he has frequently on his own responsibility made up a bed or beds for them in the receiving wards, when not otherwise occupied, sooner than allow them to be exposed to the turbulence and depraving influences of the professional Vagrant, who are the general occupants of the ward allotted to this class, but he has never had occasion to do this on the ground of their being overcrowded, the accommodation having been generally found sufficient.

Haslingden.

No Vagrant wards.

Prior to June 1864, the relief of Vagrants was left entirely in the hands of the several relieving officers. In June 1864, in consequence of the great increase in the numbers of Vagrants, it was determined to place their relief, in the Haslingden and Newchurch districts, in the hands of the police. The

method of relief adopted by the police is the same as that which was previously adopted by the relieving officers. The person applies to the police constables in the Haslingden and Newchurch districts, or to the relieving officer in the other districts, and if he considers the applicant unable to pay for a night's lodging he gives him a ticket on a lodging-house keeper.

Except in cases of great destitution no food is given.

The number of Vagrants relieved during the year ended at Michaelmas last, 4,501. As compared with the year ended Michaelmas 1864 there is a decrease of 1,743, but there is still an increase upon the numbers relieved prior to the commencement of the cotton famine.

Hayfield.

1. The Vagrant wards will accommodate 8 males and 8 females. The Vagrants sleep on boards in the shape of beds, with a supply of rugs to put under and over them. The rooms are well heated by stoves. The average number relieved per night for the last 12 months was 5.

2. Vagrancy has increased latterly, which is considered partially attributable to two lines of railway being in course of construction near the workhouse.

3. No work is exacted from the able-bodied male Vagrants. It is the practice to allow them to leave without work and without food.

4. To women and children food is occasionally given, and if the women are able-bodied they assist in cleaning the Vagrant wards in return for the food supplied them. Some years ago it was customary to give the Vagrants food and to exact work from them in return, but after receiving their food they invariably refused to do the work allotted them, and there being no male officer to assist the master at this small workhouse, the practice was abandoned.

5. The police constables have not been appointed here to assist in the relief of Vagrants.

6. The Vagrant wards at the workhouse have always been found sufficient for all applicants.

Huddersfield.

No Vagrant wards at any of the workhouses of this union except the one recently erected at Deanhouse, the locality of which is so remote from any main road or thoroughfare, that there are found to be no applications.

A Vagrant office has been established in the centre of Huddersfield for about 20 years, which accommodates 12 men and 38 women and children. The average number lodged per week is over 200, and as between one year and another varies very little.

No food is given except in cases of necessity, nor any task of work exacted.

The accommodation afforded at the Vagrant office has hitherto been considered by the guardians sufficient to prevent the necessity of making other provision, although on one or two occasions of extreme pressure there has been considerable difficulty and inconvenience.

At Marsden, about seven miles from Huddersfield on the Manchester road, there is a lodging-house for travellers, for which tickets are given in the district by the police and overseers, and a similar course is pursued in the other outlying district of Holmfirth; but as a rule no food is given at either of those stations. The numbers thus relieved at Marsden are considerable, but at Holmfirth the number is not large.

Vagrant wards will be provided at the new workhouse at Huddersfield, for which plans have been obtained and sanctioned.

At the present Vagrant office in Huddersfield there are no baths, and the arrangements in other respects are defective, but better order has been maintained there since the appointment of a borough police officer as master of this office about three years ago, though from the want of baths and a fixed task of work there has been no perceptible diminution in the number of applicants.

Keighley.

1. The Vagrant wards of this workhouse are capable of accommodating 17 males and 17 females. The male Vagrants sleep on a large wooden platform,

and the females have a similar platform in their ward, though occasionally *they* have been provided with iron bedsteads and rush mattrasses. One large rug is allowed to each Vagrant, and in cold weather *two*, and they are allowed fires. The average number of Vagrants relieved per night during the last 12 months was 10.

2. Vagrancy on the decrease as compared with the preceding three years, but it still shows an increase as compared with the years immediately prior to the distress in Lancashire.

3. No task of work is now exacted from able-bodied Vagrants in return for the relief afforded, it having been found that the greater part would leave without food rather than work for it, while the few who accepted work and food are said to have done more damage in destroying tools than the value of their labour amounted to. The real reason that it was not found to answer, no doubt, being that there was no means of exercising due supervision over them, and consequently the task was not made imperative.

4. No food is now given to able-bodied male Vagrants. Women and children receive in the morning a pint of oatmeal porridge and half a pint of milk each. No food is given at night.

5. Police constables are not employed.

6. The Vagrant wards have not yet been found insufficient.

Lancaster.

1. The Vagrant wards will accommodate 20 males and 6 females. Iron bedsteads and chaff beds are provided, with suitable covering. The average number of Vagrants per night relieved during the 12 months ended at Michaelmas last was from 10 to 11 males, and from 1 to 2 females.

2. The Vagrants have increased 22 per cent. during the last year as compared with the average of the three years preceding, which is attributable in some measure to a new line of railway and other large works which are being executed in this neighbourhood; but see concluding part of observation 3.

3. Work is uniformly exacted from able-bodied Vagrants in return for the relief afforded, and the guardians are empowered by an order of the Poor Law Board to require the performance of four hours' work; but except in cases of idleness or other misconduct, or of repeated application for relief, only two hours' work is exacted. In very short winter days Vagrants are not kept quite so long as two hours after breakfast. The work is usually picking oakum, cleaning the Vagrant wards, &c.; but occasionally work on the land is performed. The order requiring four hours' work has been in operation since 20th June 1849. The guardians had previously obtained orders empowering them to require shorter periods of work, but they found it necessary, in order to check the very large number of Vagrants, to apply for the present order. The number of Vagrants is at present only about one-third of what it was before work was required, although at that time no food was given except in special cases. There was a very rapid decrease from the time that work was enforced.

4. Each Vagrant has a quart of oatmeal porridge in the morning, and children and feeble Vagrants have porridge and bread at night.

5. The police are not employed as assistant relieving officers for Vagrants, but the Lancaster police officers are empowered to provide at a lodging-house lodging for Vagrants found in Lancaster after 9.30 p.m., but few are thus relieved. This arrangement has been practised for many years.

6. Mr. Grant, the clerk to the guardians of this union, writes to me as follows:—

> "The guardians have not found it necessary to make any further provision for the accommodation of Vagrants. The wards are under the charge of the porter, subject to the supervision of the master. The Vagrants, with very few exceptions, are cleansed in a tepid bath before going to bed. As a general rule they do not object to this. We find it next to impossible to require a given *quantity* of work, their respective capacities being so diverse."

Leeds.

1. The Vagrant wards at the Leeds workhouse are superior in all their arrangements to any in my district. Accommodation is provided in these wards for 64 adults—32 of each class. All have beds, of which there are 16 for men and 16 for women and children. These are large double beds, and consist each of a good straw mattrass and bolster, with a pair of sheets and a woollen rug. Every Vagrant in health is required to go through a warm bath. Their clothes are then *taken from them for the night*, and old night linen from the workhouse stores is supplied to them to sleep in. The number relieved here during the 12 months ended at Michaelmas last has averaged nearly 15 per night, of whom about one-third have been women and children.

2. The number is said to have increased during the height of the distress in Lancashire, and I find the number received into these wards during the last 12 months is just 505 below the number in the 12 months ended Michaelmas 1864. Before the new workhouse was built the number of Vagrants relieved was seldom less, I am informed, than 40 per night.

3. A task of work is exacted from all who are able. Every able-bodied male is required to grind 30 lbs. of wheat, and the females to wash clothes or clean the Vagrant wards as directed by the Vagrant mistress.

4. The food given is the same for all, viz., 6 ounces of bread and half a pint of milk and water to each, night and morning.

5. The police are not employed, but a Vagrant master and mistresss being appointed, who have the sole charge of this department, under the superintendence, of course, of the master of the workhouse, there is no difficulty in maintaining strict discipline.

6. The wards have never been crowded, nor, the clerk tells me, have they ever been inconvenienced by this class since the present system has been in force, while the cost expended is, he says, repaid by the work exacted from the men.

Leigh.

1. The Vagrant wards at this workhouse will accommodate 18 male and 18 females. The average number of Vagrants relieved during the year ended at Michaelmas last is less than 2 per night. The sleeping accommodation consists of rugs placed upon benches, and quilts are allowed for covering.

2. Vagrancy has been on the decrease in the Leigh union during the last 12 months.

3. A fixed task of work, viz., oakum-picking for a period of three hours, is required uniformly in return for the relief afforded.

4. The food allowed to each person admitted is 1 pint of oatmeal porridge and half a pint of buttermilk for supper, and 1 pint of new milk porridge and 4 ounces of bread for breakfast.

5. The police are not employed in any way in the relief of Vagrants.

6. The accommodation for Vagrants at the workhouse has not been found insufficient.

Liverpool.

1. The Vagrant wards at the Liverpool workhouse are calculated to accommodate 90 men and 60 women, though at present there are sleeping berths in them for 48 men and 30 women only. The reason of this is that each ward was originally fitted with large iron frames, each intended for two tiers of berths fitted with double canvas stretchers, but the compartments of the upper tier in each remain open, and have never been fitted up as sleeping berths, it having been considered, and I think justly so, in many respects objectionable that they should be so used, especially in the case of women and children. Stout canvas coverlets are provided, and in the male ward there are two large fire-places, one at each end of the ward, protected by fixed boards, and one in the smaller ward allotted to the females. These wards are both lighted by gas, and good fires are kept up, round which I am informed numbers of the Vagrant class pass the night on the floor by choice, frequently leaving empty many of the berths allotted to them.

2. The average numbers nightly availing themselves of these wards during the last seven years have been returned to me as follows: 1859, 40 per night; 1860, 43; 1861, 63; 1862, 81; 1863, 88; 1864, 100; first nine months of 1865, 104; this showing a material and progressive increase; but I find that during the last three months of the present year the average has again dropped to 93½ per night. Mr. Hagger, the clerk to the select vestry, is unable to assign any especial cause for this continued increase, beyond the fact that he believes the accommodation provided is better then they can obtain at the cheap lodging-houses in Liverpool at the cost of 2*d.* per night. The table at the foot of this statement shows the various localities to which the Vagrants relieved during the last quarter belong.

3. A task of work is exacted from all able-bodied Vagrants, the men to grind corn night and morning, not exceeding 30 lbs. weight on each occasion, and the women not exceeding 20 lbs. each. Women with children are however excused, and practically the test, as regards women, is rarely resorted to, as very few able-bodied women without children have recourse to these wards.

4. The food given is the same for all; each Vagrant on admission receiving 6 ounces of bread and 1 pint of milk gruel, and the same before they are discharged in the morning.

5. The police are not officially employed by the select vestry, but as a matter of fact they refer destitute persons to the Vagrant wards, and not unfrequently bring them to the doors. No applicants are obliged to bring an order of admission with them, but are admitted at once, unless they have slept more than three nights in one month in these wards, in which case they are referred back to the relieving officer for further inquiry, and he can then give an order for their admission.

6. The clerk to the select vestry informs me that on one *occasion only* were applicants to these wards refused shelter for want of room, and then "some "thousands of persons having tramped from the factory districts to Liverpool "to witness an execution, hundreds applied at the workhouse for a night's "lodging, and could not be accommodated." He adds "should it happen "that the present wards are found insufficient for several nights succes-"sively, the select vestry will certainly take steps to make the necessary pro-"vision."

N.B.—I beg to refer to the annexed lithographed copy of the "Regulations "for the guidance of the Superintendent of the Vagrant Depart-"ment" at this workhouse for the President's further information.

The TABLE referred to at Answer 2.

Date.	Liver-pool.	Other Parts of England.	Irish.	Scotch.	Aliens.	Total.
1865.						
Week ended Sept. 30	192	239	188	49	15	683
„ Oct. 7	135	253	237	56	19	700
„ „ 14	124	305	199	73	7	708
„ „ 21	126	291	192	36	6	651
„ „ 28	107	247	210	42	12	618
„ Nov. 4	97	268	278	43	12	698
„ „ 11	81	299	257	53	12	702
„ „ 18	126	257	194	53	12	642
„ „ 25	115	242	185	29	8	579
„ Dec. 2	106	219	239	31	10	605
„ „ 9	147	287	267	48	11	760
„ „ 16	83	273	191	54	7	608
„ „ 23	100	220	186	38	8	552
	1,539	3,400	2,823	605	139	8,506

PARISH OF LIVERPOOL.—REGULATIONS for Guidance of the Superintendent of the Vagrant Department of the Workhouse.

The department to be open for the admission of Vagrants at 5 o'clock p.m. daily, and to continue open until 10 o'clock on the following morning.

All destitute poor persons presenting orders for admission from any of the relieving officers, together with all others applying, who shall appear to the superintendent to be destitute tramps or Vagrants, to be admitted.

The superintendent shall record in a book the names of all persons admitted, and shall prepare weekly abstracts of same.

He shall also record the names ot all applicants whom in the exercise of his discretion he shall refuse to admit, with his reasons for every such refusal, and he shall hold himself prepared to account for his conduct in every such case.

He shall call the special attention of the superintendent relieving officer to all cases that have been admitted into the Vagrant wards for three nights in any month.

Vagrants upon admission to be searched and placed in a bath. The temperature of the bath to be fixed daily by the medical officer on duty.

Vagrants capable of doing so, to be required to grind corn, not exceeding 30 lbs. each on the evening of admission, and 30 lbs. before discharge on the following morning; but the officer in charge to have the power of diminishing the quantity according to his discretion in special cases.

Any Vagrant pleading inability to work by reason of illness or any other cause to be excused, unless the medical officer shall certify that such Vagrant is capable of working and performing the task imposed.

Oakum-picking or other lighter work to be provided for those who are not fit for the heavier work of corn-grinding.

Each Vagrant on admission to receive 6 ounces of bread and 1 pint of milk gruel, and before discharge a like allowance.

Vagrants to be discharged on completing morning's task of work, or not later than 10 o'clock a.m. daily.

In all cases of difficulty, the superintendent to apply for instruction and direction to the governor of the workhouse.

MANCHESTER.

1. The accommodation of the Vagrant wards of this township is for 60 males and 50 females. Both sexes have the same provision made for them by night, viz., two boarded platforms running half the length of each ward on both sides, with a raised ledge for their heads to rest on, and a rug for each person. The wards are heated with hot-water pipes and lighted with gas. The average number nightly received therein during the year ended at Michaelmas 1865 was males 29, females 14, and children 8; total 51.

2. The average numbers admitted nightly since 1848, the year in which Vagrant wards were first provided, are as follows:—

Year ending September	1849	64	Year ending September	1858	32
" "	1850	49	" "	1859	15
" "	1851	58	" "	1860	14
" "	1852	35	" "	1861	53
" "	1853	23	" "	1862	38
" "	1854	20	" "	1863	40
" "	1855	22	" "	1864	46
" "	1856	19	" "	1865	51
" "	1857	26			

Mr. Harrop, the clerk to the guardians, says upon this:—"The increase "during the years 1861, 1862, and 1863 doubtless arose from the distress in "the district. The continued increase in 1864 and 1865 may be attributed "some measure to the same cause, but still more to a change in the regu- "lations for the admission of Vagrants. Formerly no Vagrant was admitted "more frequently than once a month. This restriction was relaxed about "two years since, in consequence of which many persons, especially females

" with children, avail themselves of the Vagrant wards more frequently than " formerly." The numbers relieved here during the last 13 weeks of 1865 averaged, I find, but 41 per night. A table at the foot of this statement (similar to that for Liverpool) shows generally the localities to which they belonged.

3. The males are required to grind two hoppers (about 45 lbs.) of corn in a hand-mill, or to do any other kind of work suitable to male inmates, and which the superintendent may consider them equal to, for a space of time not exceeding 3½ hours. The females are required to wash the floors of the Vagrant wards and the rugs used therein, or to do any other work which the superintendent may consider necessary, and which they may be capable of performing, for a space of time not exceeding 3½ hours. One half of the task work is performed in the evening and the other half in the morning.

The medical officer of the workhouse visits the Vagrant wards every evening for the purpose of attending to any of the Vagrants who may be sick, or who complain that they are unable to perform the prescribed task of work. If sick or unfit to travel they are taken into the workhouse, which is close at hand.

4. Each Vagrant is allowed 8 ounces of bread for supper and a like quantity for breakfast.

5. The police are not employed by the Manchester guardians in any way in providing for the relief of Vagrants.

6. The present Vagrant wards have not, I am assured, been at any time found insufficient for the number of applicants.

The following observations by Mr. Harrop, on the past and present system of relieving Vagrants in Manchester, will not, I think, be without interest:—

" The attention of the Manchester board of guardians was specially drawn to the subject of Vagrancy at the passing of the Act 7 & 8 Vict. cap. 101. At that time, and for some time after, it was the practice in Manchester to relieve Vagrants by giving them money to enable them to provide a lodging for themselves. This having been found to be a very expensive and objectionable mode of dealing with them, the guardians made arrangements to open a ward for their reception in a building which they then occupied, and in 1850 they erected the present building, known as the ' House of Industry,' for the employment of out-door poor, a portion of which was set apart as a Vagrant ward, and is still used for that purpose.

" Some of the advantages of this change of system will be seen from the fact that the cost of relief to Vagrants speedily fell from an average of 10*l.* or 12*l.* weekly to about 2*l.*

" The Vagrant wards are placed under the charge of a superintendent and an assistant, subject to a general supervision by the master and matron of the House of Industry. The particulars of the case of each Vagrant are recorded by the superintendent in a book * provided for that purpose. The Vagrants are then searched, and if found in possession of sufficient money to provide for themselves for the night, they are sent out. After being searched, each Vagrant who is ascertained to be a fit case for admission is required to undress and wash himself in a bath and is afterwards set to work. Any Vagrant refusing to work or to comply with the other conditions of admission is immediately turned out of the wards, unless he pleads sickness, on which the medical officer is called upon to examine him, and he is then dealt with according to the directions of that officer. If found unfit for travel, the Vagrant is admitted into the workhouse.

" It may prove an interesting fact that the proportion of English and Irish Vagrants has altered very much within the last 12 or 14 years. During the period 1851–2–3 there were about 15 Irish Vagrants to every 10 English. The proportion is now about 3 or 4 to 10.

" It is proper to add that there is a night asylum in Manchester, supported by voluntary contributions, at which destitute persons can obtain a night's lodging, but that is only open during the winter. The Manchester guardians

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* The particulars entered in this book will be seen by the accompanying slip, containing the headings of its several columns, which I annex to this statement.

subscribed 40*l.* per annum to this institution before the introduction of the New Poor Law."

The TABLE referred to at Answer 2.

Quarter ending December 23rd, 1865.	Manchester.	Other Parts of England.	Irish.	Scotch.	Welsh.	Foreign.	Total.
Week ending Sept. 30	36	233	87	11	2	3	372
,, Oct. 7	35	207	96	8	2	.	348
,, ,, 14	22	180	48	9	2	1	262
,, ,, 21	29	237	75	14	4	4	363
,, ,, 28	32	227	82	13	3	.	357
,, Nov. 4	40	199	55	14	2	.	310
,, ,, 11	33	130	45	6	4	1	219
,, ,, 18	36	161	67	6	4	3	277
,, ,, 25	31	155	51	3	4	2	246
,, Dec. 2	20	150	78	5	5	.	258
,, ,, 9	32	142	60	6	4	5	249
,, ,, 16	36	153	52	4	5	2	252
,, ,, 23	20	143	43	12	.	1	219
	492	2,317	839	111	41	22	3,732

HEADINGS referred to in note on preceding page.

No.	Date.	Name.	Wife.	Children.	Township and County where born or belonging to.	Trade.	Left what Place.	And when.	Where going.

(*continued.*)

Why, and on what Business.	Age.	HEIGHT.		DESCRIPTION OF PERSON.			
		Ft.	In.	Make.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.

(*continued.*)

Personal Defect.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Welsh.	Foreigners.	Number of Times admitted.	How long in England.	General Remarks.

North Bierley.

1. The Vagrant wards are capable of accommodating 24 male and female Vagrants. They sleep upon boards, and are suppled with straw and rugs. The numbers relieved are so small in this union that a daily average cannot be given, the number for the whole year ended at Michaelmas last being only 72 in the Vagrant wards at the workhouse, viz., 41 men, 17 women, and 14 children.

2. The number of Vagrants applying for relief "within the union" has greatly decreased within the last two years, but the decrease has entirely arisen in the number applying for admission to the workhouse, where they are searched, and their clothes taken from them for the night and returned in the morning.

For the year ended Michaelmas 1863, the number of Vagrants relieved was, at the workhouse - - - - - - -	286
By the relieving officers of the two other relief districts, by tickets for lodgings - - - - - - - - - -	111
Total	397
For the year ended Michaelmas 1864, at the workhouse -	127
By tickets from the relieving officers of the other two districts	93
Total	220
For the year ended Michaelmas 1865, at the workhouse -	72
By tickets from relieving officers in the district - - -	122
Total	194

3. No fixed task of work is exacted, the reason assigned being the small number of able-bodied men who apply at the workhouse.

4. No food is given to able-bodied men, but to infirm men, women, and children breakfast is allowed.

5. Police constables are not in any way employed in this union in the administration of Vagrant relief.

6. The Vagrant wards are clearly sufficient to accommodate all applicants within this union, but it should be borne in mind the town of Bradford lies between the workhouse and some of the largest townships of the union.

Oldham.

1. The Vagrant wards here are capable of accommodating 18 males and 9 females. The nature of the accommodation consists of iron bedsteads, with rugs for a covering. The average number of Vagrants lodged per night during the last 12 months has been 14.

2. The number of Vagrants seeking relief during the past 12 months has been slightly on the increase, for which no particular reason is assigned.

3. There is, however, no fixed task of work for Vagrants in this union.

4. No food is given to male Vagrants, although to women and children oatmeal porridge and milk is given in a morning, but no supper on admission, except in some special case of emergency.

5. Police constables are not employed here as assistant relieving officers for Vagrants.

6. The present Vagrant wards have hitherto been always found sufficient.

N.B.—The clerk to the guardians in this union (Mr. Kay Clegg), who is a gentleman of considerable experience, says, "It is the experience "of the guardians and myself that as a rule Vagrants travel about in "numbers, and that one is made into a kind of banker for the rest, "who does not apply for admission to the tramp wards, but who finds "funds for food where no food is given by the parish authorities."

Ormskirk.

1. The Vagrant wards will accommodate 12 males and 12 females. The sleeping accommodation consists of wooden benches, and a covering or wrapper for each Vagrant. The number relieved during 12 months ended at Michaelmas last gives a nightly average of nearly 8.

2. Vagrancy has been generally on the increase in this union, but comparing the last year with 1863 the number has decreased. The large number in 1863 is attributed to the general distress in the cotton manufacturing districts.

3. No task of work is required, nor is any food given.

4. For the last 10 years the police constables have had a key of the Vagrant wards at the workhouse for the purpose of lodging Vagrants therein during the night time; but the police constables have no other powers as assistant relieving officers.

5. In addition to the Vagrant wards at the workhouse lodgings are provided by the overseers of Northmeols (an outlying township of the union) at Churchtown, which is about nine miles distant from the workhouse, but the numbers relieved here did not average much more than 1 per night in the last 12 months.

Penistone.

1. The wards for male Vagrants will accommodate 18; the ward for females will accommodate 6. The sleeping accommodation comprises an inclined wood bedstead extending the length of the wards. The males have no bed, only a rug. The females have a bed made of coarse canvas, which contains chaff or straw, and a rug. The nightly average of tramps for the 12 months ended Michaelmas last was 10.

2. The number of Vagrants receiving relief has been decidedly on the increase during the last 12 months as compared with preceding years, but the guardians, "after mature consideration, cannot attribute any reasons for such "increase."

3. No fixed task of work is exacted from the Vagrants in return for the relief afforded.

4. The Vagrants receive no supper, but a breakfast consisting of 4 ounces of bread and half a pint of porridge.

5. Police constables are not nor have they ever been in this union employed in the relief of Vagrants.

6. The present Vagrant wards have not hitherto been found insufficient.

Prescot.

1. The Vagrant wards at this workhouse will accommodate 15 males and 12 females, who lie on wooden bedsteads (three of which of large size are provided for each ward), without any covering but their own clothes. A good fire is said to be always kept in each ward during the winter and in cold weather, and formerly straw was supplied in summer, but a fire having been occasioned by some of the male Vagrants igniting it with matches, which they had contrived to conceal, the use of it was discontinued. The number of Vagrants relieved nightly during the 12 months ended at Michaelmas averaged nearly 20.

2. This exhibits an increase on the average of the preceding years, for which the clerk to the guardians says he is unable to assign any particular cause. (But see remarks numbered 3, 4, and 5.)

3. No task of work is imposed in this union.

4. Food is now given night and morning to all, viz., 4 ounces of bread and half a pint of buttermilk to each at night, and 4 ounces of bread in the morning. Until this year 6 ounces of bread was given *at night only*.

5. The police are not employed, though it is said that "they were many "years ago without any apparent advantage."

6. During the last year the male Vagrant ward has occasionally been found insufficient, and the guardians purpose enlarging it early in the ensuing year.

Preston.

1. In this union there are wards for Vagrants at the Preston and Ribchester workhouses. In those at the Preston workhouse the master states he can furnish sleeping accommodation for 25 males and 20 females, which consists of clean straw and rugs for males, and straw beds with rugs for females. In those at Ribchester, which are professedly intended to accommodate 18 males and 6 females, and which have been recently repaired and newly roofed, beds and bedding are provided for both sexes; but in the male ward there are but six, and in the female ward two such beds. The average number admitted to the Vagrant wards at these workhouses during the 12 months ended at Michaelmas 1865 has been a fraction over 9 per night at Preston, and 5 per night at Ribchester.

2. This average exhibits a considerable decrease at both places (especially at Preston) over the numbers of this class relieved during the three preceding years, which is attributed greatly to the improved state of trade in the district, and partly to the reluctance of the worst class of Vagrants to apply to the police at Preston for an order of admission, which for the last 18 months they have been there compelled to do.

3. There is no labour test for Vagrants at the Preston workhouse, where indeed there is no accommodation for setting male Vagrants to work; and at Ribchester, although the men are set to work to break stones or dig on the land, and the women to clean the Vagrant wards if they remain for breakfast, it is optional with them to leave without breakfast, so that it does not operate as a test.

4. At Preston no food is given, as a rule, to able-bodied male Vagrants, but if they ask for it and are found to be destitute, they receive 5 ounces of bread each, and women and children receive respectively 5 and 4 ounces of bread each, night and morning. At Ribchester 1 quart of milk porridge is supplied to each Vagrant, both male and female, for supper, and the same for breakfast, if they elect to work for it. On Sunday night they have 1 quart of broth each with 4 ounces of bread.

5. The principle of employing the police in the relief of Vagrants has been acted on to some extent in this union for rather more than 18 months, and with decidedly favourable results. At Preston the head constable is appointed assistant relieving officer for Vagrants, and in his absence the police officers in charge give orders to Vagrants for admission to the wards at the workhouse, but no other person is authorized to do so. At Ribchester workhouse also the master has the assistance of a county police officer at night, and the effect of this has been found most beneficial at both places.

6. In addition to the Vagrant wards at Preston and Ribchester workhouses, which are reported to be amply sufficient for all applicants at those places, it has been found necessary to provide Vagrants applying in the Longton district with lodgings at a house in Longton, which is termed the "district lodging-house," and which is distant from Preston six miles, and from Ribchester 14 miles, on the direct road from Liverpool to Preston and the north. From 2 to 3 Vagrants each night has, I find, been the average number admitted during the last six months to this house by orders, which either the relieving officer of the district or an officer of the county police are authorized to give.

Prestwich.

No Vagrant wards, nor any arrangements made for the relief of Vagrants in this union. The clerk to the guardians says they have no applications, which, I presume, arises from the immediate vicinity of the Prestwich union offices to the House of Industry, where are the Vagrant wards belonging to the Manchester guardians. The present small and inadequate workhouse of this suburban union is at a distance of three or four miles from the town of Manchester, and not upon any main thoroughfare; but the guardians are about to build a new workhouse, for which a convenient site has been obtained, and plans will shortly be prepared.

Rochdale.

1. There are Vagrant wards at one only of the four workhouses in this union, viz., at the Wardleworth workhouse in the town of Rochdale. The wards here are intended to accommodate 9 males and 6 females, for the former of whom the sleeping accommodation consists of boards and blankets, and for the latter, beds and bedding. The number relieved during the 12 months ended at Michaelmas last averaged more than 13 nightly, of whom the proportion of men to women united was as 3 to 1, the total number for the 12 months being 3,618 men, 678 women, and 558 children. Many of these, however, received tickets for lodging-houses, as in point of fact the Vagrant wards at the workhouse were not available during a great part of the year prior to Midsummer 1865, owing to the necessity of converting them into temporary fever wards before the new workhouse then building at Marland in this union was completed.

2. The numbers above given show an increase on those relieved in the preceding 12 months, which may possibly be attributable to the necessity which then existed for giving tickets for lodging-houses to a greater extent then usual.

3. Each able-bodied male Vagrant relieved at the Vagrant wards is now required to pound sandstone for one hour and a half in return for relief afforded. No specific quantity is required, and those relieved in lodging-houses are not required to work at all.

4. Food is given for supper only, and not to any who apply for admission after 9 o'clock at night, nor those sent to lodgings, except in case of actual necessity. It consists of 1 pint each of milk and porridge, or the same quantity of "lobscouse," (a potato hash).

5. The police are not employed here in the relief of Vagrants.

6. I do not consider the Vagrant wards at the workhouse to be at any time adequate to the requirements of this union.

Saddleworth.

There are no Vagrant wards at the workhouse, but Vagrants are relieved by tickets for a night's lodging at Delph (about two miles from the workhouse), on application to Mr. Platt, who resides there, and has for some years acted as assistant relieving officer for Vagrants in the township. The number relieved during the last 12 months, which exhibits a slight decrease on the year last preceding, is fractionally in excess of 4 per night.

No task of work is exacted, and no food is given.

The police are not employed.

Salford.

1. The Vagrant wards are capable of accommodating 24 males and 12 females, for whom 24 beds in the male and 12 beds in the female ward are provided. They are ordinary wooden camp beds, with thick rugs for a covering. One or two rugs are allowed, according to the weather. The average number of Vagrants per night relieved during the 12 months ended at Michaelmas last was 16 males, 4 females, and 2 children.

2. The number relieved during the past three years have been—

1863 - - - -	7,239
1864 - - - -	6,957
1865 - - - -	8,009

3. There is no fixed task of work exacted from each able-bodied Vagrant in return for relief. The female Vagrants are employed in cleaning the Vagrant wards and flags before leaving. All are supplied with food, whether they work or not.

4. The food is given in the evening, viz., about 2 pints of oatmeal porridge and milk, or the same quantity of pea soup, potato hash, or rice milk, such as is prepared for the inmates, in the event of any being left at dinner. The food is always served warm.

5. Police constables are not employed as assistant relieving officers.

6. The present Vagrant wards not having proved insufficient, no further provision has been deemed necessary.

Settle.

1 and 2. The Vagrant wards at this workhouse will accommodate respectively 6 males and 4 females, for each of whom beds are provided, which consist of a straw mattrass and a rug. The average number relieved at the workhouse is said not to have been quite 4 per night, but I find that there were 2,648 Vagrants who applied for relief during the 12 months ended at Michaelmas last, and 2,410 during the preceding 12 months ended Michaelmas 1864.

3. A task of work is now uniformly exacted from each able-bodied male Vagrant, viz., 2 hours stone-breaking from 29th September to 25th March, and 3 hours ditto from 25th March to 29th September. The quantity of stone is not specified. This task of work was only submitted to the Poor Law Board for approval after the meeting of the guardians on the 28th November last.

4. Two pints of oatmeal porridge are given to each Vagrant night and morning.

5. The police are not employed in this union.

6. Vagrant wards ought to be erected in another part of this wide union; the best station for which would probably be at Bentham.

Shardlow.

1. The Vagrant wards will accommodate for 7 males and 7 females. The males sleep on a wooden bedstead, with rugs for covering; the females have straw mattrasses, with rugs and blankets. The average number of Vagrants relieved during 12 months ended at Michaelmas last has been a little under 3 per night.

2. Vagrancy appears on the increase here.

N.B.—The workhouse is directly on one of the great highways between the north and the south.

3. Vagrants have the option of leaving without food and without work, but the task they have to perform, if they receive food, is to break 3 cwt. of granite.

4. The food given is 6 ounces of bread and 1½ pint of oatmeal porridge for supper, and the same for breakfast.

5. The police have not been employed in this union.

6. The Vagrant wards have hitherto been found sufficient.

Skipton.

1. The Vagrant wards at the workhouse are capable of accommodating 6 males and 4 females. The sleeping accommodation consists of three beds, capable of containing two persons each, in the men's ward, and two similar beds in the female ward. The average number of Vagrants relieved in the workhouse during the year ended Michaelmas last has been less than 3½ per night, but it will be seen that a much larger proportion have been relieved out of the workhouse.

2. The number of Vagrants relieved during the past 12 months has been less than in the three preceding years, though more than in the year 1861.

Out of the house,	1861 - 1,116	In the workhouse,	1861 - 1,016
,, ,,	1862 - 5,984	,, ,,	1862 - 787
,, ,,	1863 - 5,295	,, ,,	1863 - 2,081
,, ,,	1864 - 4,727	,, ,,	1864 - 1,480
,, ,,	1865 - 3,812	,, ,,	1865 - 1,283

The increase and decrease in these numbers correspond very nearly with the state of the cotton trade in this district during the last five years.

3. A fixed task of breaking stones for four hours is exacted from each able-bodied male Vagrant who is admitted to the Vagrant wards at the workhouse, but an option is frequently given them of having either a ticket for a lodging-house (where no food is given), or for the workhouse where food is given and a task is enforced. The female Vagrants perform *no task work*.

4. All the Vagrants admitted to the workhouse receive for food three-fourths of a quart of soup and 4 ounces of bread, *or* three-fourths of a quart of milk and oatmeal porridge, both at supper and breakfast.

5. No police constables are employed.

6. If the Vagrant wards at the workhouse are full then tickets for a night's lodging are given upon some lodging-house in the town, and the Vagrants (as might be expected) prefer not to go into the workhouse, where they know a task will be enforced, even when the wards are not full.

Stockport.

1. The Vagrant wards at this workhouse are capable of accommodating about 20 males and 20 females. The sleeping accommodation consists of four wooden platforms in each ward, with an elevated ledge for the head, and thick green rugs for a covering. Each platform will hold about five persons. The average number of Vagrants relieved per night during the 12 months ended at Michaelmas last was 14 males, 2 females, and 1 child; total 17.

2. The number of Vagrants relieved in the Stockport union workhouse has been greatly on the increase during the last 12 months as compared with preceding years, as the following table will show:—

Number of Vagrants relieved, year ended Michaelmas			1859 -	1,688
,,	,,	,,	1860 -	1,507
,,	,,	,,	1861 -	2,995
,,	,,	,,	1862 -	3,969
,,	,,	,,	1863 -	3,454
,,	,,	,,	1864 -	4,767
,,	,,	,,	1865 -	6,019

3 and 4. No work is exacted nor any food given, for which the clerk (Mr. Coppock) assigns the following reason:—"Formerly a task of work of 3½ "hours' stone-breaking was exacted in return for food night and morning, "but it had no effect in lessening the number of Vagrants. Many refused to "work, and were sent to the house of correction, until the justices complained "of their accommodation being interfered with by this class of cases, the "majority of them coming from the Stockport union. They also broke the "hammer shafts purposely, so that one man could not mend them fast enough "to keep them employed. Women and children from the neighbouring towns "came here to beg, and then applied to the tramp ward at night, because they "could get food and lodging. The discontinuance of the food was the most "efficient check."

5. Police constables are not employed in this union as assistant relieving officers for Vagrants.

6. The guardians have not made any further provision for Vagrants, as the wards have not been found insufficient for the numbers already relieved. The greatest number ever relieved was on the night of the 26th of October 1864, when 40 Vagrants were accommodated.

Todmorden.

No Vagrant wards in this union. The Vagrants are relieved by the relieving officer of No. 1 district, who gives a ticket which entitles the applicant to a bed for one night at a lodging-house. In a few cases of urgent destitution food has been given, but the whole amount expended in this way during the past 12 months is said not to have amounted to 2*s*. 6*d*.

At Hebden Bridge the Vagrants are relieved by the inspector of police, who simply gives a ticket for a night's lodging at a lodging-house.

The average number of Vagrants relieved nightly during the year ended at Michaelmas last at Todmorden was 8; at Hebden Bridge, 3; preceding year at Todmorden, 13; at Hebden Bridge, 4.

Toxteth Park.

No Vagrant wards, and no special provision for Vagrants made by the guardians of this township. The reason always assigned to me by the guardians of this large and populous township for not having provided wards for the reception of Vagrants, has been that the workhouse (which is a large and commodious one of comparatively recent erection, but completed before I had charge of the district) is so far from the heart of Liverpool, that there are rarely any applicants for relief there of this class, and that if any really destitute wayfarers should apply, the master of the workhouse would probably have no difficulty in making temporary provision for them in the workhouse or receiving wards.

In January and February of the year 1865 the Board were, in consequence of a report made by me on the workhouse of this township, in correspondence with the guardians on the subject, and I find that on the 17th of February 1865 I recommended the Board to suggest to the guardians the expediency of making adequate provision for Vagrants, either at the workhouse or elsewhere in the township, as I again did upon a proposal made by the guardians to purchase a site for building a board room and offices for the accommodation of themselves and the officers of the township. The guardians have, however, hitherto resisted all attempts to induce them to make such provision voluntarily, and the annexed extract from the minutes of their proceedings on the 21st of December instant, when the clerk at my request again brought the subject under their consideration, shows that they still retain their previous objections to take any steps to provide for this class.

(Extract.) "The clerk having brought under the notice of the guardians the necessity for making provision for the relief of Vagrants, with the view of furnishing the Poor Law inspector with the opinion of the board on the subject, it was resolved that this board are not inclined to make any provision for the relief of Vagrants until compelled to do so."*

Wakefield.

1. The Vagrant wards will accommodate 18 males and 18 females. The Vagrants sleep on inclined boards, with straw laid, on and rugs for covering. Nearly 20 Vagrants per night have been relieved on the average for the year ended at Michaelmas 1865, but the average for the last six months is much less.

2. A considerable decrease on the numbers relieved during the years 1863 and 1864, but an increase on 1862.

3. A task of work has been uniformly exacted since the 3rd of August 1864, which is to pick oakum for a space of time not exceeding 4 hours in return for their food and lodging, but the quantity of oakum to be picked is not specified. (See note by the clerk to the guardians at the foot of this sheet.)

4. No supper is allowed to Vagrants, but they are allowed for breakfast 7½ ounces of bread and 1½ pint of milk porridge for each male, and 6 ounces of bread and 1½ pint of milk porridge for females.

5. Police constables have been on my suggestion recently employed as assistant relieving officers, and no Vagrant is, I now understand, admitted without first obtaining a ticket from the police office. This plan has been only in operation from the 30th of last May, but I find on reference to my weekly returns from this union that the numbers began to drop immediately, and in the 18 weeks which elapsed between then and the close of the Michaelmas half-year the total number relieved was but 824, while in the corresponding 18 weeks of 1864 the number relieved was 2,135.

6. The guardians have made no provision for the relief of Vagrants when the Vagrant wards are full, beyond authorizing the relieving officer for Wakefield, who resides near the workhouse, to give them tickets for admission to the lodging-houses in the town.

N.B.—I append the observations of Mr. Stewart, the clerk to the guardians, upon the operation of the task exacted. "My own impression is that "oakum picking is not a proper test, and that it requires a stricter "test to reduce the number of Vagrants. The Vagrants are kept for

* *See* however note at page 126.

" the four hours' labour, but no particular weight of oakum is " required from each Vagrant. The consequence is, very little real " picking is done."

Warrington.

1. There are two Vagrant wards at this workhouse, one for males, capable of accommodating 36 Vagrants, and the other for females, which will accommodate 10 persons. The sleeping accommodation of each consists of raised boards, with a rug for each Vagrant. The average number of Vagrants per night relieved during the year ended Michaelmas 1865 is 22.

2. The number of Vagrants applying for relief has considerably decreased as compared with the previous year; the decrease has been 2,834, which is attributed to the improvement in the cotton trade.

3. There is no prescribed task of work, but male Vagrants are required to work four hours in summer and three hours in winter. No able-bodied Vagrant is allowed the option of leaving without work, which is, according to their capacity, either to pump water, break stones, or pick oakum for four or three hours, according to the season.

4. All Vagrants receive 6 ounces of bread at night and the same quantity in the morning.

5. No police constables are employed as assistant relieving officers.

6. The Vagrant wards have never yet been found insufficient.

West Derby.

No Vagrant wards and no special provision for Vagrants at present made by the guardians in this union.

A new workhouse is being built out of the town of Liverpool, which will be ready for occupation in the course of the ensuing year; and I annex the following copy of an extract from the minutes of the guardians after I recently brought the subject of making due provision for this class under their notice, at the same time recommending the employment of the police as assistant relieving officers for Vagrants.

(Extract.)—" The guardians having discussed the subject of the provision requested for the relief of Vagrants, it was resolved that the Poor Law inspector be informed that it is not practicable to procure accommodation for the reception of Vagrants in the present workhouse, but that it is the intention of the guardians to provide such accommodation at the new workhouse, and to obtain the co-operation of the police in carrying into effect the requisite machinery."

Wigan.

1. The Vagrant wards at this workhouse will accommodate 15 males and 18 females. They sleep on a wooden platform, with woollen quilts. Average per night, 8.

2. A slight increase in the number of Vagrants relieved during the last 12 months on preceding years, which the clerk attributes to the increased demand for labour at the factories and collieries in this district; but on the whole Vagrancy has diminished in this union since the imposition of a task of work about three years ago.

3. A task of work is exacted from each male Vagrant in return for the relief afforded, which is in fine weather picking ¾ lb. of oakum.

4. Each Vagrant receives three half pints of meal porridge night and morning.

5. The police are not employed in the relief of Vagrants here.

6. The wards up to the present time have been sufficiently large to accommodate all applicants.

LETTER from the SUPERINTENDENT of VAGRANT WARDS at LIVERPOOL to MR. CORBETT.

Liverpool Night Asylum, Liverpool Workhouse,
February 3, 1866.

SIR,

IN accordance with your instructions I beg to forward you the accompanying return, together with the following memoranda.

Applicants for admission are received from 5 p.m. until 3 or 4 o'clock a.m.; each case is examined as regards name, age, settlement, &c., and the antecedents ascertained as far as is practicable. Whatever property the person may have is taken charge of until the following morning, when it is returned to the owner. Should (as is frequently the case) a sufficient sum of money be found with any one to cover the expenses for the night, he or she is sent away to procure lodgings. The person when admitted is directed to have a bath, and unless there is some special reason to the contrary, all must go through this process. After the bath has been taken the able-bodied are required to perform the amount of work assigned to them, under the constant superintendence of persons appointed for that purpose. Work being completed they retire to their bed rooms, where, in the male department, a man is stationed to show each to his bed, and who remains as watchman during the night, in order that everything may be properly conducted; and in the female department, which is under the immediate superintendence of my wife, the arrangements are similarly carried out; I may add that at frequent intervals during the night I am in the habit of visiting the working department and sleeping rooms, so that there is little or no opportunity for mischievous practices. In carrying out these arrangements my wife has a female inmate of the house to give her general assistance, while I have a person employed in the office, another to assist in searching, a man at the baths, one over the mills, one to attend to the yard, waterclosets, and beds in the men's sleeping room, and one to act as night watchman.

In old and infirm cases, where the parties have no friend or residence or means of support, they are handed over to the relieving officer to be disposed of by him, either by sending them into the workhouse or otherwise as he thinks fit.

Children under 15, who apply for admission themselves or are brought by police officers, I never lose sight of until they are sent into the house or restored to their friends.

It frequently happens that respectable female servants out of place are reduced to the last extremity before applying here, these I take special notice of, and in many instances either my wife or myself has succeeded in introducing them to respectable employment; and at the present moment there are some six or eight persons thus placed out in service in Liverpool and its vicinity who are giving marked satisfaction to their employers.

In the cases of drunken parents presenting themselves, my practice is to send the children into the workhouse, and give the parents in charge to the police, with the view of having them brought before the magistrates.

As there are three medical officers residing in the establishment, one of them always visits us evening and morning, to mark the temperature of the baths and to see and prescribe for any that may be ill. Should any case require immediate medical attention, the doctor is at once sent for, and should he deem it necessary the person is transferred to the hospital.

Of the total number of admissions in any year, I do not think upon further consideration that more than 25 or 27 per cent. come under the classification of "regular tramps;" and with regard to persons who have been in prison, I am of opinion that not more than two or three per cent. seek relief at this asylum.

For your further information, I beg to add that a fire police officer, in charge of the workhouse, is in constant attendance from 9 o'clock p.m. until 5.30 a.m. of the following day, whose assistance I can call upon when necessary.

MAURICE POWER,
Superintendent.

To Uvedale Corbett, Esq.,
Poor Law Inspector,
Duffield House, Derby.

A.—Return of the Number of Persons relieved in the Night Asylum of the Liverpool Workhouse during the Month of December 1863, and the corresponding period of 1864 and 1865.

Week ended	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Number of Admissions in the Month for each.					Total.
					Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four times.	Five times and upwards.	
1863.										
December 12 -	315	122	39	476	212	114	60	27	63	476
,, 19 -	345	157	66	568	268	124	69	30	77	568
,, 26 -	371	107	99	577	251	126	82	34	84	577
1864.										
January 2 -	425	146	76	647	325	152	63	39	68	647
	1,456	532	280	2,268	1,056	516	274	130	292	2,268
1864.										
December 10 -	430	114	53	597	269	153	87	50	38	597
,, 17 -	405	134	74	613	352	152	68	21	20	613
,, 24 -	436	96	67	599	286	158	91	35	29	599
,, 31 -	416	98	26	540	296	167	55	10	12	540
	1,687	442	220	2,349	1,203	630	301	116	99	2,349
1865.										
December 9 -	429	223	108	760	462	167	95	22	14	760
,, 16 -	385	155	68	608	331	155	87	23	12	608
,, 23 -	349	128	75	552	316	136	65	23	12	552
,, 30 -	373	98	50	521	263	137	78	30	13	521
	1,536	604	301	2,441	1,372	595	325	98	51	2,441

Letter from the Clerk to the Guardians, Manchester, to Mr. Corbett.

Poor Law Offices, Manchester,
January 15, 1866.

Dear Sir,

I beg to forward to you the enclosed papers relating to vagrancy in the township of Manchester, which I hope you will find to be in accordance with your wish.

Referring to the report of the superintendent of the vagrant wards as to the character of the persons who avail themselves of those wards, I beg to say that I have conferred on this subject with the master of the Bridge Street Workhouse, who having been for several years master of the House of Industry has had many opportunities of forming an opinion as to the vagrants relieved therein, and that he thinks the superintendent has if anything under stated the number who are of disreputable character.

I am, &c.
Jno. Harrop,
Clerk.

Uvedale Corbett, Esq.,
Poor Law Inspector,
Duffield House, Derby.

Township of Manchester.

B.—Return of Vagrants relieved, Quarter ending September 30, 1865.

Week ending	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Number of Times each Vagrant has been admitted.					Total.
					Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four times.	Five times and upwards.	
1865.										
July 1 - -	225	89	36	350	162	40	22	13	113	350
„ 8 - -	203	96	65	364	147	60	30	25	102	364
„ 15 - -	197	121	42	360	170	53	26	15	96	360
„ 22 - -	198	106	40	344	123	46	39	25	111	344
„ 29 - -	228	116	46	390	175	49	33	23	110	390
August 5 -	214	83	29	326	138	49	18	21	100	326
„ 12 -	214	85	26	325	152	41	16	29	87	325
„ 19 -	185	95	40	320	130	35	27	12	116	320
„ 26 -	178	96	35	309	112	39	25	26	107	309
September 2 -	186	89	45	320	132	51	26	22	89	320
„ 9 -	211	107	69	387	165	65	26	29	102	387
„ 16 -	147	101	39	287	121	40	17	23	86	287
„ 23 -	200	114	45	359	199	55	24	16	65	359
„ 30 -	174	106	56	336	164	58	27	10	77	336
Total -	2,760	1,494	613	4,777	2,090	681	356	289	1,361	4,777

House of Industry, Township of Manchester.—Vagrant Wards.

C.—Number of Persons refused Admittance to the Vagrant Wards during the Week ending January 6, 1866.

Date.	Refused to accept of the Vagrant Wards on being told the Conditions.			Refused to work at the Corn Mills.	Refused to clean the Vagrant Wards.	Refused to be searched.		Refused to be washed in the Baths.	
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1865.									
December 31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1866.									
January 1 -	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
„ 2 -	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 3 -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
„ 4 -	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
„ 5 -	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 6 -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..

(*continued.*)

Date.	Drunk and Disorderly when making Application for Admittance.			Having been admitted before within the last 28 Days.		Having sufficient Money in their possession to pay for their Lodging.			Belonging to other Unions in the Neighbourhood of Manchester.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	
1865.												
December 31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1866.												
January 1 -	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
„ 2 -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
„ 3 -	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
„ 4 -	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
„ 5 -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
„ 6 -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16

D.—Rules and Regulations.

1. The tramp master shall be hereafter styled the superintendent of the vagrant wards.

2. Any person not professing to be settled in the township nor having any place of abode therein, making application at the vagrant wards for lodgings for the night, provided that such person shall not have been admitted for the period of one month next preceding, shall be admitted by the superintendent. Provided also that any female with children who may appear to be destitute and to require shelter making application for admission, or any person brought by the police and represented as a proper case for admission for the night, shall be admitted by the superintendent, and all persons so admitted shall be required to conform to the rules and regulations in existence for the government of the said vagrant wards.

3. The vagrant wards shall be opened at seven o'clock in the evening, and all persons admitted for the night shall be duly entered and described in the register by the superintendent, after which they shall be searched, and then required to strip and wash themselves thoroughly in the baths provided for that purpose.

4. The males above fourteen years of age shall then be required to perform a task of work, that is to say, they shall be required either to grind one hopper of corn or to do any other kind of work suitable to male inmates and which the superintendent may consider them equal to for a space of time not exceeding $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours; provided that any such male person so set to work may not complain of being sick and thereby unable to perform the same.

5. The females above sixteen years of age shall be required to wash the floors of the vagrant wards and the rugs used therein, or to do any other work which the superintendent may consider necessary and which they may be capable of performing, for a space of time not exceeding $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours; provided that any such female person so set to work may not complain of being sick and thereby unable to perform the same.

6. The supper shall consist of half a pound of bread for each person, and shall be served out every night as soon as the prescribed regulations have been compiled with.

7. The hour for retiring shall for all persons admitted before half-past seven o'clock be not later than 10 o'clock; and for all persons who are admitted after half-past seven, according to the time of their admission respectively.

8. The wards shall be deemed closed at 10 o'clock at night, but the superintendent shall admit after that hour any person applying who may answer the description indicated in Clause 2.

9. The hour for rising shall be half-past five o'clock in the morning, a quarter of an hour being allowed for washing, after which the males and females shall be required respectively to perform the same amount and kind of work as that prescribed to be done on their admission.

10. The breakfast shall consist of half a pound of bread for each person, to be given out at seven o'clock, immediately after which the wards shall be closed until seven o'clock in the evening.

11. The superintendent shall be empowered to give in charge of the police any person admitted who may refuse to perform the allotted task of work, and he shall be empowered also to refuse admission to any person applying who may on any former occasion have wilfully disobeyed the rules and regulations of the vagrant wards, and all such refusals shall be duly reported by him as special cases.

12. The medical officer of the workhouse shall visit the vagrant wards at nine o'clock every night for the purpose of ascertaining whether there be any person therein sick and requiring medical aid, or unable to work, which he

shall certify to accordingly, and he shall also attend at any other time when he may be required to do so by the master of the House of Industry, or in the absence of that officer by the superintendent. And any person whom he may deem it necessary to send to the workhouse for medical treatment shall be forthwith admitted through the medium of a relieving officer's order, to be procured as soon as possible, either before or after such admission.

13. The superintendent will be expected to treat all persons under his charge with good temper and firmness, extending at the same time all leniency and kindness to females, and young children especially. He must make a detailed entry of all special circumstances relative to the admission, conduct, or treatment of any person admitted, in the space opposite their names in the register respectively, and he must make a copy of such entry every morning before he leaves the building, and hand the same into the office of the clerk, who shall submit all such copies to the visiting committee of the House of Industry at their ordinary weekly meetings.

14. The master of the House of Industry shall inspect the male wards every night for the purpose of satisfying himself that the rules and regulations are duly observed, and of giving any advice or assistance to the superintendent which he may consider necessary.

And he shall make a report weekly to the Committee of the House of Industry of all such inspections, adding any observations thereon which he may consider necessary.

The matron shall perform the like duties in respect of the female wards.

15. Card playing and all other games as well as smoking in the vagrant wards are strictly prohibited. Order must be maintained, and all improper language will be punished as directed by thr Poor Law Commissioners in their regulations for the government of workhouses generally.

ADDITIONAL RULES laid down since the foregoing were passed.

a. That the vagrant wards be opened on Sundays in future at 6 o'clock p.m. for the admission of vagrants, instead of at 7 o'clock, and that the superintendent be required to attend in future at the hour of six on Sunday evenings.

b. That in all cases of application for lodgings made by females stating their age to be under 16 years, the superintendent consult the master thereon, and that the case of each applicant be specially reported to this committee at the meeting next following.

c. That in the case of the admission of any female who may state her age to be under 16 years, and where such statement may be doubted by the superintendent, the opinion of the medical officer be taken in order that the proper kind of labour may be assigned to such female.

d. That all children under 16 years of age admitted into the vagrant wards be referred by the superintendent to the master, and that the master bring them respectively under the notice of the relieving officer having charge of the district in which the vagrant wards are situate.

e. That children under 16 years of age admitted on Saturday nights into the vagrant wards be referred for admission into the workhouse for the following day, Sunday, should the master deem such a course desirable.

f. That boys above 12 years of age admitted into the vagrant wards be not detained in future.

g. That the regulation which prohibits admission to the tramp ward more frequently than once a month be relaxed, so as to allow the superintendent to admit at shorter intervals destitute persons whom he may think it desirable to admit, especially young women and women with children who are sober when presenting themselves, and willing to conform to the regulations of the ward.

That the superintendent state in his weekly report in cases where he refuses admission to applicants at shorter intervals than a month, the special reason for such refusal.

E.

Vagrant Wards, House of Industry, January 13, 1866.

THE superintendent of the vagrant wards reports from his knowledge of the character of the vagrants who nightly resort to the vagrant wards that about 60 per cent. of them are beggars and thieves of the lowest class.

The police frequently apprehend persons in the vagrant wards for petty thefts, and on one occasion three men were apprehended on a charge of garotting a man at Newton Heath within an hour of the time that they applied for admission, for which they were sentenced to penal servitude.

On another occasion a man was apprehended for setting fire to a stack in Cumberland. Numbers of persons who have been admitted to the vagrant wards have been sentenced to penal servitude for housebreaking and garotte robberies in different parts of Lancashire.

FRANS. B. DALTON,
Superintendent of the Vagrant Wards.

VAGRANCY.

REPORT OF DR. EDWARD SMITH, F.R.S., POOR LAW INSPECTOR, TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE POOR LAW BOARD.

To the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P., President of the Poor Law Board.

Dear Sir,

In conformity with your request I have now the honour to present a report to you upon the treatment of Vagrants at the workhouses in my district. As my appointment has been so recent that I have inspected each of the workhouses once only, and as on that occasion I found the mode of treatment of Vagrants very various and the whole scheme very unsatisfactory, I have thought it prudent to address a series of queries to the clerks of the unions, with a view to enable me to present to you the fullest and most correct information upon this subject. The replies thus obtained have been tabulated and are presented in a compendious form in the appendix to this report. The questions proposed are numerous, but they are arranged in three series, and the replies may be abstracted and presented in a simple and perspicuous manner. The first series refers to the Vagrant wards and the food supplied to the Vagrants, the second to the task enforced, and the third to the general management of Vagrants. I have further sought to obtain the opinion of the clerks and the workhouse masters in reference to the effect of the present mode of treating Vagrants, and the changes, if any, which it is desirable to make in it. Vagrancy returns.

I have also in each of the workhouses carefully inspected the Vagrant wards, and have endeavoured to estimate the value of the different modes of treatment, both in their effect upon the Vagrants and in their relation to public policy.

On proceeding to discuss this subject I shall first refer to the details of the system as they exist in my district, and then offer some general observations and suggestions.

Details of the System.

Details of the System.

1. Of 71 unions and incorporations under my inspection, 10 do not receive Vagrants at the workhouse when in health. These are Bramley, Brigg, Mansfield, Malton, Pateley Bridge, Thorne, York, Barwick-in-Elmet, Carlton, and Great Preston. In two Number of workhouses receiving Vagrants.

Details of the System.

others, Tadcaster and Wharfedale, there is not a workhouse at which they could be received. Three of the foregoing, Brigg, Malton, and Thorne, admit Vagrants when sick. In one, Hunslet, Vagrant wards are now in course of preparation. In two, Radford and Skirlaugh, there are Vagrant wards, but applications for admission most rarely occur. Hence it appears that in about 20 per cent. of the workhouses under my inspection, there is no lodging provided for able-bodied Vagrants in those institutions.

Exceptions.

In explanation of this fact it must be stated that several of the workhouses, as, for example, Skirlaugh, are situated in positions far removed from the line of traffic and out of the route of Vagrants when passing from one town to another. In other cases there is a workhouse situated in a town which receives all the Vagrants of the neighbourhood; whilst another workhouse, although situated at no great distance from the same town, is not upon a frequented road and receives no applications for relief. In illustration of this I may cite the instance of Nottingham, where large numbers of Vagrants are received, whilst at Radford and Basford, suburbs of Nottingham, there are scarcely any admissions. Hence, other things being equal, the necessity for providing lodging for Vagrants depends upon the situation of the workhouse.

It must also be added, in explanation of the fact of the non-reception of Vagrants at the York and Malton workhouses, that Vagrant wards are provided in a separate building within the town, whilst the workhouse is situated at a short distance therefrom.

In all cases where provision is made for the reception of Vagrants it extends to both sexes, and with the exception of Basford and Radford the Vagrants are lodged in separate Vagrant wards.

Vagrant wards.

2. The Vagrant wards vary in character greatly, and usually one is appropriated to each sex. They are for the most part placed in detached low buildings, which, if of one story only, are low and open to the roof. In others, as at Spilsby, they are placed in the roof of a building, with the cover of the roof extending down to the floor, and are reached by a long flight of steps. Hence they are usually cold in winter and hot in summer, and when placed upon the ground floor are seldom quite dry. The ventilation is almost universally defective. There is rarely more than one window, except in large workhouses, and that is usually placed in a position ill-adapted for ventilation. It is very commonly small, and if made to open and the bed is placed near to it, the Vagrants close it. In numerous instances there is no open chimney, or if one exists it is a small one at the end of a long narrow room. The position of the door, window, and chimney is often such that the current of air is carried quite away from the bed, and has but very little power to renew the air when it becomes vitiated. The instances in my district are few where the character of the room, the ventilation and temperature give the least approach to comfort. The cubic space allowed is usually sufficient, but at certain periods of the year the number of Vagrants

so greatly increase that the room becomes crowded and not one-half of the proper cubic space is allowed. Thus it very frequently occurs that the maximum number admitted is three or four times greater than the average number, and the evil is further increased when on such occasions there is a large preponderance of one sex. In only 13 instances has the maximum number to be admitted in the wards been fixed by the Poor Law Board, at least so far as the knowledge of the clerks and masters extends, and hence the master and guardians are left very much to the exercise of their own discretion when an unusual number of applicants appear. Vagrant wards.

In five workhouses there is neither fireplace nor stove in one or both of the Vagrant wards, and consequently there cannot be fire in any weather. These are Bingham, Eccleshall, North Witchford, Sleaford, and Wortley. In a few workhouses there are waiting rooms for Vagrants in which there is a fireplace or stove, but none in the bed-rooms, and in such the opportunity of drying the clothes of the Vagrants and of obtaining sufficient warmth is defective.

Where there is a stove or fireplace it is usual to light a fire in wet and cold weather, but this varies with the opinion of the master as to the degree of cold, and is not lit until night when the Vagrants have entered. Thus at Boston the fire is lit "when "the weather is cold enough to require it;" at Caistor "when "the Vagrants are wet or seem starved;" at Ely "until 9 p.m. "in severe weather only;" and at Great Ouseburn "in very cold "and wet weather." At Driffield the fire in the men's ward is "never lit, as it will not burn;" at Gainsborough it is "never "lit;" and at Newark it is "very seldom" lit. In some a fire is lit at night from Michaelmas to Ladyday and during other fixed periods of the year irrespective of the state of the weather. In some the fire is continued until 9 p.m., and at others until it burns out or until midnight.

Generally speaking, I doubt very much whether the fire is sufficient to enable all the Vagrants to dry their clothes in wet weather, but in those places where the numbers are considerable the room is warm, and when overcrowded the air is close, hot, and oppressive.

3. In 17 workhouses, or in nearly one-third of the whole, there is not a separate petty or watercloset for the use of either one or both sexes, but night-chairs or chamber utensils are placed in the rooms for their use. Considering the very mixed class of persons and the large numbers sometimes admitted this is a serious defect, and is attended with much annoyance to the Vagrants. The workhouses referred to are Bingham, Boston, Bourne (for females), Ely (for females), Gainsborough, Holbeach, Horncastle, Louth, Newark, North Witchford, Patrington (for females), Radford, Skirlaugh, Southwell (for females), Spalding, Spilsby, and Whittlesea. At Pocklington a petty is provided for males, but it is not used because the walls are so low as to allow the Vagrants to escape. Watercloseta.

Details of the System.

Baths.

4. In only 10 workhouses is a bath with hot water provided for both sexes; whilst in another, one is provided for males only. In three there is a cold bath, but it cannot be used in cold weather, or with persons in feeble health. In two only are the applicants always bathed on admission; whilst in two others they are generally bathed, and in five others they are sometimes bathed. In one they are usually bathed during the summer only. Hence in 80 per cent. no provision is made for bathing Vagrants, and in only about 2 per cent. is bathing usually practised.

Bedding.

5. The kind of bed and bedding which is supplied varies very much, but it is usually better for women than for men. In many cases an inclined wooden frame is provided for men, and it is either divided into parts, the width of a man, by very low wooden partitions, or it is undivided. In some places no straw is provided, whilst in others straw is laid loose on the wood, or it is placed in ticks upon which the Vagrants lie. When the straw is loose it is changed as often as the master may deem to be necessary; but when it is in ticks it usually remains there until the tick is filthy, and must be either washed or burnt. In some workhouses the master objects to the use of loose straw lest the Vagrants when smoking should set fire to it, but I have not found any such act occur where it is in use.

When a settle is not provided it is usual to have iron or wooden bedsteads, upon which is placed a mattress filled with straw or chaff, and which by constant use becomes very dirty. When the mattress is thin the Vagrants suffer from the sharp edges of the laths underneath.

The instances are very few where women lie upon a wooden settle, but a bedstead with a mattress or chaff bed is provided for them.

The coverings consist usually of one or more rugs for men, and sometimes blankets and sheets are supplied to women. In a few places I have found the covering miserably deficient—the rugs being exceedingly thin—and in two places at least a kind of sacking only is provided. In two, Gainsborough and Stokesley, no covering is given to men. When it is deficient the Vagrants require the use of their own clothes to cover them at night, and if the clothes are wet they are precluded from drying them. Generally speaking, I think the bed covering which is supplied is deficient, and when mattresses are used they are commonly very dirty, sometimes indeed filthy.

Food.

6. In 10 workhouses no food is given to Vagrants, except they are ill or are "sheer exhausted," and this is defended on the grounds that "it would encourage vagrancy," "there would be too many "applications," "to prevent the wards being filled with idle "vagabonds," "the system appears to have answered well," and "there being no workhouse, it is impossible to provide food." The workhouses referred to are Bridlington, Driffield, Helmsley, Kirby Moorside, Malton, Pocklington, Ripon, Tadcaster, Thirsk, and York, and it is worthy of remark that all are in Yorkshire.

When food is given it consists almost universally of bread, either with or without gruel or porridge. The fluid food when given is always warm or hot, and it is more generally given to women and children than to men. In this respect the master, matron, or attendant varies the rule somewhat according to circumstances, giving any gruel or porridge which may have been left from the supper of the inmates to the more respectable of the Vagrants, or to those who are feeble and out of health, and particularly in wet and cold weather. Hence, when left to their judgment, it will be variously, but in many cases kindly exercised.

Food.

Bread is sometimes given alone at night and with gruel in the morning, or *vice versâ*. It is given alone, as a rule, in 13 workhouses, or in nearly one-fourth of the whole, and in others it is given alone to men, whilst women obtain other food in addition. One meal only is given in 16 workhouses, or in nearly 30 per cent. of the whole, and in some places it is given at night and in others in the morning. In two instances this consists of gruel or porridge only.

The allowance of bread varies from 4 ozs. to 8 ozs., but it is more frequently 6 ozs. or 7 ozs. It is either the same for women as for men, or it is 1 oz. less for women. The quantity of gruel or porridge varies from 1 pint to 2 pints, and sometimes it contains a proportion of milk. Tea or coffee are sometimes given to women, and also to men who are not well.

Where food is not given at night a presumption exists that the Vagrants obtain much food during the day by begging, and when the Vagrants bring food into the workhouse the night's meal is not supplied to them. When food is not given in the morning there is no task of work provided, or the Vagrant prefers to leave without breakfast rather than perform the task. Where food is given in the morning and a task is enforced, it is given before the task is begun, or when it has been half finished, or when it has been completed, or in some cases a part of the food is given before work and a part afterwards. Hence, a Vagrant may be required to perform two hours' and even four hours' labour whilst fasting, and if he should be usually ill-fed or have not had a supper on the preceding night this must be a most severe punishment.

Labour.

7. A task of work for men exists in 37, or a majority, of the workhouses, but for women in only 15, or about one-fourth. In 29 only is it known that the task has been authorized by the Poor Law Board, and in one or two it has been only authorized in part.

The kind of labour enforced for men is breaking stones or cobbles in 23 workhouses, either regularly or in alternation with digging in the garden and picking coir or oakum. In nine workhouses oakum or coir picking is the sole task enforced. In a few, corn is ground in a mill, either with a separate handle, or with a common handle at which many can work. In other workhouses the Vagrant is employed in pumping water into the different tanks, or in pumping sewage out of cesspools, or simply in cleansing the the ward and folding up the bedding.

Labour.

The amount of these several kinds of labour which is required varies very much. At Northallerton 1 cwt. is the quantity of stones which must be broken, whilst at Nottingham and Patrington the quantity is 5 cwt., and part of it must be done at night and the other part in the morning. In others, time is the measure of the work, and this varies from two hours to four hours. The quantity of oakum to be picked is very generally 1 lb. (but ½ lb. only is required at Wisbeach), and this occupies from 1½ hours to 3 hours. The measure of the other kind of work is by time. It is also to be observed that the labour required to break stones or to pick oakum varies very much. Some kinds of stone are much harder than others, and some kinds of rope much more difficult to pick than others, whilst the tools employed, and particularly in picking oakum, vary in the assistance which they afford.

Generally speaking, oakum picking is more easily performed by "an old hand," and by one with strong fingers, than under the contrary conditions. In only 11 workhouses is any other labour enforced for women than that of cleaning the vagrant ward, and in these the task is oakum picking. The labour in cleaning the room must be very small, whilst that in picking oakum may be severe for a woman.

The average duration of this task is from a quarter of an hour for women at Newark, and half an hour for men at Malton, to four hours for men at Grantham, but it is usually longer in the summer than in the winter. The shortest period occupied in performing the same task is about half the longest; that is to say, one hour instead of two hours, one and a half hour instead of three hours, and two hours instead of four hours.

In the opinion of only one master is the task enforced too severe, and he considers that breaking 5 cwt. of stone is too severe on short days and in bad weather—an opinion in which I certainly concur. On this point it must also be noted that stone-breaking is for the most part performed either in the open air or in imperfectly closed sheds, and as the Vagrant is always poorly clad, he is exposed to no little danger of taking cold whilst performing it. It is also very liable to cause injury to the eyes whenever the guardians neglect to provide a proper covering.

In 21 workhouses, or in about two-thirds of those having a task, the task is insisted upon, unless the Vagrant be out of health, or, in consideration of his respectability, the master deems it right to relieve him from it. The only mode, however, by which in most places this is attempted is by withholding food, and if the Vagrant is willing to leave the workhouse without his breakfast he is not detained; but in some he is not allowed to go until four hours have elapsed. The places are few where the Vagrant is taken before a magistrate to be punished for not performing his task, and in some, as at Caistor for example, this course is impracticable on account of the great distance at which the nearest magistrate resides; moreover the police refuse to apprehend Vagrants without a warrant, and they escape before a warrant can be procured.

The proportion of those who refuse to perform the task is in some places very considerable. Thus, at Ely, "most of them;" at Eccleshall, Sheffield, and Southwell, one-fourth; at Boston, one-third; at Hemsworth and Northallerton, one-half; and at Ripon, 48 out of 50; but in others it is very small. This does not appear to have any relation to the kind of task and the amount of labour exacted, but it has a relation to the severity of the measures used to enforce it. Labour.

Food is given in certain workhouses even when the Vagrant refuses to work, and as the proportion of those who go without food rather than work is about the same as that of those who refuse to work, it is probable that such persons know that they have the means to obtain food elsewhere.

The guardians of certain unions justify the omission of task work on various grounds; as, for example, "because no food is "given lest it should encourage vagrancy;" "giving no food is "considered preferable;" "it was found not to answer with so "few;" "no satisfactory plan has been devised;" "itch and filth;" "the few women who apply have generally an infant;" and "no "means for carrying it out."

8. There is usually some person who has special charge of the vagrant wards, and this is either the master, with or without the help of an inmate, or the porter, or an inmate. In 12 workhouses, however, there is no specially appointed person, and in five this duty solely devolves upon an inmate. Hence it is clear that the attention which is devoted to this part of the duties of a workhouse varies much, and when the same officer, as the master or porter, has to perform other important duties, it cannot be very great. Attendant.

9. The wards are not usually placed at so great a distance from the workhouse as to be very inconvenient to the person who has charge of them, but they can usually be approached only from the outside of the workhouse, and in four or five workhouses inconvenience is felt by the master. Situation of wards.

10. In only six workhouses is there a bell in the wards communicating with the master's, porter's, or attendant's room, and in one of these (before a bell was placed there) a woman died in the night without the knowledge of any one. Where it exists it is usually in the women's ward only, if the wards for the two sexes are so near to each other that the men can gain the attention of the women. In a few other workhouses the attendant or the master is so lodged that he can hear when a call is made, but in a majority of the workhouses the Vagrants have no means of obtaining aid if severe illness should overtake them. The master at Helmsley adds, in reference to the bell, "if the master is ever "to sleep there had better not be one;" but I believe that a bell should exist, and yet the master may not be unnecessarily disturbed. Bell.

11. The wards for the two sexes are very generally quite distinct, but at Doncaster the men pass through the women's yards; at Gainsborough the women pass through the men's ward; at Separation of sexes.

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Nottingham one sex passes through the day wards appropriated to the other; at York there is a day room common to both sexes, and at Easingwold they can climb the partition walls.

Period of closing and opening wards.

12. The time of closing and opening the Vagrant wards varies in different workhouses. In some there is no fixed time, in others they are never closed night or day, in others, and these are a large majority, they are closed at 8, 9, or 10 p.m., after which no Vagrant can be received. They are opened in the morning at from 6 to 8 o'clock, the hour in some places being earlier in the summer than the winter.

Excess of applicants.

13. When more Vagrants apply for admission than the wards can properly accommodate or than the Poor Law Board have sanctioned, they are sometimes passed into the wards, as at Goole and Hull, and then the wards become crowded, as at Gainsborough, Goole, Lincoln, Nottingham and Worksop, and as a consequence they are ill ventilated and very uncomfortable. In 16 workhouses the excess of applicants is sent to the overseer or relieving officer; or the porter, master, or police takes them or sends them to a lodging house. In three workhouses they are however dismissed without any relief, and in one or two others that result sometimes follows. These are Kirby Moorside, Nottingham, Thirsk, and Sculcoates.

Relieving officers.

14. In 16 unions, or nearly 30 per cent. of the whole, relief of some kind is given by the overseers or relieving officers away from the workhouse. These include both those workhouses where there are not any Vagrant wards as well as some of those where they exist. In 21 workhouses, or more than one-third of those relieving Vagrants, police officers are employed as assistant relieving officers in certain parishes of the union, and the relief then afforded is lodging only in most instances, but some are authorized to give a certain quantity (usually 1*d.* worth) of bread, and in one or two places they give coffee also. The sum usually paid for the lodging is 2*d.* or 3*d.* for each person when well, and 6*d.* when ill. No task of work is ever allotted under these circumstances. In several of the unions, as, for example, Easingwold, Ely, Helmsley, Holbeach, Nottingham, and Thorne, the Vagrants first go to the police.

Summary and Observations.

Summary and Observations.

Such is a short statement in detail of the mode in which relief is furnished to Vagrants in my district, and I now add a summary of the information which has been given.

1. Vagrants of both sexes are received in five-sixths of the workhouses in my district.

2. In localities quite away from the chief lines of traffic scarcely any Vagrants apply for relief, and provision for them is scarcely requisite, but there are some workhouses in which the omission to provide relief is not I think justified.

3. The Vagrants are almost universally lodged in separate wards, the access to which is from the outside of the workhouse, and they are for the most part placed under the immediate superintendence of some person specially appointed for that purpose.

4. The form, convenience, and sanitary conditions of these wards vary in a remarkable degree, and generally speaking they are not comfortable and do not satisfy me.

5. The cubical space allowed is sufficient for the average number of occupants, but quite insufficient for the large number which at certain seasons of the year and under exceptional circumstances apply for admittance.

6. The bed coverings are often insufficient and the bedding dirty. The best form of bed for men is, probably, a wooden settle laid on an inclined plane and divided into cribs to be filled with clean loose straw. Bedstead and straw or chaff bed must be used for women, and the ticks should be washed immediately they become dirty. It would probably be good economy to cover these beds with coarse linen sheeting, which could be washed.

7. The maximum number of Vagrants to be admitted to each ward should be fixed by the Poor Law Board, and the return to the Board should contain a statement of the number admitted on each night into each ward, and not simply, as at present, the total number of applicants weekly. There is reason to believe that the wards are sometimes greatly overcrowded, and that the bedding accommodation is then quite insufficient to decently lodge human beings.

8. There should always be an open chimney in each room, with a fire lit in the winter time as soon as it becomes dark, and continued until after the wards are closed for the night. Opportunity should be given to the Vagrants to dry their clothes when wet. There should be a bell communicating with the sleeping room of some officer, also separate petties or waterclosets, and baths with hot water attached to the Vagrant ward, and all persons should be bathed on admission. At present there is great want of uniformity in all these particulars.

9. Far too great diversity exists in the arrangements for the supply of food. Food should be given both at night and in the morning to all such persons as have not a sufficient supply of food with them. It should consist of bread or bread and gruel for the men, and bread and gruel for the women, with a discretionary power be given to the master and matron to vary it somewhat with the health, age, and apparent respectability of the Vagrants. A part of the food should be given in the morning before the work is begun, and another part at a later period.

10. I do not think that the reasons adduced for withholding food or for giving food at one meal only are satisfactory.

11. The task of work is at present too varied in its extent, and too great laxity exists in enforcing it. It is very desirable that it should be rendered uniform, and that means should be devised by which it may be enforced in all unions. Stone breaking is not an improper employment for men, but it should be performed under cover, and the quantity should not exceed 2 or 3 cwt. When oakum is picked a wooden mallet should be allowed, or the rope should be separated into strands before it is given out to be picked.

12. It is very desirable I think that a suitable task of work

Summary and Observations.

should be insisted upon for able-bodied women without young children. Whether under proper supervision they could be employed in cleansing other parts of the workhouse than the Vagrant ward, or in washing some of the linen of the house, is worthy of consideration, both in reference to this task work and to the great deficiency of labour which now exists in all workhouses.

13. Probably an uniform period of labour of three hours' duration would be appropriate. It is generally felt that four hours is too long a period for the detention of the Vagrant, and as a result of this extreme limitation the guardians have gone to the other extreme of being content with one to two hours' labour.

14. A discretionary power should be committed to the master and matron to remit a part or the whole of the period of labour in cases where the Vagrant is *bonâ fide* seeking employment.

15. Power should be given to the police to take any Vagrant before a magistrate without a warrant who refuses to perform a task authorized by the Poor Law Board, and food should in all cases be given.

16. I do not think that either the guardians or the master regard the care of the Vagrants in the same light as they do that of paupers. It is rather an appendage to the workhouse system than an integral part of it, and it is one which they feel to be irksome. I doubt whether as much attention is given to this part of their duty as its importance to the public and to the Vagrants of good character warrant. I think it desirable that some person should be more specifically charged with the duty than at present, but where the master and matron are the only paid officers in the workhouse, as in many workhouses in my district, it is not possible for them to discharge this and their other duties in a satisfactory manner.

17. In many workhouses situated on frequented roads there is need for further accommodation for this class, to meet the occurrence of periods of great pressure of applicants.

General Considerations and Recommendations.

General Considerations and Recommendations.

When endeavouring to determine the course which should be pursued in the treatment of Vagrants, both on grounds of humanity and of public policy, it is essential first of all to estimate correctly their character. None can do this but those who are brought into constant contact with them, and therefore none so well as the workhouse masters and the police; but it must not be forgotten that their judgment in reference to the whole class is apt to be unduly influenced by the character of the major part, and may perhaps be somewhat too severe.

I have sought their opinions from the masters in my district, and the details are placed in the appendix, but the general experience is very discouraging. Some, as the master at Doncaster, believed them to be "totally reprobate;" others, as the master at Driffield, affirms that "three-fourths at least are idle profligates;" or the master at Easingwold, that "one-third appear to be habitual tramps;" the

master at Bingham states that they are "a worthless set of vagabonds that never work, but tramp from one place to another;" the master at Bourne writes that "the greater portion are imposters, not really in want of food, as they beg their food during the day and apply for lodging at the workhouse;" and the master at Great Ouseburn affirms that "they are generally insolent, mischievous, and ill-behaved in the extreme, as is evident from their wanton destruction of the bed clothes and their own clothes, and from the obscene writing and characters found upon the doors and walls of the wards."

These may be regarded as the opinions of those who alone can even approximately form a correct judgment in the matter, and so far but little can be said on the score of humanity against any treatment which keeps the Vagrant alive. There is, however, another aspect which is almost equally painful, and one which is fitted to excite sympathy. There is a proportion of Vagrants who are men and women of good character, honestly moving from one part of the country to another in search of employment, and who, in a state of temporary destitution, must submit to the evil of mixing with, nay even of lying side by side with the most depraved and unworthy characters, and of being regarded by officials with the suspicion and even detestation which they entertain towards this class as a whole. This is felt and acknowledged even by those masters who write so sharply against the class. At Bridlington it is said that "sometimes a person in search of work will apply;" at Goole, "half, if not more, are regular tramps, the rest are chiefly in search of employment;" at Howden, "Vagrants applying for relief in this district are generally men engaged in different trades passing from the chief towns of the West Riding to those of the East, and *vice versâ*, and are generally well conducted;" at Knaresborough "one-half are working men in search of work;" at Sleaford "some have been in search of work, and appeared to be industrious men;" at Wetherby "20 per cent. are apparently men of good character in search of work; two per cent. are women in search of their husbands;" at Wortley "those applying here are believed to be on the whole needy wayfarers."

Hence it is clear that the class is a mixed one, and that the proportion of good to bad varies with the part of the country. Any plan of treatment which shall not be discriminating must act injuriously either by pressing harshly upon the honest poor, or by promoting vagrancy amongst the bad, as the system adopted is harsh or lenient.

This is, however, really the character of the present system; and 37 masters of unions, or 38 per cent. of all having charge of Vagrants, express their opinion that it has tended to promote vagrancy. That it has done so much good is to be attributed in a great measure to the judicious conduct of the masters who desire to discriminate between the good and the bad, and that it would have done less evil had a proper task been adopted and rigidly enforced with regular tramps is highly probable, both from the

General Considerations and Recommendations.

reason of the thing and from the experience of some masters, as that at Retford, where such has been the practice.

The next question is, therefore, to ascertain by what method a proper discrimination can be exercised, and a different treatment be awarded to the industrious and to the idle. On this point also I have ascertained the views of the masters of workhouses, and they very generally recommend two things, viz., that the practice shall be uniform throughout the country, and that the experience of the police be engaged in the matter.

Of the former I need not say anything further, but of the latter it may be added that some recommend the removal of the relief of Vagrants altogether from the workhouse to some place which shall be altgether under the control of the police, whilst others suggest that all Vagrants should first apply to the police, and should receive from them an order for lodging only, or for lodging and food, either at a lodging house or at the workhouse, according as they are known or not known to be bad characters, or the urgency of their wants.

The master at Bingham suggests that relief to the able-bodied during the summer should be refused, except in special cases; and that a relieving officer for Vagrants should be everywhere appointed. The master at Doncaster states that "chargeable vagrancy ought "not to be allowed by the law." The master at Newark states that "the fact of a police officer being the relieving officer of "Vagrants certainly diminishes the number very materially." The master at Nottingham writes, "Before a tramp leaves any "place where he has stayed for the night let him prove his ability "to travel to the police; or let some uniform sum, say 3*d.* per "day, be given to provide lodgings in every parish by the con- "stable for wandering women. Lodging-house keepers would "be benefited as well as the tramp, and the law against Vagrancy "more strongly enforced."

Such expressions of opinion having, moreover, more or less the authority of the clerk to the union, who himself made the replies to the returns, are worthy of some consideration, and may aid somewhat in pointing out the proper solution of the problem.

Conclusion.

Conclusion.

As a conclusion of this report, and after some consideration of the subject, I venture to submit the following observations, viz.:—

1. As a matter of public policy it is desirable to reduce the number of beggars to the lowest limits, and to that end it is needful, on the one hand, that the laws against Vagrancy be firmly enforced, and on the other that the State provide some suitable mode of relief to destitute persons.

2. In administering this relief it is most desirable that discrimination should be exercised in reference to the character of the Vagrant, so that the professional beggar and the idle and dissolute tramp should be distinguished from the man or woman who is

honestly in search of employment or of some lawful end. As the police is the public body to whom beggars, thieves, dissolute and idle persons are the most likely to be known, their aid should be enlisted in the discharge of this duty. Conclusion.

3. In all towns where there are police stations Vagrants should first apply there, and such a record should be kept of them, and such a ticket given to them to present to the next police station as may be deemed desirable. They should have power to supply lodging only, or lodging and a certain amount and kind of food to the Vagrants as their knowledge of them and the immediate wants of the Vagrants indicate.

4. In towns it would be much better that the tramps should be lodged and fed in some building situated near to the police station, and kept under the control and inspection of the police, rather than that after attending at the police office they should be required to walk a considerable distance to the workhouse.

5. It is essential that a selection be made of suitable kinds and amount of labour, and that an uniform system be pursued throughout the country. It is also, I think, most important that power should be obtained by which more speedy and severe punishment may be inflicted upon such as tear their clothes and make use of obscene or abusive language.

6. In country places there should be a relieving officer for Vagrants, who might be a constable, or a police officer, or otherwise, to whom Vagrants should apply, and upon whom the power should be conferred to give lodging, or lodging and bread at his discretion. He should live on a frequented road, and several would probably be needful in a union.

7. The guardians might in many places supply the bread and gruel required at the Vagrant station.

8. All sick and destitute Vagrants should be sent to the workhouse.

9. The Vagrant station and the whole system of relief should be under the direction of the Poor Law Board and the inspection of the Inspector of the district.

This plan would remove the charge of Vagrants from the workhouse, would allow the workhouse officials more time for the discharge of their other duties, and would place the Vagrants under a responsible public officer.

I have, &c.

Edward Smith,
Poor Law Inspector.

Names of Unions.	1. Are Vagrants of both Sexes received into the Union Workhouse?	2. If not, are there any Special Reasons affecting the Workhouse or Union to justify it?	3. Are there separate Vagrant Wards?	4. What are the Cubical Contents of the Wards? Males.	Fem.	5. What has been the Average Number of Vagrants admitted nightly in the four Quarters of the Year preceding 30th Sept. last?	6. What is the Maximum Number admitted on any Night during that Period?	7. Has the Maximum Number to be admitted into each room been fixed by the Poor Law Board, and if so, what is it?	8. Is it of frequent Occurrence that the same Vagrant applies for Admission on Two consecutive Nights?	9. Is there a Fireplace or Stove in the Room, and during what Hours of the Day and Months of the Year is there a Fire? Males.	Females.	10. Is there a Watercloset or Petty for their separate Use?	11. Is there a Bath with Hot and Cold Water? Males.	Fem.	12. Are the Vagrants, Male and Female, always bathed on Admission?	13. What is the Kind of Bedstead, Bed, and Covering allowed to Males?	Females?
Basford	Yes.		No.			·08 ·01 ·07 nil.	3										
Beverley	Yes.		Yes.	2,145 Day-room. 2,200 Bed-room.	2,145 2,200	5· 4·36 3·70 3·80	12	No.	Occasionally.	Yes. In wet and cold weather.	Yes.	Watercloset.	Cold.	No.	Males are generally.	Raised level boards with woollen rugs.	Raised level boards, with straw mattresses.
Bingham	Yes.		Yes.	1,296	756	3· 2·09 1·92 2·04	Cannot tell, no daily record kept.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Wood bedstead on floor, straw, blankets.	Wooden bedstead, straw bed, blankets.
Boston	Yes.		Yes.	2,530	1,150	3·07 3·28 1·66 1·63	11	Not aware.	No, but sometimes happens.	Yes. When the weather is cold enough to require it.	Yes.	Night commode.	No.	No.	No.	Wooden bedstead, straw bed, rugs.	Wooden bedstead, straw bed, rugs.
Bourn	Yes.		Yes.	1,976	2,592	2·27 1·85 1·42 1·38	9	No.	No.	Yes. When Vagrants are admitted wet, also in the severe winter months.	Yes.	Petty for males, night chair for females.	No.	No.	No.	Wooden bedstead, straw bed, blankets, and rug.	Wooden bedstead, straw bed, blankets, and rug.
Bramley	No.	No vagrant wards.	—	—	—	nil.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bridlington	Yes.		Yes.	2,707	2,707	1·85 1·17 1·19 1·40	8	No.	No.	Yes. In winter, when there are Vagrants in the house.	Yes.	Petty.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Iron bedstead, with a wooden bottom, a woollen rug.	Iron bedstead, alva bed, a sheet, blanket, and rug.
Caistor	Yes.		Yes.	2,722	1,650	2·76 1·41 ·92 ·96		Unknown.	Very seldom indeed.	Yes. When the vagrants are wet, or seem starved.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Never.	Iron bedstead, straw bed in a cover, two blankets, and a rug.	Iron bedstead, straw bed in a cover, two blankets, and a rug.
Doncaster	Yes.		Yes.	2,880	2,880	7·43 8·25 7·16 4·	28	No.	No.	Yes. In severe weather.	Yes.	Yes.	One bath for both sexes, used at a certain temperature, if their health permit.			A long wooden bench, straw, rugs, blankets.	A long wooden bench, straw, rugs, blankets.
Driffield	Yes.		Yes.	1,660	1,660	3·24 2·26 2·17 2·16	13	It is believed not.	Very seldom indeed.	Yes. Never lit, as fires will not burn.	Yes.	Petty for males only.	No.	No.	No.	Barrack bedstead, straw and sacking; the guardians are about to provide rugs.	Wooden bedstead, straw, and rugs.
Easingwold	Yes.		Yes.	2,652	2,652	3·11 2·48 2· 2·81	13	No.	No.	Fireplace. From dark till midnight, 11th Oct. till 1st May.	Fireplace.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	Raised wooden platforms. Rugs were formerly supplied, but were generally destroyed, and are not now allowed.	Raised wooden platforms.
East Retford	Yes.		Yes.	1,530	1,530	3·73 3·59 2·41 3·21	12	No.	No.	Yes. When cold or wet.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	Iron bedstead, straw, rugs.	Iron bedstead, straw. rugs.
Ecclesall Bierlow	Yes.		Yes.	2,925	3,600	3.19 2·13 2·26 2·23	16	Yes; 8 males, 9 females.	Yes.	No.	Yes; all night after 4 p.m. Sept. to April.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Wooden bedstead, straw in cold weather, and horse rug.	Iron bedstead, bed clothes similar to the ordinary beds of the house.
Ely	Yes.		Yes.	3,279	1,598	1·02 ·83 1·27 ·78	6	No.	No.	Yes. Afternoon till 9 p.m. in severe weather only.	Yes.	For males only.	No.	No.	No.	Wooden bedstead, cocoa-nut fibre bed, a rug.	Iron bedstead, cocoa-nut fibre bed, blankets, and rugs.
Gainsborough	Yes.		Yes.	1,680	648	5·11 4·85 2·38 2·31	10	Yes; 7 males, 3 females.	No.	Yes; never lit.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Wooden bedstead, straw mattress, two cotton bed rugs.	Wooden bedstead, straw mattress, two cotton bed rugs.

[*Continued at page* 194.

14. What Kind and Quantity of Food is given to them, and when is it given?		15. If fluid Food, is it given when hot?	16. If no Food is given, are there any Special Reasons which justify that course?	17. Is there a Task of Work?		18. Has it been authorized by the Poor Law Board?	19. State the different kinds of Labour.		20. How long a period does the Task in each kind usually occupy?	21. What are the shortest and longest periods which have come under your observation?	22. Does it (as for example, breaking stones and picking oakum) vary much in degree according to the material supplied?	23. Is it ever in your opinion too severe?	24. Is the Task always insisted upon?	Names of Unions.
Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.						
Ordinary house diet.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Basford.
6 oz. bread, 1½ pint porridge or broth. Night and morning.	6 oz. bread, 1½ pint porridge or broth.	Yes.	- - -	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Breaking 16 stones of cobbles.	None - -	2 hours -	1 hour and 3 hours.	No.	No.	If able-bodied.	Beverley.
6 oz. bread, 2 pints milk gruel for breakfast.	6 oz. bread, 1½ pint milk gruel for breakfast. The same for supper if young children are with them.	Yes.	- - -	Yes, but not enforced.	No.	Yes.	Stone-breaking -	None.	—	—	—	—	—	Bingham.
6 oz. bread at night, 6 oz. bread, 1½ pint gruel in the morning.	6 oz. bread at night, 6 oz. bread, 1½ pint gruel in the morning.	Yes.	- - -	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Wash and clean their own ward, and roll the gravel walks.	Wash and clean their own ward.	Winter, 1½ hours, summer, 2½ hours.	- - -	- - -	No.	If able-bodied.	Boston.
7 oz. bread - - Night and morning.	6 oz. bread - -	- -	- - -	No.	No.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bourn.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bramley.
None, except in case of illness, and then as directed by the medical officer.		- -	It would encourage vagrancy.	Yes, but not enforced.	No.	Yes.	Breaking 16 stones of cobbles.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bridlington.
6 oz. bread night and morning, aged men, gruel or tea in addition.	6 oz. bread, with gruel or tea for all women and children night and morning.	Yes.	- - -	Yes, but not enforced.	No.	Yes.	Picking oakum -	None.	—	—	—	—	—	Caistor.
6 oz. bread, 1 pint porridge. Night and morning.	6 oz. bread, 1 pint porridge.	Yes.	- - -	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Breaking ¼ yard of ganister, or ½ yard of soft stone.	Clean the vagrant wards, or pick junk into oakum.	3 to 4 hours -	About 3 hours	Of course, and the skill of the operative.	No.	Yes.	Doncaster.
None, unless unwell.		Yes.	It would encourage vagrancy.	No.	No.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Driffield.
1½ pint porridge and bread for supper.	1½ pint porridge and bread for supper.	Yes.	See additional observations.	Yes, but not enforced.	No.	Yes.	One hour before breakfast, two hours after breakfast, breaking stones.	None -	3 hours.	—	—	—	—	Easingwold.
6 oz. bread - - Night and morning.	6 oz. bread - -	- -	- - -	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Picking oakum -	Picking oakum -	2 hours -	1½ hour and 3 hours.	Slightly.	No.	If in good health.	East Retford.
7 oz. bread, 1½ pint porridge. Night and morning.	6 oz. bread, 1 pint porridge or tea.	Yes.	- - -	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Two hours before breakfast, two hours after breakfast, working in the garden.	None -	1½ hour, if stone-breaking.	1½ hour and 4 hours.	No.	No.	No.	Ecclesall Bierlow.
6 oz. bread night and morning if they remain to work.	5 oz. bread in the evening.	Yes.	- - -	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Picking coir yarn -	Cleaning their ward occasionally.	Seldom over 2 hours.	1 hour and 2 hours.	- - -	No.	No.	Ely.
Old and infirm and children have bread for breakfast, whether they work or not, gruel or tea added when it seems necessary.														
6 oz. bread for supper, 6 oz. bread, 1½ pint porridge for breakfast.	5 oz. bread for supper, 5 oz. bread, and 1½ pint porridge for breakfast.	Yes.	- - -	Yes.	Yes.	Not known.	Picking oakum -	Picking oakum -	From 7 or 8 till 10 a.m., with interval for breakfast.	- - -	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Gainsborough.

[*See pages* 194, 195, *for cols.* 25 *to* 46 *in continuation of this Table.*

Name of Union.	1. Are Vagrants of both Sexes received into the Union Workhouse?	2. If not, are there any Special Reasons affecting the Workhouse or Union to justify it?	3. Are there separate Vagrant Wards?	4. What are the Cubical Contents of the Wards? Males.	4. Fem.	5. What has been the Average Number of Vagrants admitted nightly in the four Quarters of the Year preceding 30th Sept. last?	6. What is the Maximum Number admitted on any Night during that Period?	7. Has the Maximum Number to be admitted into each room been fixed by the Poor Law Board, and if so, what is it?	8. Is it of frequent Occurrence that the same Vagrant applies for Admission on Two consecutive Nights?	9. Is there a Fireplace or Stove in the Room, and during what Hours of the Day and Months of the Year is there a Fire? Males.	9. Females.	10. Is there a Watercloset or Petty for their separate Use?	11. Is there a Bath with Hot and Cold Water? Males.	11. Fem.	12. Are the Vagrants, Male and Female, always bathed on Admission?	13. What is the Kind of Bedstead, Bed, and Covering allowed to Males?	13. Females?
Glanford Brigg	Vagrants are not admitted except in long continued cases of sickness. There are no vagrant wards. The parishes of Barton, Barrow Uulceby, Kirton Mepingham, and Winterton, where Vagrants generally apply for relief, are situated several miles from the workhouse, and the guardians do not think it expedient to provide vagrant wards.																
Goole	Yes.		Yes.	1,430	1,844	3·57 2·	2·71 3·57	18	Not known.	No.	Yes. 8 a.m. to 9 p.m., Sept. to April, inclusive.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	Wooden bedstead, cocoa-nut fibre bed, woollen rugs.	Wooden and iron bedsteads, cocoa-nut fibre beds, woollen rugs.
Grantham	Yes.		Yes.	2,433	1,236	6·57 4·65	5·14 4·	12	No.	No, very seldom.	Stove. From 5 or 6 p.m. till burnt out, in winter, or when necessary.	Stove.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	Wooden bedstead, straw mattress, woollen rugs.	Iron bedstead, straw mattress, woollen rugs.
Great Ouseburn	Yes.		Yes.	1,215	1,215	·03 ·03	·03 ·03	6	Yes, 4.	No.	Yes. In very cold and wet weather. No special hours.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Never.	Iron bedstead, straw bed, a quilt.	Iron bedstead, straw bed, a quilt.
Guisborough	Yes.		Yes.	912	1,621	5·11 4·33	4·47 3·22	13	Not known.	No.	Fireplace. Always when required.	Fireplace.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	Raised boards, no covering.	Raised boards, rugs.
Helmsley	Yes.		Yes.	2,262	2,262	1·64 ·94	1·08 ·63	11	No.	No.	Fireplace. 4 to 8 or 9 p.m. in winter, when the nights are cold.	Fireplace.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	Wooden bedstead with boards to sleep on, a rug.	Iron bedstead, mattress, a rug.
Hemsworth	Yes.		Yes.	1,368	1,368	1·99 ·19	1·61 1·14	14	Yes, 4.	No.	Yes. Every evening in winter if the wards are occupied.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Boards, straw, a rug.	Boards, straw, a rug.
Holbeach	Yes.		Yes.	1,330	665	1·73 ·75	1·57 ·75	6	No.	No.	Yes. When required.	Yes.	Close stool in each ward.	No.	No.	No.	Iron bedstead, three blankets, a rug.	Iron bedstead, three blankets, a rug.
Holbeck	Yes.		Yes.	902	902	nil. nil.	nil. ·18	6	No.	No.	Yes. During cold weather.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Generally.	Iron bedstead, straw bed with pillow, bed cover and blanket.	Iron bedstead, straw bed with pillow, bed cover and blanket.
Horncastle	Yes.		Yes.	2,048	1,311	3·12 1·37	2·55 1·36	12	No.	No.	Fireplace. Always when required.	Fireplace.	Night-stool.	No.	No.	No.	Iron bedstead, straw bed in tick, woollen rugs.	Iron bedstead, straw bed in tick, woollen rugs.
Howden	Yes.		Yes.	2,904	2,904	5· 3·	3· 5·	19	No.	No.	Fireplace. On winter evenings.	Fireplace.	Yes.	No.	No.	Never.	Iron bedstead, straw mattress, rugs.	Iron bedstead, straw mattress, rugs.
Hunslet	Not at present, as the wards are not yet complete, but they will be ready very shortly.		Yes.	1,080	1,069	nil.					Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	—	—	—
Hull	Yes.		Yes.	1,575	990	3·88 3·27	2·82 4·14	13	Yes, 10.	Yes.	Yes. In next room, fixed in the wall that separates it from the vagrant ward. Middle of Oct. to middle of April.	No; but a large stove	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Iron bedstead, straw mattress, two woollen rugs.	Wood guard bed, straw mattress, two woollen rugs.
Kirkby Moorside	Yes.		Yes.	1,727	1,727	1·62 1·16	1·03 ·73	6	No.	No.	Yes. 6 to 9 p.m. during Nov., Dec., Jan., Feb., and Mar.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	Wooden bedstead, chaff bed, rugs.	Wooden bedstead, chaff bed, rugs.
Knaresborough	Yes.		Yes.	2,420	1,210	15·50 15·	15·03 12·41	31	No.	No.	Fireplace. In summer on wet days. In winter every night.	Fireplace.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	Wood, with rugs.	Wood, with rugs.

[*Continued at page* 196.

14. What Kind and Quantity of Food is given to them, and when is it given?		15. If fluid Food, is it given when hot?	16. If no Food is given, are there any Special Reasons which justify that course?	17. Is there a Task of Work?		18. Has it been authorized by the Poor Law Board?	19. State the different kinds of Labour.		20. How long a period does the Task in each kind usually occupy?	21. What are the shortest and longest periods which have come under your observation?	22. Does it (as for example, breaking stones and picking oakum) vary much in degree according to the material supplied?	23. Is it ever in your opinion too severe?	24. Is the Task always insisted upon?	Names of Unions.
Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.						
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Glanford Brigg.
1½ pint gruel - For breakfast.	1½ pint gruel -	Yes.	- - -	Yes.	No.	No.	Hand corn mills, oakum picking, or wood cutting.	None - -	1 hour -	1 hour -	No.	No.	Yes.	Goole.
6 oz. bread for supper, 6 oz. bread and 1½ pint gruel for breakfast.	5 oz. bread for supper, 5 oz. bread and 1½ pint gruel for breakfast.	Yes.	- - -	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Stone-breaking, digging in the garden, or on the farm.	None - -	Summer, 4 hours, winter, 2 hours.	4 hours, 2 hours.	- - -	No.	Yes.	Grantham.
7 oz. bread, 1 pint porridge. At night.	7 oz. bread, 1 pint porridge.	Yes.	- - -	No.	No.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Great Ouseburn.
6 oz. bread, 1 pint porridge.	5 oz. bread, 1 pint porridge.	Yes.	When they do not ask for food, it is presumed they do not require it.	No.	No.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Guisborough.
None - - - Scarcely ever asked for such a thing.	None - - -	- -	None, except it be to prevent the wards being filled with idle vagabonds.	No.	No.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Helmsley.
7 oz. bread, 1½ pint porridge for breakfast.	6 oz. bread, 1½ pint porridge, night and morning.	Yes.	Coming too late.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Stone-breaking and pumping water.	Cleaning the wards	3 hours -	2 hours and 3½ hours.	Yes.	No.	No.	Hemsworth.
8 oz. bread - - Night and morning.	8 oz. bread - -	- -	- - -	Yes.	- - -	No.	Pumping sewage -	- - -	2 hours -	2 hours -	Neither used.	—	If in good health.	Holbeach.
6 oz. bread, 1 pint porridge. Night and morning.	6 oz. bread, 1 pint porridge.	Yes.	Food is always supplied.	No.	No.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Holbeck.
6 oz. bread at night; 6 oz. bread and 1 pint gruel in morning.	5 oz. bread, 1 pint gruel, night and morning.	Yes.	Food is always given if they work.	Yes.	No.	- -	Barrow work, rolling gravel walks, &c., three hours before breakfast.	Cleaning the ward -	3 hours -	3 hours -	Oakum is not picked, or stones broken.	No.	Yes.	Horncastle.
7 oz. bread, 1½ pint gruel, milk, or soup. At night.	6 oz. bread, 1½ pint gruel, milk, or soup.	Yes.	- - -	No.	No.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Howden.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hunslet.
oz. bread - - Night and morning.	6 oz. bread, 1 pint tea or milk.	Yes.	- - -	No.	No.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hull.
one - - -	None - - -	- -	There would be too many applications.	No.	No.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kirby Moorside.
oz. bread, 1½ pint rice milk at night; 3 oz. bread, 1½ pint porridge in the morning.	5 oz. bread, 1½ pint rice milk at night; 3 oz. bread, 1½ pint porridge in the morning.	Yes.	- - -	No.	No.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Knaresborough.

[*See pages* 196, 197, *for cols.* 25 *to* 46 *in continuation of this Table.*

Names of Unions.	1. Are Vagrants of both Sexes received into the Union Workhouse?	2. If not, are there any Special Reasons affecting the Workhouse or Union to justify it?	3. Are there separate Vagrant Wards?	4. What are the Cubical Contents of the Wards? Males.	4. Fem.	5. What has been the Average Number of Vagrants admitted nightly in the four Quarters of the Year preceding 30th Sept. last?	6. What is the Maximum Number admitted on any Night during that Period?	7. Has the Maximum Number to be admitted into each room been fixed by the Poor Law Board, and if so, what is it?	8. Is it of frequent Occurrence that the same Vagrant applies for Admission on Two consecutive Nights?	9. Is there a Fireplace or Stove in the Room, and during what Hours of the Day and Months of the Year is there a Fire? Males.	9. Females.	10. Is there a Watercloset or Petty for their separate Use?	11. Is there a Bath with Hot and Cold Water? Males.	11. Fem.	12. Are the Vagrants, Male and Female, always bathed on Admission?	13. What is the Kind of Bedstead, Bed, and Covering allowed to Males?	13. Females?
Lincoln	Yes.	- -	Yes.	1,925	2,411	7· 6· 4· 4·33	17	No.	Yes, frequently.	Fireplace. 4 to 8 p.m. in Nov., Dec., Jan., Feb., and March.	Fireplace.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	Iron bedstead, straw bed, a woollen rug.	Iron bedstead, straw bed, a woollen rug.
Louth	Yes.	- -	Yes.	1,452	1,452	3·02 2·40 1·61 1·18	10	No.	No.	Yes. 5 to 8 from Nov. to March.	Yes.	Night commode.	No.	No.	No.	Iron bedstead, straw bed, three rugs.	Iron bedstead, straw bed, three rugs.
Malton	Sick cases only. The able-bodied are provided with lodging in a building separate from the workhouse.		Yes.	1,425	1,325	5·66 4·39 3·23 3·16	16	No.	No.	Yes. 6 p.m. to 10 p.m. from Michaelmas to Lady-day.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	Board, bed and pillow, a thick rug.	Board, bed and pillow, a thick rug.
Mansfield	No.	- -	-	- -	- -	17·92 15·47 15·30 15·82	39	- - -	See Query 39, and following queries.			—	—	—	—	—	—
Newark	Yes.	- -	Yes.	800	560	·28 ·28 ·28 ·28	7	No.	No.	Yes. Very seldom. It is lit if a Vagrant is admitted in cold weather.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Wooden bedstead, straw beds, rugs.	Wooden bedstead, straw bed, rugs.
Northallerton	Yes.	- -	Yes.	1,647	1,647	5·71 5·57 6·57 6·71	19	Yes, 10.	No.	Yes. As soon as occupied during the winter months.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Wooden platform, mattress, rugs.	Iron bedstead, mattress, rugs.
North Witchford	Yes.	- -	Yes.	2,200	1,375	1·88 1·94 1·57 1·44	11	No.	Occasionally, in very bad weather.	No.	No.	No; chamber utensils are always supplied.	No.	No.	No.	Wooden bedstead, straw bed, blanket and rug.	Iron bedstead, straw bed, blanket and rug.
Nottingham	Yes.	- -	Yes.	Day-room, 1,800 Bed-room, 4,320	1,568 1,568	19·57 13·14 15·57 16·43	35	Believed not.	It is; but they are refused unless ill or lame.	In the waiting room. From the time they come in till bed-time, if the weather is inclement.	In the waiting room.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes, unless ill.	Iron bedstead, straw bed, sheets and blankets according to weather.	Iron bedstead, straw bed, sheets and blankets according to weather; also a coarse night-shirt.
Pateley Bridge	No.	No.	No.	—	—	nil.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Patrington	Yes.	- -	Yes.	1,530	1,530	·12 ·15 ·09 ·04	4	No.	No.	Yes. When required by temperature.	Yes.	Petty for males only.	Cold.	No.	Not always.	Iron bedstead; bedding same as regular inmates.	Iron bedstead; bedding same as regular inmates.
Pickering	No.	No vagrant wards.	—	—	—	nil.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pocklington	Yes.	- -	Yes.	1,270	1,270	3·75 3·35 3·22 3·59	12	Yes; six.	No.	Fireplace. October to April, when Vagrants are in the ward.	Fireplace.	Petty, but that in the men's ward is not used, the wall being low, and they escape over the top.	No.	No.	No.	Wooden bedstead, two woollen rugs, two cotton rugs.	Wooden bedstead, two straw beds, four cotton rugs.
Pontefract	Yes.	- -	Yes.	2,828	2,828	17· 8· 14· 4·	21	No.	No.	Yes. 5 to 9 p.m., October to March.	Yes.	Yes.	Cold.	Cold.	No.	Wooden platform; a woollen rug.	Wooden platform; a woollen rug.
Radford	Occasionally, but very seldom.	- -	No.	When Vagrants are admitted they are placed in the receiving ward.		·06 ·06 ·06 ·06	- - -	- - -	Never.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	- - -	- - -

[*Continued at page* 198.

14. What Kind and Quantity of Food is given to them, and when is it given?		15. If fluid Food, is it given when hot?	16. If no Food is given, are there any Special Reasons which justify that course?	17. Is there a Task of Work?		18. Has it been authorized by the Poor Law Board?	19. State the different kinds of Labour.		20. How long a period does the Task in each kind usually occupy?	21. What are the shortest and longest periods which have come under your observation?	22. Does it (as for example, breaking stones and picking oakum) vary much in degree according to the material supplied?	23. Is it ever in your opinion too severe?	24. Is the Task always insisted upon?	Names of Unions.
Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.						
oz. bread at night; 6 oz. bread, 1 pint porridge in the morning.	6 oz. bread at night; 6 oz. bread, 1 pint porridge in the morning.	Yes.	- - -	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Stone-breaking, or picking 1 lb. oakum.	Picking ½ lb. oakum, and cleaning wards.	3 hours -	Oakum 1½ and 3 hours.	No.	No.	If in good health.	Lincoln.
oz. bread, 1½ pint gruel or broth. Night and morning.	5 oz. bread, 1½ pint gruel or broth.	Yes.	- - -	No.	No.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Louth.
None - - -	None - - -	- -	The system appears to have answered well.	No.	No.	- -	Vagrants are required to sweep the room and fold the rugs before leaving.		Say ½ an hour.	—	—	—	—	Malton.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mansfield.
oz. bread, 1½ pint porridge. Night and morning.	4 oz. bread, 1½ pint porridge.	Yes.	- - -	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Clean male ward, stone-breaking, and pumping water.	Clean female ward	Males 1½ hour, Females ½ hour.	Males 1 hour, Females ½ hour.	No.	No.	If able to work.	Newark.
oz. bread, 1½ pint porridge.	6 oz. bread, 1½ pint porridge.	- -	- - -	Yes.	No.	Yes.	To break 1 cwt. of stones.	- - -	2 hours -	1 hour and 2 hours.	No.	No.	Yes.	Northallerton.
oz. bread on admission, and mostly the gruel not consumed by the inmates of the workhouse.		Yes.	Food is given on all occasions; never refused.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Picking 1 lb. oakum.	Picking ½ lb. oakum	3 hours -	Not observed	- - -	- -	If in good health.	North Witchford.
oz. bread, 1 pint porridge. Night and morning.	6 oz. bread, 1 pint porridge.	Yes.	- - -	Yes.	No.	It is believed so.	Breaking 5 cwt. of stone; part in the evening and part in the morning.	None, except they are made to keep their room clean.	From admission till 8 p.m., and up to 7 a.m. in summer, and 8 a.m. in winter generally.	1 hour night and morning.	No.	No.	If able and they have food.	Nottingham.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Pateley Bridge.
oz. bread, 1½ pint gruel. Night and morning.	5 oz. bread, 1½ pint gruel.	Yes.	No food is given when the Vagrant has sufficient food with him.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Breaking a quarter of a ton of stones.	Picking 1 lb. oakum	2 to 3 hours -	2 hours and 4 hours.	Some kinds of stone are more difficult to break than others.	Stone-breaking is too severe in short days and bad weather.	No.	Patrington.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Pickering.
e - -	None - -	None, except to children, hot.	No, except that they have no work.	No.	No.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Pocklington.
bread - - At night.	6 oz. bread - -	—	- - -	Yes.	Yes.	Yes, in part.	Breaking a yard of boulder stones, dross, or limestone, not to occupy more than four hours.	Make the beds in, and clean the vagrant wards and yards, or to pick 4 lbs. of junk into oakum.	4 hours -	As the task has not yet been put in force, these questions cannot be answered.		No.	Yes.	Pontefract.
Ordinary diet.		—	- - -	No.	No.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Radford.

[*See pages* 198, 199, *for cols.* 25 *to* 46 *in continuation of this Table.*

Names of Unions.	1. Are Vagrants of both Sexes received into the Union Workhouse?	2. If not, are there any Special Reasons affecting the Workhouse or Union to justify it?	3. Are there separate Vagrant Wards?	4. What are the Cubical Contents of the Wards? Males.	4. Fem.	5. What has been the Average Number of Vagrants admitted nightly in the four Quarters of the Year preceding 30th Sept. last?	6. What is the Maximum Number admitted on any Night during that Period?	7. Has the Maximum Number to be admitted into each room been fixed by the Poor Law Board, and if so, what is it?	8. Is it of frequent Occurrence that the same Vagrant applies for Admission on Two consecutive Nights?	9. Is there a Fireplace or Stove in the Room, and during what Hours of the Day and Months of the Year is there a Fire? Males.	9. Females.	10. Is there a Watercloset or Petty for their separate Use?	11. Is there a Bath with Hot and Cold Water? Males.	11. Fem.	12. Are the Vagrants, Male and Female, always bathed on Admission?	13. What is the Kind of Bedstead, Bed, and Covering allowed to Males?	13. Females?
Ripon	Yes.		Yes.	3,024	3,024	7· 7· 7· 6·	21	No.	No.	Yes. Yes. From time of admission to 9 p.m. when necessary.		Yes.	No.	No.	No.	Wood bedstead, straw mattress, two rugs.	Wood bedstead, straw mattress, two rugs.
Rotherham	Yes.		Yes.	8,160	3,060	4·12 3·10 3·19 4·66	18	—	Men when seeking work in or near the town, but *habitual* tramps do not.	Yes. Yes. In cold weather.		Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Not always.	Boards elevated on bed stocks, straw, and bed quilts.	Boards elevated on bed stocks, straw, and bed quilts.
Scarborough	Yes.		Yes.	1,890	1,890	·17 ·04 ·05 ·13	9	Yes, at 6; but the guardians have since then opened another ward.	Not often.	Yes. Yes. 6 to 8 p.m., October to May inclusive.		Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	In summer.	A raised wood bed; a rug.	A raised wood bed; a rug.
Sculcoates	Yes.		Yes.	2,071	2,071	4·24 3·13 2·75 3·31	12	No.	No.	Yes. Yes. If not very cold or damp, all day, three or four days a week; when cold, every day.		Yes.	No.	No.	Yes, in the probationary wards.	Wooden bedstead, chaff bed, several old rugs or blankets.	Wooden bedstead, chaff bed, a rug, blankets, and sheets.
Selby	Yes.		Yes.	4,176	2,126	5·24 4·52 4·20 6·38	29	- - -	- - -	Stove. Fireplace. From 29th September into May, when cold.		Yes.	If required.		No.	A deal circular bedstead, with two rugs each.	Iron bedstead, mattress, two rugs.
Sheffield	Yes.		Yes.	8,438	9,248	23· 24·75 23·75 18·14	61	No.	No.	Yes. Yes. During afternoon and all night, October to April, inclusive.		Yes.	Yes.	No.	Not always.	Boards; rugs -	Iron bedstead, straw bed, three rugs.
Skirlaugh	There have been no applications for admission for several years past.		Yes.	840	840	nil.	None.	- - -	- - -	Yes. Yes. Occasionally, to keep the wards properly aired.		No.	No.	No.	—	Iron bedstead, chaff bed, pair of blankets, sheet, and woollen rug.	Iron bedstead, chaff bed, pair of blankets, sheet, and woollen rug.
Sleaford	Yes.		Yes.	2,160	1,596	2·83 1·86 1·80 2·50	9	No.	No.	No. Yes. During very severe weather, when occupied.		Yes.	No.	No.	No.	Wood frame, iron bottom in a slanting direction, with the head raised; straw, and a rug.	Wood frame, wood bottom in a slanting direction, with the head raised; straw, and a rug.
Southwell	Yes.		Yes.	2,176	2,133	·86 1·05 ·93 ·72	- - -	No.	No.	Yes. Yes. Morning and evening during winter.		Petty for males.	No.	No.	No.	Iron bedstead, straw, rugs.	Iron bedstead, straw, blankets, and rugs.
Spalding	Yes.		Yes.	1,795	1,009	3· 2·81 1·79 2·	10	Yes; 10.	No.	Stove. Stove. Every evening, Sept. to March; when wet, during summer.		Night commode.	Yes; but not attached to the wards.		Only occasionally.	Iron bedstead, straw mattress, three rugs.	Iron bedstead, straw mattress, three rugs.
Spilsby	Yes.		Yes.	1,904	2,576	1·08 5·08 ·60 ·58	14	No.	No.	In the waiting room, not in the sleeping room. Morning and evening, Sept. to March.		No.	Not for their special use.		No.	Coir beds, rugs -	Coir beds, rugs -

[Continued at page 202.

14. What Kind and Quantity of Food is given to them, and when is it given?		15. If fluid Food, is it given when hot?	16. If no Food is given, are there any Special Reasons which justify that course?	17. Is there a Task of Work?		18. Has it been authorized by the Poor Law Board?	19. State the different kinds of Labour.		20. How long a period does the Task in each kind usually occupy?	21. What are the shortest and longest periods which have come under your observation?	22. Does it (as for example, breaking stones and picking oakum) vary much in degree according to the material supplied?	23. Is it ever in your opinion too severe?	24. Is the Task always insisted upon?	NAMES OF UNIONS.
Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.						
t porridge - At night.	1 pint porridge -	Yes.	- - -	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Stone-breaking for three hours.	Picking cocoa-nut fibre for three hours.	3 hours -	3 hours -	—	No.	No.	RIPON.
-bodied, none, ually, if in good alth.	Bread and porridge	Yes.	- - -	No.	No.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ROTHERHAM.
bread - - About 8 p.m.	6 oz. bread - -	Yes.	Food is always given unless they have it in their pockets.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Stone-breaking -	Picking oakum -	Half an hour's work is required for lodging, 2 hours each for supper and breakfast.	Half hour and 2½ hours.	No.	No.	If in good health.	SCARBOROUGH.
sionally 1 pint gruel is given if a Va- nt is admitted with wet clothing or ms very infirm.														
read, and any spare milk, soup, broth, ice milk. If not any, gruel is made them. Given after bathing on admis- , and in the morning after their work one.		Yes.	- - -	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Stone-breaking or picking oakum for two hours.	Picking oakum for two hours.	2 hours -	- - -	Yes, and also according to the skill or care of the parties.	No.	If in good health.	SCULCOATES.
read, and what broth or porridge is ed after the breakfast or supper. If are poorly, they have tea, and if not to travel they are put on the house ary.		Yes.	Sometimes they prefer going out rather than work.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Breaking two bushels of stones.	None - -	2 hours -	1 hour and 2 hours.	Some stones take more breaking, and some oakum more time than other.	No.	Yes.	SELBY.
read and 1 pint porridge on admis- up to 8 p.m.; bread only after that . The same quantity of bread and dge in the morning.		Yes.	- -	Yes.	Yes.	Not known.	Picking oakum -	Make the beds and clean the room.	1 hour -	1 hour -	No.	No.	Nearly always.	SHEFFIELD.
diet would be given in cases of ness.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SKIRLAUGH.
and disabled, dmission 7 oz. ; breakfast, bread and 1½ gruel; no- demanded urn. Under d able-bodied, nothing is asked dging, but if they have breakfast rs' work is demanded, for which receive 7 oz. bread and 1½ pint .	On admission 6 oz. bread; breakfast, 6 oz. bread, 1 pint gruel. Nothing demanded in return.	Yes.	- - -	No.	No.	—	Stone-breaking and turning a hand flour mill.	None - -	—	—	—	—	—	SLEAFORD.
st hour 7.30 in winter, and 6.30 in ier.														
read, 1 pint ight and morning generally.	5 oz. bread, 1 pint gruel.	Yes.	Good food is always given.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Stone-breaking -	None - -	3 hours -	2 hours, shortest.	No.	No.	No.	SOUTHWELL.
ad - - Night and morning.	6 oz. bread - -	- -	- - -	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Picking 1 lb. oakum -	None - -	3 hours -	2 hours and 4 hours.	No.	No.	No.	SPALDING.
ad - - Night and morning. Milk to women with infants.	8 oz. bread - -	Yes.	- - -	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Picking 1 lb. oakum -	Picking ½ lb. oakum	From 2 to 3 hours.	- - -	No.	—	If in good health.	SPILSBY.

[See pages 202, 203, for cols. 25 to 46 in continuation of this Table.

Names of Unions.	1. Are Vagrants of both sexes received into the Union Workhouse?	2. If not, are there any Special Reasons affecting the Workhouse or Union to justify it?	3. Are there separate Vagrant Wards?	4. What are the Cubical Contents of the Wards? Males.	Fem.	5. What has been the Average Number of Vagrants admitted nightly in the four Quarters of the Year preceding 30th Sept. last:		6. What is the Maximum Number admitted on any Night during that Period?	7. Has the Maximum Number to be admitted into each room been fixed by the Poor Law Board, and if so, what is it?	8. Is it of frequent Occurrence that the same Vagrant applies for Admission on Two consecutive Nights?	9. Is there a Fireplace or Stove in the Room, and during what Hours of the Day and Months of the Year is there a Fire? Males.	Females.	10. Is there a Watercloset or Petty for their separate Use?	11. Is there a Bath with Hot and Cold Water? Males.	Fem.	12. Are the Vagrants, Male and Female, always bathed on Admission?	13. What is the Kind of Bedstead, Bed, and Covering allowed to Males?	Females?
Stamford	Yes.	- -	Yes.	1,800	2,419	8·22 5·39	5·17 4·64	20	No.	Very rarely.	Yes. 5 to 8 p.m., Michaelmas to Lady-day.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Only the most filthy.	Iron bedstead, rug, and blankets.	Iron bedstead, rug, and blankets.
Stokesley	Yes.	- -	Yes.	2,362	2,362	3· 3·	4· 3·	14	- - -	No.	Yes. Always at night throughout the year.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	Wooden bedstead only, no covering.	Iron bedstead, straw bed, sheets, and rugs.
Tadcaster	No. At Tadcaster. Workhouse at Aberford.			2,250 672	- - 455	9·75 8·66	8·66 8·66	Tadcaster, 21 Aberford, 12	No.	No.	Fireplace. Tadcaster; none at Aberford; 4 to 8 p.m.	Stove, 4 p.m. till it burns itself out.	Petty at Tadcaster; commode at Aberford.	No.	No.	No.	Wood stump bedstead, straw mattress, two woollen rugs.	Wood stump bedstead, straw mattress, two woollen rugs.
Thirsk	Yes.	- -	Yes.	1,815	1,815	5·59 4·50	4·71 4·50	19	Not known.	No.	Fireplace. 5 to 9 p.m., Oct. to April, and on any wet cold night.	Fireplace.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	They lay on boards and are allowed a rug each.	Iron bedstead, straw bed, a rug.
Thorne	Not unless ill and requiring medical or other assistance.		Yes.	1,620	1,620	3· 1·	3· 1·	10	No.	Very seldom, but it frequently happens that the same Vagrants, with changed names, apply at periodical intervals.	Yes. 5 to 9 p.m. in wet or cold weather.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	Iron bedstead, straw mattress, woollen rug, two blankets.	Iron bedstead, straw mattress, woollen rug, two blankets.
Wetherby	Yes.	- -	Yes.	1,515	1,515	4·19 4·2	4·09 4·21	25	No.	No.	Yes. 6 to 9 p.m., Nov. to April, and in wet weather.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Iron bedstead, straw bed, two blankets, a rug.	Iron bedstead, straw bed, two blankets, a rug.
Wharfedale	There is no workhouse, consequently the questions down to No. 39 are not applicable.										—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whitby	Yes.	- -	Yes.	8,064	7,938	·28 ·40	·26 ·14	11	Yes; 7.	Yes.	Yes. In wet or cold weather.	Yes.	Yes.	—	—	No.	Boarded bedstead, with warm rugs.	Boarded bedstead, with warm rugs.
Whittlesey	Yes.	- -	Yes.	1,551	1,216	4· 4·	2· 4·	9	No.	No.	Yes. 4 to 8 p.m., October to March inclusive.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Fixed bedstead, straw bed, rugs.	Fixed bedstead, straw bed, rugs.
Wisbech	Yes.	- -	Yes.	2,691	1,251	6· 5·	6· 4·	8	Yes; 18.	Yes.	Yes. On every occasion when thought necessary.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	Crib, straw bed, three wool rugs.	Iron bedstead, straw bed, three blankets, one wool rug.
Worksop	Yes.	- -	Yes.	1,305	872	4·88 5·68	3·85 6·30	20	No.	No; only occasionally.	Fireplace. Stove. 4 to 8 p.m. in winter, or when considered necessary.		Petty.	No.	No.	No.	Wooden bedstead, long straw, rugs.	Wooden bedstead, long straw, rugs.
Wortley	Yes.	- -	Yes.	1,530	1,317	1·01 ·75	·75 1·	8	Yes; males, 7; females, 5.	No.	No.	Yes; no fire day or night all the year.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	Wooden bedstead, straw bed, a rug.	Wooden bedstead, straw bed, a rug.
York	No; there is a vagrant office, centrally located by the Corporation.			Day ward. Three sleeping wards.	1,076 4,399	19·72 15·	15· 16·51	38	Yes; males, 16; females, 5.	Yes;	Yes. But not used; one day-room for both sexes, 2 to 10.30 p.m. in winter, and 4 to 10.30 p.m. in summer.	Yes.	Privy for both sexes.	No. Washing tub and buckets.	No.	Washed at their own option.	Iron bedstead, straw mattress and bolster, two sheets, two blankets, a rug.	Iron bedstead, straw mattress and bolster, two sheets, two blankets, a rug.
Barwick-in-Elmet	No.	See additional observations.						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carlton	No.	See additional observations.						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Preston	No.	No Vagrant wards.						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

[Continued at page 202.

14. What Kind and Quantity of Food is given to them, and when is it given?		15. If fluid Food, is it given when hot?	16. If no Food is given, are there any Special Reasons which justify that course?	17. Is there a Task of Work?		18. Has it been authorized by the Poor Law Board?	19. State the different kinds of Labour.		20. How long a period does the Task in each kind usually occupy?	21. What are the shortest and longest periods which have come under your observation?	22. Does it (as for example, breaking stones and picking oakum) vary much in degree according to the material supplied?	23. Is it ever in your opinion too severe?	24. Is the Task always insisted upon?	Names of Unions.
Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.						
oz. bread. Drink, weak tea at night. In the morning, 4 oz. bread, 1½ pint gruel. Milk for infants.		Luke-warm.	Food is given to all on admission. If bread is found in their possession the night meal is stopped.	No.	No.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Stamford.
oz. bread, 1½ pint porridge. At 8 a.m.	5 oz. bread, 1½ pint porridge.	Yes.	- - -	Yes.	No.	Don't know.	Stone-breaking and gardening.	None.	From 1 to 2 hours.	1 hour and 2 hours.	No.	No.	No.	Stokesley.
None.	None.	- -	There being no workhouse it is impossible to provide food.	A task of work was authorized by the Poor Law Board, but under the circumstances it could not be enforced and was abandoned.										Tadcaster.
None.	None.	- -	It would tend to encourage vagrancy.	No.	No.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Thirsk.
oz. bread, 1½ pint gruel. Night and morning. The bread is broken in the gruel.	6 oz. bread, 1½ pint gruel.	Yes.	- - -	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Stone breaking or turning the grindstone.	Cleaning vagrant wards.	1 hour.	1 hour.	No.	No.	No.	Thorne.
z. bread - - At night.	6 oz. bread - -	- -	- - -	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Picking 1 lb. oakum, stone-breaking, pumping water, or digging in garden for 1½ hours.	Picking ½ lb. oakum.	1½ hours.	Picking oakum 1 hour and 4 hours.	Time varies according to quantity of oakum, and hardness of stone.	No.	Yes.	Wetherby.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Wharfedale.
z. bread at night. Children in proportion.	6 oz. bread, 1 pint tea at night; coffee in the morning.	- -	- - -	No.	No.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Whitby.
z. bread - - Night and morning.	8 oz. bread - -	- -	- - -	No.	No.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Whittlesey.
. bread at night; oz. bread, 1½ pint uel in the morning.	5 oz. bread at night; 5 oz. bread, 1½ pint gruel in the morning.	Yes.	Food always given.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Picking ½ lb. oakum before breakfast.	None.	1½ hours.	1 hour to 1½ hours.	No.	No.	Yes.	Wisbeach.
z. bread, 1½ pint rridge. Night and morning. ood given to able-bodied at night after o'clock.	5 oz. bread, 1 pint porridge.	Yes.	- - -	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Stone-breaking or picking oakum.	Picking oakum.	3 hours to 4 hours.	It has been performed in 2 hours.	A little as regards oakum.	No.	Yes.	Worksop.
. bread, 1½ pint rridge.	6 oz. bread, 1½ pint porridge.	Yes.	Able-bodied males refusing to work receive no food.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Breaking stones or cinders.	None.	1½ hours to 2 hours.	1½ hours to 2 hours.	No.	No.	No.	Wortley.
soup, gruel, milk with bread is given en ill or sheer exhausted, at the discretion of the officer in charge, always ating to them it is not allowed by the ardians except in cases of great necessy.		Yes.	Food not allowed.	No.	No.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	York.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Barwick-in-Elmet.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Carlton.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Great Preston.

[See pages 204, 205, for cols. 25 to in continuation of this Table.

Continued from page 184.]

Names of Unions.	25. Is allowance made for feeble health?	26. About what proportion of Vagrants refuse to perform it?	27. What steps in such Cases do you take to enforce it?	28. If no steps are taken, are there any Special Reasons to justify the omission?	29. If there is no Task Work, are there any Special Reasons to justify the omission?	30. Is Food given in the Morning before or after the performance of the Task?	31. If the Vagrant refuses to work, does he receive Food?	32. Are there many who go without Food rather than perform the Task?	33. Is there an Officer or Inmate who has special charge of the Vagrant Wards?	34. Are the Wards placed at a distance from the entrance to the Workhouse, which may be inconvenient to the Attendant?	35. Is there a Bell in either Ward, by which the Vagrants may communicate with the Master in the event of Sickness occurring during the night?	36. Are the Wards for Males quite distinct from those for Females, or (for example) does one sex pass through the Ward appointed to the other sex to reach their own Ward?	37. At what Hour are the Wards closed at Night and opened in the Morning?
Basford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beverley	Yes.	Not many	They have no breakfast.	It is a saving to let them go, otherwise wilful damage is sometimes done.		After.	Not breakfast.	Not many.	Porter	No	No	Quite	Summer, 6 a.m. to 9 p.m.; winter, 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Bingham									No	No	No	Quite	7.30 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Boston	Yes.	One third.	They have no breakfast.			After.	No.	One-third.	Yes	The attendant sleeps in adjoining room; he communicates with the porter, who has access to the master at all hours.		Quite	Admit at all hours. Opened at 7.30 a.m. in winter and 6.30 a.m. in summer.
Bourn					Yes. See letter to Poor Law Board, dated 24th August 1865.				Inmate	No	Yes	Quite	Summer, 7 a.m. Winter, 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Bramley													
Bridlington					The task has not been enforced, as the guardians refuse to allow food except during illness, being of opinion that to do so would encourage vagrancy.				Porter	No	No	Quite	Not fixed
Caistor			The guardians have declined to enforce a task of work, mainly on account of the great expense they would be put to in prosecuting in case of refusal, being 9 miles from the place where fortnightly petty sessions are held, and having to go 12, 14, or 16 miles generally to find a magistrate who will act in such cases.				None yet agreed to perform a task of work in return for a breakfast.		Porter	No	Yes	Quite	Summer, 7 a.m. Winter, 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Doncaster	Yes.		They are given into the custody of the police.			Before.			Porter and his wife.	No	A bell communicates with the porter.	The men pass through the women's yard.	No fixed time
Driffield					Giving no food is considered preferable.				Porter	No	No	Quite	8 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Easingwold									Master and inmates.	No	No	No, as they can climb the yard walls.	Summer, 7 a.m. Winter, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.

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38. When more Vagrants apply for admission than the Wards can properly accommodate,				39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	45.	46.	
a. Are more admitted to the Wards than the allotted number (if an allotment has been made)?	Do the Wards become crowded?	*b.* Are they sent to the Relieving Officer or other Officer for Relief?	*c.* Are they dismissed without Relief and Shelter?	If there are not any Vagrant Wards, are Vagrants relieved by the Relieving Officer or other Officer away from the Workhouse?	Are Police Constables employed as Assistant Relieving Officers of Vagrants?	What is the Kind and Amount of Relief then afforded?	Is any Task of Work enforced in such Cases?	What is your opinion of the Character of Vagrants generally applying for Relief?	Are there many exceptions?	Do you think that the Relief afforded to Vagrants has encouraged Vagrancy?	Do you desire to see any and what change in the present Plan of affording Relief to Vagrants?	Names of Unions.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Basford.
This has never occurred.				- - -	No.	- - -	- -	Idle, generally, and very bad to satisfy.	Very few.	Yes.	It is difficult to answer this question, as the class are bad to deal with.	Beverley.
The accommodation is not fixed.	Rather so sometimes.	No.	Not if they apply before 8 in winter and 9 in summer.	- - -	No.	- - -	- -	A worthless set of vagabonds, that never work, but tramp from one place of relief to another.	1 in 5.	Most certainly.	Discontinue relief altogether to able-bodied during summer, except in special cases, which would be a means of thinning them in winter. A relieving officer for Vagrants in every town. The relief and task of work to be the same throughout the country.	Bingham.
No.	No.	They are sent to lodging-houses in the town.	No.	- - -	Yes.	- - -	No.	—	—	—	—	Boston.
There is ample accommodation for all who apply.				- - -	No.	- - -	- -	The greater portion are impostors, not really in want of food, as they beg their food during the day, and apply for lodging at the workhouse.	No.	No doubt.	No opinion to offer -	Bourn.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Relieving officer.	No.	Lodging for the night.	No.	Generally professional beggars	No.	See additional observations.	A uniform system of treatment, and one more stringent than exists generally.	Bramley.
This has never occurred.				- - -	No.	- - -	- -	Generally tramps and beggars. Sometimes a person in search of work will apply.	- - -	Yes.	The matter has been frequently discussed at the meetings of the board, and the guardians differ as to the means of treating Vagrants.	Bridlington.
This has never occurred.		The relieving officer gives the ticket for admission in all cases except urgent necessity.	- - -	Yes - -	No.	Lodging - -	No.	They wander from place to plece to beg their living, and some state that they are in search of work.	Yes.	Yes.	No - - - -	Caistor.
This has never occurred.				- - -	One at Tickhill and one at Bawtry.	Lodging - -	No.	Totally reprobate - -	No.	Yes, very much.	Chargeable vagrancy ought not to be allowed by law, and all plans for their relief are objectionable.	Doncaster.
This has never occurred.				- - -	No.	Lodging - -	No.	Three-fourths at least are idle profligates.	Very few.	Materially.	No relief should be given except through the police, as under the present system it is believed many Vagrants who have committed robberies escape the vigilance of the police by obtaining lodgings in a vagrant ward.	Driffield.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Yes.	All Vagrants apply to the police, who give tickets of admission to the vagrant wards, marked with or without food, as they may be considered deserving, and some are refused altogether; they are searched, and a register kept.	- -	One-third appear to be habitual tramps.	- - -	See additional observations.	Cannot suggest any better plan than confronting vagrants with the police.	Easingwold.

Continued from page 184.]

Names of Unions.	25. Is allowance made for feeble health?	26. About what proportion of Vagrants refuse to perform it?	27. What steps in such Cases do you take to enforce it?	28. If no steps are taken, are there any Special Reasons to justify the omission?	29. If there is no Task Work, are there any Special Reasons to justify the omission?	30. Is Food given in the Morning before or after the performance of the Task?	31. If the Vagrant refuses to work, does he receive Food?	32. Are there many who go without Food rather than perform the Task?	33. Is there an Officer or Inmate who has special charge of the Vagrant Wards?	34. Are the Wards placed at a distance from the entrance to the Workhouse, which may be inconvenient to the Attendant?	35. Is there a Bell in either Ward, by which the Vagrants may communicate with the Master in the event of Sickness occurring during the night?	36. Are the Wards for Males quite distinct from those for Females, or (for example) does one sex pass through the Ward appointed to the other sex to reach their own Ward?	37. At what Hour are the Wards closed at Night and opened in the Morning?
East Retford	Yes.	Very few.	Taken before a magistrate.	Steps are always taken.	-	Before.	Yes.	-	Master and matron.	No	No	Quite	7.30 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Ecclesall Bierlow	Yes.	25 per cent.	They have no breakfast.	-	-	Intermediate.	Not breakfast.	25 per cent.	Yes	No	No	Quite	Summer, 6 a.m. Winter, 7 a.m. } to 8 p.m.
Ely	Yes.	Most of them.	They have no breakfast.	No steps are necessary, as it is optional to work and have breakfast, or the contrary.	-	Usually after.	No.	Yes.	No	No	No, but the males can easily make themselves heard by the assistant nurse of the male hospital. And sickly or delicate females are placed near the nurse in the female hospital.	Quite	Admit at any hour. Opened as soon as the inmates have had breakfast.
Gainsborough	Yes.	None.	-	-	-	During the task at 10 a.m.	Yes.	No.	Porter	No	No	Women pass through men's ward.	Summer, 7 a.m. Winter, 8 a.m. } to 9 p.m.
Glanford Brigg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goole	Yes.	1 per cent.	Taken before a magistrate.	-	-	After.	Yes.	No.	Yes	No	No	Quite	Summer, 5.45 Winter, 6.45 } to 9 p.m.
Grantham	Yes.	Very few.	Taken before a magistrate.	-	-	Before.	Not if refusal previously known.	None.	Porter	No	A bell communicates with the porter.	Quite	6 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Great Ouseburn	-	-	-	-	No.	-	-	-	Inmate	No	No	Quite	No particular time
Guisborough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	No	No	Quite	Summer, 7 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Winter, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Helmsley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	No	No; and if the master is ever to sleep there had better not be one.	Quite	No stipulated time

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38. When more Vagrants apply for admission than the Wards can properly accommodate,				39. If there are not any Vagrant Wards, are Vagrants relieved by the Relieving Officer or other Officer away from the Workhouse?	40. Are Police Constables employed as Assistant Relieving Officers of Vagrants?	41. What is the Kind and Amount of Relief then afforded?	42. Is any Task of Work enforced in such Cases?	43. What is your opinion of the Character of Vagrants generally applying for Relief?	44. Are there many exceptions?	45. Do you think that the Relief afforded to Vagrants has encouraged Vagrancy?	46. Do you desire to see any and what change in the present Plan of affording Relief to Vagrants?	Names of Unions.
a. re more admitted to the Wards than ... admitted ...mber (if any ...orment has ...een made)?	Do the Wards become crowded?	*b.* Are they sent to the Relieving Officer or other Officer for Relief?	*c.* Are they dismissed without Relief and Shelter?									
he accommodation is not fixed.	No.	Not necessary.	No.	- - -	No.	- - -	-	They are trained and habituated to a life of wandering about the country, generally refusing to work, and require to be treated with every test and precaution.	A few, which are easily detected.	Not where task work is enforced.	——	East Retford.
No.	No.	No.	Yes, except in cases of sickness, when they are placed in the vagrant sick ward, and visited by the medical officer.	- - -	No.	- - -	-	Idle and dissolute, tramping from workhouse to workhouse, begging on their way, having no settled purpose or desire to obtain employment.	Exceedingly few.	Yes.	A change which will not allow relief to be given in workhouses to the habitual Vagrant.	Ecclesall Bierlow.
This has never occurred.		Accommodation would be provided in the house.	- - -	- - -	Yes.	An order for the tramp room.	-	As a rule they are professional Vagrants.	A few.	Yes.	No - - -	Ely.
No.	Yes.	Yes.	No. Relieving officer provides lodging.	- - -	No.	- - -	No.	Low characters - - -	No.	Yes.	By employing a trustworthy officer of the police as assistact relieving officer for Vagrants, it is thought the number would be considerably reduced.	Gainsborough.
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Yes - -	No.	Lodging, for which 2*d.* or 3*d.* is charged. Women or children requiring food have bread or oatmeal. Sick have suitable food and necessaries, and also extras ordered by the medical officer. For sick Vagrants, 6*d.* per night is charged.	No.	Generally persons who will not work, and prefer a wandering life.	But few.	To a certain extent.	A change is very desirable, but the guardians are not at present able to suggest what that change should be.	Glanford Brigg.
asionally.	Sometimes.	Yes.	No.	Yes - -	No.	Lodging - -	No.	Half, if not more, are regular tramps. The rest are chiefly in search of employment.	Yes.	Not in this union.	No - - -	Goole.
e accommodation is t fixed.	No.	Yes.	No.	Overseers of Bottesford and Colsterworth act as assistant relieving officers for Vagrants in these parishes.	No.	Lodging and bread	No.	Unfavourable - - - -	A few.	Yes.	No - - -	Grantham.
No.	No.	No.	They are sheltered in a stable or outhouse on the premises.	Relieving officer.	Yes.	Lodging - -	No.	Generally insolent, mischievous, and ill-behaved in the extreme, as is evident from their wanton destruction of the bed clothing and their own clothes, and from the obscene writing and characters found upon the doors and walls of the wards.	Very few.	Yes.	Cannot suggest any change, so far as this union is concerned, that would be better than the present system.	Great Ouseburn.
accommodation is fixed.	- - -	Relieving officer.	No.	- - -	No.	- - -	No.	Generally worthless characters.	No.	Yes.	Cannot suggest any change.	Guisborough.
This has never occurred.				- - -	Yes.	All vagrants are admitted by ticket from the police.	No.	See additional observations -	- - -	Cannot say.	There is a decided feeling amongst the guardians against affording other relief than a night's lodging without food or work.	Helmsley.

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Names of Unions.	25. Is allowance made for feeble health?	26. About what proportion of Vagrants refuse to perform it?	27. What steps in such Cases do you take to enforce it?	28. If no steps are taken, are there any Special Reasons to justify the omission?	29. If there is no Task Work, are there any Special Reasons to justify the omission?	30. Is Food given in the Morning before or after the performance of the Task?	31. If the Vagrant refuses to work, does he receive Food?	32. Are there many who go without Food rather than perform the Task?	33. Is there an Officer or Inmate who has special charge of the Vagrant Wards?	34. Are the Wards placed at a distance from the entrance to the Workhouse, which may be inconvenient to the Attendant?	35. Is there a Bell in either Ward, by which the Vagrants may communicate with the Master in the event of Sickness occurring during the night?	36. Are the Wards for Males quite distinct from those for Females, or (for example) does one sex pass through the Ward appointed to the other sex to reach their own Ward?	37. At what Hour are the Wards closed at Night and opened in the Morning?
Hemsworth	Yes.	One-half.	None.	Sickness or old age.		After.	If unable to work.	Yes.	Yes	No	No	Quite	7 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Holbeach	Yes.	None.				After.	No.	None.	Porter and nurse.	No	Yes	Quite	Never closed
Holbeck									An inmate porter.	No	No	Quite	6.30 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Horncastle	Yes.	Very few.	They have no breakfast.			After.	No.	Not many.	Porter	No	No	Quite	No stated hour for closing. None ever refused admittance. Opened in summer, 5.45 a.m.; winter, 6.45 a.m.
Howden									No	Inconvenient to the master.	No	Quite	Summer, 6 a.m. Winter, 7 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Hunslet	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hull					It was found not to answer with so few.				Porter and portress and an old man.	The male ward is.	No	Quite	7 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Kirkby Moorside									No	No	No	Quite	7 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Knaresborough					No satisfactory plan has ever been devised.				Yes	No	No; but if they rap at the door the master or porter can hear.	Quite	Summer, 6 a.m. Winter, 7 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Lincoln	Yes.	Some instances of running away from the work.				Before.	No instances of positively refusing. A deal of grumbling at times.	None.	Porter superintends. A pauper remains with them.		No	Quite	Admitted at all hours. Opened at 7 a.m.
Louth									Porter	No	No	Quite	7 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Malton					No food is given.				Yes	Several hundred yards from the workhouse.	No	Quite	7 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Mansfield													

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38. When more Vagrants apply for admission than the Wards can properly accommodate,				39. If there are not any Vagrant Wards, are Vagrants relieved by the Relieving Officer or other Officer away from the Workhouse?	40. Are Police Constables employed as Assistant Relieving Officers of Vagrants?	41. What is the Kind and Amount of Relief then afforded?	42. Is any Task of Work enforced in such Cases?	43. What is your opinion of the Character of Vagrants generally applying for Relief?	44. Are there many exceptions?	45. Do you think that the Relief afforded to Vagrants has encouraged Vagrancy?	46. Do you desire to see any and what change in the present Plan of affording Relief to Vagrants?	Names of Unions.
a. e more ad- ted to the ards than e allotted ber (if an ment has en made)?	Do the Wards become crowded?	*b.* Are they sent to the Relieving Officer or other Officer for Relief?	*c.* Are they dismissed without Relief and Shelter?									
	This has never occurred.			- - -	No.	- - -	- - -	Cannot form an opinion as to their character generally. They profess to be in search of employment.	Not many.	Not in this locality.	Don't at present see any -	Hemsworth.
	This has never occurred.			- - -	Yes.	All have to attend at the police station to be registered.	- - -	They are generally from 19 to 30 years of age, and in no way inclined to earn their own living.	Very few.	No.	No - - - - -	Holbeach.
	This has never occurred.			- - -	No.	- - -	- - -	They travel from workhouse to workhouse under the pretence of searching for employment: they never intend to find any, but to live on the public.	Not many.	Yes.	It would diminish vagrancy to a great extent if they had to apply for relief at the police station.	Holbeck.
	No instance of this for many years past.			- - -	No.	- - -	- - -	Generally of indolent and dirty habits, apparently wanderers without any purpose, except begging.	Very few.	No.	The guardians have not thought any alteration necessary.	Horncastle.
No.	No.	No.	No.	- - -	No.	- - -	- - -	Vagrants applying for relief in this district are generally men engaged in different trades passing from the chief towns of the West Riding to those of the East, and *vice versâ*, and are generally well conducted.	Nil.	No.	No other change appears desirable.	Howden.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hunslet.
asionally.	No.	No.	No.	- - -	No.	- - -	- - -	- - - - -	See additional observations.		—	Hull.
No.	No.	Overseer.	Yes.	- - -	Yes.	Lodging - -	No.	Generally drunken or idle men.	No.	Yes.	That the police have the sole charge of them.	Kirkby Moorside.
No.	No.	Yes.	They are sent to lodgings.	- - -	No.	In cases of emergency in any parish distant from the workhouse the overseers give relief in lodgings, bread, and coffee.	No.	One-half the number live by tramping and begging. One-half are working men in search of work, such as puddlers, miners, excavators, &c.	- - -	- - -	It appears desirable that whatever plan is devised, it ought to be uniform throughout the country.	Knaresborough.
accom- odation not ked.	They have been at times.	- - -	- - -	- - -	No.	- - -	- - -	Majority are idle, disorderly people, making a trade of vagrancy. Exceptions are few, principally navvies. A respectable mechanic is rarely seen amongst them.	- - -	Decidedly.	Place the matter in the hands of the police.	Lincoln.
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Yes.	- - -	- - -	For some time past their conduct has been pretty good.	- - -	No.	No - - - - -	Louth.
	This has never occurred.			Occasionally, in the rural parishes.	No.	Lodging - -	No.	The relieving officer for Vagrants is of opinion that they are of the worst character.	Not many.	It has a tendency.	The relieving officer for Vagrants has no suggestions to make on this head. He thinks that the police should be more strict in apprehending Vagrants than at present.	Malton.
- -	- - - - - - - -		- -	Relieving officer.	No.	One pennyworth of bread. Lodging at 2*d.* per head.	No.	90 per cent. are professional Vagrants. Many, we believe, are thieves and bad characters, out of the way for offences against the law. The proportion travelling in search of work or for any legitimate purpose is very small indeed.	Very few indeed.	See additional observations.	See additional observations -	Mansfield.

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Names of Unions.	25. Is allowance made for feeble health?	26. About what proportion of Vagrants refuse to perform it?	27. What steps in such Cases do you take to enforce it?	28. If no steps are taken, are there any Special Reasons to justify the omission?	29. If there is no Task Work, are there any Special Reasons to justify the omission?	30. Is Food given in the Morning before or after the performance of the Task?	31. If the Vagrant refuses to work, does he receive Food?	32. Are there many who go without Food rather than perform the Task?	33. Is there an Officer or Inmate who has special charge of the Vagrant Wards?	34. Are the Wards placed at a distance from the entrance to the Workhouse, which may be inconvenient to the Attendant?	35. Is there a Bell in either Ward, by which the Vagrants may communicate with the Master in the event of Sickness occurring during the night?	36. Are the Wards for Males quite distinct from those for Females, or (for example) does one sex pass through the Ward appointed to the other sex to reach their own Ward?	37. At what Hour are the Wards closed at Night and opened in the Morning?
Newark	Yes.	Only one during last year.	Taken before a magistrate.	No.	-	After.	No.	No.	Porter	No	No	Quite	Summer, 6.15 } to 9 p.m. Winter, 7.15 }
Northallerton	Yes.	One-half.	The task work has only been adopted within the last few weeks. Those Vagrants who have refused to work, after having breakfast, the master has been unable to take before a magistrate, as before he could obtain a warrant to apprehend them they decamped. The police refuse to take the Vagrants into custody without a warrant, consequently they get off unpunished.		-	Before.	-	Yes.	No	No	No	Quite	Summer, 6 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Winter, 7 a.m. to 9 p.m.
North Witchford	Yes.	None.	-	-	-	Before.	-	-	No	They adjoin the workhouse, but cannot be entered from within.	No	Quite	Admitted at any time. Opened about 10 a.m., when work is done.
Nottingham	Yes.	4 per cent.	Give them no food	-	-	After.	Not unless ill.	Not many.	An officer who sees to their admission; an inmate who attends to their bath, &c.	No	No, but the inmate sleeps above, and he can communicate with the master.	No, one sex passes through the day wards appropriated to the other.	Closed at 9.30 or 10 on Saturday. Vagrants are not admitted before 6 p.m. They rise in the morning at the same time as the other inmates.
Pateley Bridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patrington	Yes.	Not known.	They have no breakfast.	-	-	After.	No.	One-third.	No	There is no attendant.	No	Quite	Open at 6 a.m., or as soon as it is light.
Pickering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pocklington	-	-	-	-	No food is given.	-	-	-	Master	No	No	Quite	Summer, 7 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Winter, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Pontefract	Yes.	-	The punishment intended will be imprisonment in the house of correction for not less than one month.	-	-	Before.	-	-	Inmate	No	No	Quite	7 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Radford	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ripon	Yes.	48 out of 50.	None	According to the present management of Vagrants in workhouses, it is thought unnecessary to detain them against their will.	-	After.	No.	48 out of 50.	Porter	No	No	Quite	Summer, 6 a.m. } to 9 p.m. Winter, 7 a.m. }

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38. When more Vagrants apply for admission than the Wards can properly accommodate,				39. If there are not any Vagrant Wards, are Vagrants relieved by the Relieving Officer or other Officer away from the Workhouse?	40. Are Police Constables employed as Assistant Relieving Officers of Vagrants?	41. What is the Kind and Amount of Relief then afforded?	42. Is any Task of Work enforced in such Cases?	43. What is your opinion of the Character of Vagrants generally applying for Relief?	44. Are there many exceptions?	45. Do you think that the Relief afforded to Vagrants has encouraged Vagrancy?	46. Do you desire to see any and what change in the present Plan of affording Relief to Vagrants?	Names of Unions.
a. More admitted to the Wards than allotted Number (if an Enlargement has been made)?	Do the Wards become crowded?	b. Are they sent to the Relieving Officer or other Officer for Relief?	c. Are they dismissed without Relief and Shelter?									
No.	No.	Overseer.	Relief is given by the overseer.	There are wards away from the workhouse, situate in the parish of Newark, where the superintendent of police is the relieving officer for Vagrants.		½ lb. of bread on entering, and on leaving.	No.	They belong to the regular class of Vagrants who travel from town to town.	- - -	No.	The fact of a police officer being the relieving officer of Vagrants certainly diminishes the number very materially.	Newark.
No.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	No.	- - -	- - -	Habitual tramps. Idle and disorderly, and thieves.	No.	Yes.	The subject is one of great difficulty. Some change is very desirable.	Northallerton.
This has never occurred.				- - -	No.	- - -	- - -	Generally persons who prefer a vagrant life to one of labour.	No.	See additional observations.	Can suggest none - -	North Witchford.
- -	Yes, sometimes.	No.	Yes, if able-bodied, on some occasions only.	- - -	They have been for a short time.	It was the same as now, the police only examined their cases and gave them orders for admission.	- - -	Thoroughly bad. With an average number of over 100 weekly, there have not been more than half a dozen really deserving cases in five years.	- - -	Yes.	Before a tramp (*i.e.* a person who travels on foot from town to town to seek employment) leaves any place where he has stayed for the night, let him prove his ability to travel to the police; or let some uniform sum, say 3*d.* per day, be given to provide lodgings in every parish by the constable for wandering women; lodging-house keepers would be benefited as well as the tramp, and the law against vagrancy more strongly enforced.	Nottingham.
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Relieving officer.	No.	Lodging - -	No.	Persons who profess to be travelling from town to town in search of employment.	No.	Yes.	No, excepting there were vagrant wards.	Pateley Bridge.
accommodation is not fixed.	No.	All applicants have been admitted.		- - -	No.	- - -	- - -	Generally idle vagabonds -	Not many.	No.	No - - - -	Patrington.
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Relieving officer.	No.	Lodging - -	No.	A very large majority are thorough and regular impostors.	No, very few.	See additional observations.	No - - - -	Pickering.
No.	No.	Relieving officer.	Dismissed in the morning without food.	- - -	No.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Pocklington.
accommodation is not fixed.	No.	They would be retained at the police station.		- - -	Yes.	Admission to the police station.	Pumping water.	Generally able-bodied men, from 20 to 35 years of age, whose appearance is that of vagabonds.	Few.	Not under the present system.	No - - - -	Pontefract.
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	No - -	No.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Not sufficient applicants to form an opinion.	—	Radford.
No.	No.	The porter provides them a night's lodging at the request of the relieving officer.		- - -	No.	- - -	- - -	The majority are incorrigible sort of persons.	Yes, several.	Yes.	See additional observations -	Ripon.

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Names of Unions.	25. Is allowance made for feeble health?	26. About what proportion of Vagrants refuse to perform it?	27. What steps in such Cases do you take to enforce it?	28. If no steps are taken, are there any Special Reasons to justify the omission?	29. If there is no Task Work, are there any Special Reasons to justify the omission?	30. Is Food given in the Morning before or after the performance of the Task?	31. If the Vagrant refuses to work, does he receive Food?	32. Are there many who go without Food rather than perform the Task?	33. Is there an Officer or Inmate who has special charge of the Vagrant Wards?	34. Are the Wards placed at a distance from the entrance to the Workhouse, which may be inconvenient to the Attendant?	35. Is there a Bell in either Ward, by which the Vagrants may communicate with the Master in the event of Sickness occurring during the night?	36. Are the Wards for Males quite distinct from those for Females, or (for example) does one sex pass through the Ward appointed to the other sex to reach their own Ward?	37. At what Hour are the Wards closed at Night and opened in the Morning?
Rotherham					Itch and filth.				Porter	Yes	No	Quite	8 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Scarborough	Yes.	None.				They invariably refuse the morning task, and leave without food.			Porter	No	No	Quite	Summer, 6 a.m. Winter, 7 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Sculcoates	Yes.	A very small proportion; some refuse to come in when told they will have to work in the morning. None have refused since the above task was sanctioned by the Poor Law Board.				After.	No.	Not many.	Porter	No	No	Quite	Summer, 6 a.m. Winter, 7 a.m. to 8 p.m., unless some application is made afterwards.
Selby	Yes.	In the morning nearly half.	They have no breakfast.		Sickness or infirmity.	After.	Not if able.	In the morning nearly half.	Porter	No	No	Quite	6 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Sheffield	Yes.	One-fourth.	They have no breakfast.			After.	No.	One-fourth.	Porter and portress.	No	No, the porter sleeps within hearing.	Quite	Admitted at all hours. Opened at 6 a.m. in summer, and 7 a.m. in winter.
Skirlaugh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sleaford					No.		Able-bodied men have not.		No	No	Yes	Quite	Admit at any hour. Open in summer at 6.15 a.m., and in winter at 7.15 a.m.
Southwell	Yes.	One fourth.	Proceedings before justices.			Before.	Not always.	Not many.	Yes	No	No	Quite	Admit all night. Opened at 6 a.m. in summer, and 7 a.m. in winter.
Spalding	Yes.	4 or 5 per cent.	Detain them in the ward for four hours after breakfast.		The few women who apply have generally an infant.	Before.	Yes.	None.	A male inmate	No	No	Quite	Open at all hours until full.
Spilsby	Yes.	2 or 3 per cent.	Refuse their food, and will not allow them to leave until their task is performed.	Yes	Yes.	After.	If taken before a magistrate.	A few in harvest time.	No	No	No	Quite	Not closed at any particular time. Opened at 6 a.m.
Stamford					No.				Yes	No	The males can be heard by knocking at the door.	Quite	Summer, 5 a.m. Winter, 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.

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38. When more Vagrants apply for admission than the Wards can properly accommodate,				39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	45.	46.	
a. Are more admitted to the Wards than the allotted number (if an allotment has been made)?	Do the Wards become crowded?	*b.* Are they sent to the Relieving Officer or other Officer for Relief?	*c.* Are they dismissed without Relief and Shelter?	If there are not any Vagrant Wards, are Vagrants relieved by the Relieving Officer or other Officer away from the Workhouse?	Are Police Constables employed as Assistant Relieving Officers of Vagrants?	What is the Kind and Amount of Relief then afforded?	Is any Task of Work enforced in such Cases?	What is your opinion of the Character of Vagrants generally applying for Relief?	Are there many exceptions?	Do you think that the Relief afforded to Vagrants has encouraged Vagrancy?	Do you desire to see any and what change in the present Plan of affording Relief to Vagrants?	NAMES OF UNIONS.
	This has never occurred.			Yes	Yes.	Lodging	No.	Bad	A very few.	Yes.	If a legislative enactment could be obtained forbidding habitual tramping, and providing for real necessity, which the county police would seem to afford means of doing.	ROTHERHAM.
No.	No.	No.			No.			A very large majority are young able-bodied men, who would do anything rather than work for an honest livelihood.	Very few.	Not under our present restrictions.	Cannot suggest any change	SCARBOROUGH.
The accommodation is not fixed.	Sometimes there may be three in a bed, and sometimes (not often) they have had to be placed in the probationary ward.	Sometimes	Very seldom					Men of idle or dissipated habits, who never ought to apply for any such relief; very many of them young men with neither wife nor child to encumber them. Of the 1,063 men relieved during the year, 484 (or nearly half) were young men between 16 and 25 years of age.	Yes.	Yes.	That some arrangement should be made with the police so that all suspicious characters might be brought under their notice. Such a system, if persevered in, would deter criminals from making a refuge and hiding-place of the workhouse, and probably check vagrant habits to a considerable extent.	SCULCOATES.
No.	No.	The porter sends them to the relieving officer with a written notice to that effect.			No.	Lodging		The generality of them are a degraded class of beings.	Very few.	Yes.	—	SELBY.
he accommodation is not fixed.	No.	No.	No.		No, but see additional observations.			Nearly the whole of them are confirmed Vagrants.	But few.	To a certain extent.	It is desirable that vagrant wards should be a distance from the workhouse, and to insist on Vagrants bathing on admission.	SHEFFIELD.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SKIRLAUGH.
	This has never occurred.				Yes.	The workhouse	No.	Mostly idle vagabonds. Some have been in search of work, and appeared to be industrious men.		No.	No, not in this union	SLEAFORD.
	This has never occurred.				No.			Their characters generally are not good.	No.	I believe it has.	They ought not to be relieved at a workhouse; such relief tends to increase vagrancy.	SOUTHWELL.
No.	No.	Yes.	No.		Yes.	Lodging only, except when infants, and then the relieving officer provides for them.	No.	The greater portion are idle people, and will not work if they can possibly avoid it.	Not more than 5 per cent.	No.	One uniform diet and one uniform system of treatment throughout England, but not to be more liberal (except in task work) than those practised at Spalding.	SPALDING.
	This has never occurred.			Yes.	Yes.	½ lb. bread	No.	Idle and worthless as a rule, but this is not always the case, as some go from one part of the country to another in search of work.	No.	No.	No	SPILSBY.
No.	There is generally sufficient room.	The master makes provision for them.	No.		Yes.	Lodging, bread, and coffee.	In summer grass picking on the corporation property.	Some are idle, others profligate but the greater part pretend to be in search of work.	A few apparently respectable families migrate stating they are going to their place of settlement.	Yes.	A restriction of the hours of admission and a uniformity of diet and treatment. Task work for the able-bodied at all seasons of the year, refusal to perform which should be punished by magisterial proceedings, the cost of such proceedings to be borne by the state.	STAMFORD.

Continued from page 192.]

Names of Unions.	25. Is allowance made for feeble health?	26. About what proportion of Vagrants refuse to perform it?	27. What steps in such Cases do you take to enforce it?	28. If no steps are taken, are there any Special Reasons to justify the omission?	29. If there is no Task Work, are there any Special Reasons to justify the omission?	30. Is Food given in the Morning before or after the performance of the Task?	31. If the Vagrant refuses to work, does he receive Food?	32. Are there many who go without Food rather than perform the Task?	33. Is there an Officer or Inmate who has special charge of the Vagrant Wards?	34. Are the Wards placed at a distance from the entrance to the Workhouse, which may be inconvenient to the Attendant?	35. Is there a Bell in either Ward, by which the Vagrants may communicate with the Master in the event of Sickness occurring during the night?	36. Are the Wards for Males quite distinct from those for Females, or (for example) does one sex pass through the Ward appointed to the other sex to reach their own Ward?	37. At what Hour are the Wards closed at Night and opened in the Morning?
Stokesley	Yes.	None.	-	-	-	After.	-	No.	No	No	No	Quite	6 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Tadcaster	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	An officer both at Tadcaster and Aberford.	-	-	Quite at Aberford.	8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Thirsk	-	-	-	-	No food is given, only a night's lodging.	-	-	-	Inmate	No	Yes	Quite	7 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Thorne	Yes.	5 per cent.	They have no breakfast.	-	-	After.	No.	No.	Porter	No	No	Quite	7 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Wetherby	Yes, and for age.	2 per cent.	Detain them four hours after breakfast. No case has yet arisen requiring the offender to be taken before a magistrate.	-	-	No food is given in the morning.	Yes.	No.	Master assisted by an inmate.	No	No	Quite	Admit all night. Opened at 7.30 a.m.
Wharfedale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitby	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Inmate	No	No	Quite	7 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.
Whittlesey	-	-	-	-	No.	-	-	-	Porter	No	No	Quite	Summer, 5.45 a.m. to 9 p.m. Winter, 6.45 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Wisbech	Yes.	None.	They have no breakfast.	Feeble health	-	After.	Bread only.	None.	Yes	No	Yes	Quite	6.45 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Worksop	Yes.	None.	-	-	-	At the usual breakfast hour.	-	None.	Porter under master's superintendence.	No	No	Quite	Summer, 5.45 a.m. to 9 p.m. Winter, 6.45 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Wortley	Yes.	2 per cent.	They have no breakfast.	None	-	After.	Not if able-bodied.	No.	Porter	No	No	Quite	Summer, 6 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. Winter, 7 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.
York	-	-	-	-	No means for carrying it out.	-	-	-	An officer with wife are specially appointed.	One mile distant.	No	Separate sleeping wards.	Summer, 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. Winter, 7 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Barwick-in-Elmet	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carlton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Preston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Continued from page 192.]

38. When more Vagrants apply for admission than the Wards can properly accommodate,				39. If there are not any Vagrant Wards, are Vagrants relieved by the Relieving Officer or other Officer away from the Workhouse?	40. Are Police Constables employed as Assistant Relieving Officers of Vagrants?	41. What is the Kind and Amount of Relief then afforded?	42. Is any Task of Work enforced in such Cases?	43. What is your opinion of the Character of Vagrants generally applying for Relief?	44. Are there many exceptions?	45. Do you think that the Relief afforded to Vagrants has encouraged Vagrancy?	46. Do you desire to see any and what change in the present Plan of affording Relief to Vagrants?	Names of Unions.
a. more admitted to the beds than allotted per (if an alteration has been made)?	Do the Wards become crowded?	*b.* Are they sent to the Relieving Officer or other Officer for Relief?	*c.* Are they dismissed without Relief and Shelter?									
No.	No.	No.	No.	- - -	No.	- - -	- - -	Very indifferent - -	No.	No.	No - - - - -	Stokesley.
- -	Very seldom.	Yes.	Not if found destitute.	Females and children are at Tadcaster.	No.	Lodging only, except in cases of destitution.	No.	Persons who seem to make it their business to tramp from place to place to attend races, fairs, &c., and to beg.	No.	See additional observations.	The experience in this union is too limited to admit of an answer to this question.	Tadcaster.
accommodation is fixed.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	- - -	Yes.	Lodging - -	No.	Principally tramps going from one place to another.	No.	No.	No change for the better could be effected.	Thirsk.
accommodation is fixed.	- - -	Relieving officer who provides them lodging.	No.	- - -	Yes.	All are examined and registered by the police; and if thought proper objects are given a ticket for the vagrant ward.	See answer to No. 19.	Fully 75 per cent. are professional vagrants who prefer this mode of living rather than settle down to regular work.	Very few.	Yes.	They should be dealt with entirely by the police, and except in cases of sickness or accident not admitted into the workhouse. Common lodging houses very considerably increase the evil.	Thorne.
o.	No.	Sent to lodging house by master.	No.	- - -	No.	- - -	If practicable they perform the task before being sent to a lodging house.	20 per cent. are apparently men of good character in search of work; 2 per cent. are women in search of their husbands, and 78 per cent. are regular tramps of bad character and generally well known to the police.	- - -	To some extent.	The plan now adopted in this union, on the whole, works well. Before the workhouse was completed there were about double the number of Vagrants.	Wetherby.
-	- - -	- - -	- - -	Relieving officer or overseers.	No.	Lodging, supper, and breakfast.	No.	The majority are persons travelling from place to place in search of work.	Think not.	Not in this union.	The experience in this union is too limited to admit of an answer to this question.	Wharfedale.
-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Yes.	- - -	- - -	The generality applying for relief here are old and infirm.	- - -	No.	Cannot suggest any improvement on the present plan.	Whitby.
	This has never occurred.			- - -	Yes.	An order for the house.	No.	Indifferent - - -	No.	No.	—	Whittlesey.
).	No.	Yes.	No.	- - -	Yes.	Lodging and bread	No.	Good - - - -	No.	No.	No - - - - -	Wisbech.
com-on is xed.	Occasionally.	Relieving officer.	No.	- - -	- - -	Lodging and 2*d.* in bread.	- - -	Many able-bodied persons obtain their livelihood by tramping up and down the country, depending on the workhouse for food and shelter at night.	Very few.	Yes.	—	Worksop.
	This has never occurred.			- - -	No.	- - -	- - -	Those applying here are believed to be on the whole needy wayfarers. The number is very small, owing to the workhouse being near to Sheffield.	- - -	No.	The guardians do not recommend any change.	Wortley.
	No.	Sent by officer in charge to lodgings.	No.	- - -	No.	- - -	No.	The greater portion follow vagrancy, finding they are obliged to be fed, lodged, and clothed.	Yes.	- - -	A compulsory task of work with little food would tend to a suppression of vagrancy.	York.
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Barwick-in-Elmet.
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Carlton.
-	- - -	- - -	- - -	Guardian or overseer in in each township.	No.	Money, and in some cases lodging.	- - -	Mostly idle, dissolute characters.	- - -	To some extent.	—	Great Preston.

Additional Observations.

. provision for the accommodation of Vagrants has been made in the
)f this union.
· is situated near to Nottingham, where the Vagrants usually go. The
· relieved during the year is considerably above the average number
he workhouse.
as for workhouse enlargement, the guardians contemplate provision for

are relieved at Ilkeston in this union (distant from the workhouse about
y road) by ticket for a bed upon a lodging house keeper, given by the
rseer.

l was not given at this workhouse there was but little dissatisfaction

re is no task work no doubt the officers ought to have a discretionary
ing food.
t to be cautiously given to the able-bodied tramp; there is no doubt
s given indiscriminately it has a tendency to encourage vagrancy.

edly the relief afforded to Vagrants has encouraged vagrancy, as shelter
)rded to a class, a very large proportion of which ought to be either in
:eipt of relief from their parish.

e first quarter here particularized, out of 189 vagrants admitted, 132 of
der 40 years of age. This will be about a fair sample of the kind of
eived into our vagrant wards.

ve questions are addressed to the officers for a reply, and not to the
rdians, by the Poor Law Board, the answers and opinions expressed
l to be taken as the private sentiments of the officers and not of the
rdians, that board having declined in consequence to entertain the

his union is concerned, I think about the same number of Vagrants
if shelter only was given and *no* food, and I think shelter alone cannot
rage vagrancy.

RLOW :
ians would willingly afford relief and shelter to working operatives on
a fresh market for their labour, but such should bring credentials from
)yers, or other respectable persons, in the district from whence they

:
ians are at present engaged in making arrangements for improving the
ls at the workhouse, in accordance with the suggestions contained in
the inspector made on his visit to the workhouse on the 13th October.

RN :
:t comprised in this union being a very wide one, and several of the
ing distant from the workhouse as far as ten miles and upwards, it
)le to relieve all Vagrants in the workhouse.
pal portion of those who are not so relieved are supplied, on application
ficer, with a ticket for a night's lodging at a common lodging house,
relief is granted by the police, and this is generally all the relief given.
where there is no police officer the Vagrants are relieved with a night's
sometimes a trifle in kind by the overseers. Where practicable an
ission is always given for the workhouse.
n of employing the police to give tickets to Vagrants for nights' lodg-
to answer well, as it brings them under the notice of the police.

HELMSLEY:

During the last ten years there has been a remarkable change in the class of Vagrants admitted into this workhouse; formerly they chiefly consisted of men with their wives and families, or dissolute women with children, who visited the different unions in a district about once a month, and were as well known to the country relieving officers as the settled poor. This class has entirely disappeared, and the present Vagrants are principally young, able-bodied men seeking work, but to judge from their language and conduct in the wards they have sunk themselves so low that no master will employ them, and many do not want employment. During the four quarters of last year there has only been six male Vagrants relieved at 60 years of age, and three at 55, showing that nearly the whole are young, able-bodied men, who might find employment if they were inclined to work.

We find the employment of police constables as assistant relieving officers for Vagrants to act as a check against those vagabonds pilfering and stealing whilst travelling in the district, which used formerly to prevail to a great extent. The fact of their having to apply to the police, who take down their names, &c., acts as a clue to their identity in cases of robbery, &c.

HOLBEACH:

This is an entirely agricultural district.

HOLBECK:

If the police had power to relieve Vagrants there would be but few but the honest working man, who is in search of employment, who would find assistance. They have a better opportunity of judging the character of Vagrants than a workhouse master.

HULL:

Vagrants generally are a class who will not work if they can possibly avoid it. They are a sort of incubus sticking to the skirts of the industrious portion of the community; their language and habits are vicious in the extreme; there is a charm to their minds in the idea of being able to wander about the country unrestrained, begging their way (if nothing worse) from town to town; in fact they have reduced it to a profession.

Not unfrequently the class for whom vagrant wards were first instituted, viz., the industrious poor passing from one place to another in search of work, are met with; frequently such cases are taken into the reception ward to keep them from the contamination of the professional tramp.

One would think that a tramp ward had not much in it to encourage vagrancy, still there is the certainty of shelter and food, with a community of companionship and ideas very grateful to the feelings of the professional tramp.

As I have stated before, their strolling life has the greatest charm, and if they could be made more stringently answerable, especially to the rural police when in transitu, it might check the evil considerably. If a task of work suitable to the individual were prescribed it should be compulsory on the authorities in every workhouse to have it carried out, and on refusal the person taken before a magistrate; under these circumstances it would be advisable to have a policeman as assistant relieving officer.

MANSFIELD:

Doubtless the relief afforded to Vagrants encourages vagrancy, as it enables them to spend just so much the more of what they beg and pick up on the roads and in the towns and villages on their line of route in drink and debauchery.

For some time the superintendent of police acted as relieving officer to this class, with good effect at the first. The chief constable of the county, however, has declined to allow him any longer to discharge the duties of the office.

I am strongly of opinion that if it could be made worth the while of an active, energetic sub-officer of police in every town to hold the office and discharge its duties very strictly as regards a rigid investigation of each Vagrant's means of living and object in travelling, it would greatly check the evil. A very great proportion of Vagrants have a very wholesome dread of anything in the shape of a police officer.

NORTH WITCHFORD:

The relief, taken in reference to the task of work required for it, can scarcely encourage vagrancy; there must be greater inducements by what is obtained in the shape of charity by begging.

PICKERING:

A few years ago when relief was regularly given, we had frequently in one week, sometimes in one night, as many as we have now in a quarter of a year.

Some years ago, when the number of applicants was nightly very large, varying from, say about ten to forty, the relieving officer was urged by Mr. Hawley, a former inspector, to use every fair means to lessen the cost incurred by relief given to them. The method he chiefly adopted was, in the first instance, to give large numbers of them tickets, and then in about half an hour or an hour afterwards to follow them to the different lodging houses, where he easily discovered they had practised numerous and various impositions on him, and where this was clearly discovered he made them give up their tickets. In some cases he took them to the police station and had them searched. By these and other means the number speedily decreased, so that at present the number of applicants are comparatively few.

PONTEFRACT:

The task of work stated is that intended by the guardians, and on the subject of which they have been corresponding with the Poor Law Board, who, in their last communication sent a form to be filled up, stating the task, &c., when they would approve of it.

The task will operate as a rule immediately on completion of the boundary wall round the site of the workhouse.

Since the formation of the union the number of Vagrants decreases nightly.

RIPON:

Some change is evidently necessary in order to check vagrancy. It is to be feared that the present mode of dealing with Vagrants tends to increase rather than decrease mendicity.

One of the great evils is the want of some uniform system in dealing with this class of persons. In some workhouses, for instance, good food and comfortable shelter is provided, and no test is applied, whilst in other houses each person is bathed when admitted, and a labour test is adopted and strictly carried out; where the latter system is pursued the professed mendicant seldom applies for relief, whilst the treatment in the former encourages vagrancy, hence the necessity of a better regulated system. Again, in a great many unions (as is the case here), no order is given for their admission into the workhouse, which is very objectionable. If such orders were given by the police, and each person was subjected to a strict examination, there is no doubt it would lead to a decrease of vagrancy, and, indeed, if the police authorities had the entire control over them it would prove one of the best means of effectually checking this increasing evil.

SCULCOATES:

Since the encouragement given to vagrancy, during the last ten or twelve years the numbers have increased fifteen to one. In the year ending March 1851, the numbers were 102. Four years afterwards they rose to 205. Two years later to above 400. In 1860 and 1861 the average was 330. While in 1862 they suddenly rose to 1,049. In 1863, to 1,758. In 1864, 1,566; and March 1865, 1,304. So that during the last two years the numbers have been diminishing.

Whether the cotton famine was one cause of the great increase in 1862, I cannot say. Generally they are of all sorts of trades, and only a small proportion factory hands.

SHEFFIELD:

In August 1864, the following resolution was passed by the guardians of this union, viz.:

"That in future all Vagrants, both male and female, before being admitted into the vagrant wards, be referred to the town hall, that the chief constable may cause the names, ages, trades, or any other particulars of the parties the board may think necessary to be taken, and that a copy of such particulars be handed to the applicant for delivery to the master of the workhouse, or in his absence, the assistant master, or porter."

A form of pass as approved by the board, and now in use, is annexed.

It was further resolved, that the following be printed at the commencement of every pass-book, viz.:

"No Vagrant must be refused a pass.

"No question must be asked the Vagrants but those on the pass."

The above regulations have been found to work very well, and I think a few

more questions, such as "Where last employed," "By whom," &c., on the form of pass would be an improvement.

No.....	No.....
Name.....	Name.....
Age.....	Age.....
Trade.....	Trade.....
Name and Age of Wife.....	Name and Age of Wife.....
Children.....	Children.....
.....	.....
Where slept last night.....	Where slept last night.....
Where going to-morrow.....	Where going to-morrow.....
Date.....186.....	Date.....186.....
Name of Officer.....	*This Pass will not necessarily ensure the holder admission into the Vagrant Wards.*

SKIRLAUGH :

Skirlaugh union workhouse is not situate in the direct road leading to any large town, therefore Vagrants have not the plea that they are travelling to any place of employment, but it may be termed an out-of-the-way place for Vagrants, and it is believed that is the reason of no admissions.

SPALDING :

The foregoing replies and remarks are the result of a long interview with the master of our union workhouse, who nearly entirely has the control and management of Vagrants in this union, for it is found that there is a great unwillingness on their part to present themselves to the superintendent of police when the wards happen to be full; and I agree in the master's views and suggestions as above stated; but I have often been much struck myself, in my capacity of clerk to the magistrates over a very large petty sessional district, at the very small number of Vagrants who, notwithstanding their alleged idle and other bad habits, are brought before the magistrates either for street-begging, pilfering, or other crime or misdemeanor. I am at a loss to understand how they really live so well as they appear to do.

STAMFORD :

N.B.—The answers are nearly all given by the master of the union, and the superintendent of police.

TADCASTER :

We think that since lodging has been provided in the vagrant wards there are not so many applicants as when lodging was provided at common lodging houses.

WHARFEDALE :

Forty-two vagrants were relieved during the year ended 30th September 1865, at a cost of 15*s.* 3*d.*

Of the above, thirty-three at a cost of 10*s.* 3*d.*, were relieved by the assistant overseer of Fewston, that place being about ten miles distant from the residence of the relieving officer, the remainder being relieved by the relieving officer at his residence.

WORKSOP :

In the master's opinion Vagrants ought not to be relieved within the workhouse, but in detached wards built expressly for the purpose, with a bath for use when necessary, and a room where each could be properly searched and their clothes removed for the night, an attendant sleeping near to communicate with the master in cases of emergency; the wards to be warmed in winter by hot-air or steam pipes. By removing their clothes the present prevailing practice of tearing them up would be prevented. In return for the relief given a suitable task of work should be strictly enforced.

WORTLEY :

I believe the system of task work rigidly carried out with the able-bodied Vagrants, and the use of a bath, to be two essential points to be noticed in dealing with Vagrants.

YORK :

In time of fairs and races we are over-crowded with tramps, and have known both sexes keep their rounds for the past four years.

Another class, discharged soldiers, deserters, returned convicts, thieves, prostitutes diseased, where hard work and little food would be of great service.

And another class, working men of every trade and calling deserving assistance.

BARWICK-IN-ELMET :

There are no Vagrants of either sex received into the workhouse ; the different townships in this incorporation being at a distance from the workhouse, it is considered preferable by the guardians when vagrants apply for lodgings to give them a ticket to go to a lodging house in the immediate neighbourhood rather than send them into the workhouse.

The lodgings are paid for by the guardian of the township where the Vagrants apply, and afterwards charged upon the common fund of the union.

CARLTON :

The Carlton Incorporation is not troubled with Vagrants, being at a very small village and out-of-the-way place. The townships comprising the Carlton Incorporation maintain their poor at their respective townships, and the old and infirm are principally sent to the Carlton poorhouse.

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